

# Event Facility Biosecurity Risk Assessment

Disease risk cannot be completely eliminated from an equine event. Well before an event, event organizers, in consultation with a veterinarian hired by the event, should conduct a biosecurity risk assessment of the event facilities and horse handling practices. An evaluation of current management practices will help identify potential biosecurity risks. It is important to evaluate the level of risk, and then determine what measures to take in the Event Biosecurity and Infectious Disease Control Plan to address the risk areas of concern.

**Minimal  
Biosecurity Risk**

**Medium  
Biosecurity Risk**

**High  
Biosecurity Risk**

## Stalls

Number of Stalls	Twice the number of stalls needed	Some Extra Stalls	Exact Number of Stalls
Walls	Solid	Half Walls	Bars
Material	Metal	Treated Wood (non-porous)	Untreated Wood (porous)
Assignment of Stalls	Grouped by Owner/Trainers with separation between Owner/Trainers	Grouped By Owner/Trainer - No Separation Between Owners/Trainers.	Random Assignments with No Attention to Geographic Origin.

## Isolation Area

Isolation Location	Available designated empty barn isolated away from all other exhibitor stalls.	One empty barn at the end of the competitor barns.	A few stalls available at one end of show barn housing competition horses.
Exhibitor and Visitor Access	No Exhibitor or Visitor Access.	Limited Exhibitor and Visitor Access.	No Ability to Restrict Exhibitor and Visitor Access.
Vehicle Access	Restricted Vehicle Access with Monitoring at Entrance	Restricted Vehicle Access with No Monitoring of Entrance.	No Restrictions or Monitoring of Vehicle Access

## Feed and Water

Feed storage	Covered hay and sealed containers for feed kept in a separate secure stall.	Secure storage stall with open feed bags and uncovered hay.	Hay and open feed bags in uncovered barn aisle way.
Water sources	Only Individual Water Buckets in Use	Stream or Large Water Source	Communal Water Area
Separation of Feed and Manure Handling Equipment	Complete separation of feed and manure handling equipment.	Limited separation of feed and manure handling equipment	Feed, hay and manure handling equipment stored together.

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## Wash Stall Area

Horse-to-Horse Contact	No nose-to-nose contact possible	Limited nose-to-nose contact possible	Nose-to-nose contact likely
Equipment	No Sharing of Equipment	Restricted sharing of equipment (i.e., horses in same barn)	No restrictions - equipment is freely shared
Hose Contact with Horse	Horse never makes direct contact with hose	Horse makes limited direct contact with hose	Horse has direct contact with hose
Hose Placement	Hose is hung on wall after each use	Hose is sometimes hung after each use	Hose is left lying on the ground
Fecal Material	Removed Immediately	Routinely removed throughout the day	Removed at the end of the event

## Horse Commingling Areas

Exercise/Warm Up Area	No shared exercise areas: all horses exercise independently	Shared exercise area with minimal possible direct horse-to-horse contact	Shared exercise area with direct horse-to-horse contact
Competition Area	No shared competition areas - all horses compete independently	Shared competition area with minimal direct horse-to-horse contact	Shared competition area with direct horse-to-horse contact

## Parking

Trailer	Restricted trailer parking, monitored and separate from barn area and not accessible by visitors	Shared parking, but separate from visitor access	Unrestricted parking next to horse barns and accessible by visitors
Exhibitor	Restricted exhibitor parking, monitored and separate from barn and visitor parking	Shared parking but separate from visitor parking	Unrestricted Parking
Visitor	Restricted visitor parking, monitored and separate from barn and exhibitor and trailer parking	Shared parking, but separate from trailer parking	Unrestricted Parking
<b>TOTALS</b>			

# 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.

# Equine Event Biosecurity Risk Assessment Pictorial

## 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.

# Equine Event Biosecurity Risk Assessment Pictorial

## 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.

# Event Policy Biosecurity Risk Assessment

Disease risk cannot be completely eliminated from an equine event. Well before an event, event organizers, in consultation with a veterinarian hired by the event, should conduct a risk assessment of the event policies to identify potential biosecurity risks. It is important to evaluate the level of risk to determine what measures can be taken to address the risk areas of concern in the event biosecurity and infectious disease control plan.

	<b>Minimal Biosecurity Risk</b>	<b>Medium Biosecurity Risk</b>	<b>High Biosecurity Risk</b>
<b>Horse Health Entry Requirement</b>	Horse health declaration, Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and temperature documentation required for all horses	Participants are required to sign horse health declaration upon arrival, but no Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or temperature record are required	No horse health entry requirements
<b>Stall Assignment Records</b>	Stall is assigned to a designated horse and information recorded	Stalls are assigned to owners/trainers in groups and recorded	Stalls are not assigned and no stall records are maintained
<b>Exhibitor Contact Information</b>	Owner/agent current phone number and, email address and horse origin and destination addresses are recorded for all exhibitors upon arrival	Owner/agent phone number and address available but horse location unknown	No contact information obtained/maintained
<b>Reporting of Suspicion of Illness in Horses</b>	All participants are notified in writing, before and upon arrival, of the requirement to immediately report any suspicion of an infectious disease in horses to event staff	Signage alone notifies participants of the requirement to report any suspicion of infectious disease in horses to event staff	No requirement to report suspicion of an infectious disease in horses
<b>Monitoring of Horse Health</b>	Qualified, knowledgeable event staff are designated to inspect every horse upon arrival and periodically monitor horses for duration of the event	Event staff conduct random walk through of the barns to monitor health status of horses	No designated staff or individual is responsible for monitoring health status of horses
<b>Temperature Monitoring</b>	Temperature monitoring of horses required two times/day with record posted on stall door.	Temperature monitoring of horses by participants is recommended.	No policy for monitoring horse temperatures during the equine event.

# Event Policy Biosecurity Risk Assessment

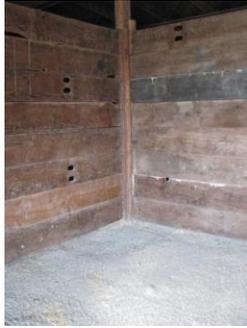
	Minimal Biosecurity Risk	Medium Biosecurity Risk	High Biosecurity Risk
Equipment Sharing on Event Premises	Communication to participants done before the event to discourage equipment sharing. Signs posted on event grounds to discourage equipment sharing.	Only signs to discourage equipment sharing are posted.	No signs discouraging equipment sharing are posted and no equipment sharing policy exists for the event.
Event Staff Horse Handling Policy	Event staff are provided strict instructions on handling event horses, which includes use and change of disposable gloves and use of hand sanitizer between contacts with horses.	Event staff are asked to use hand sanitizer between contacts with horses.	There are no policies regarding handling of horses by event staff.
Visitors	Visitors are restricted from horse stabling area; no direct visitor contact with horses is permitted.	There is restricted access of visitors to horse stabling areas.	There are no restrictions on visitor access to horse stabling areas.
Dogs	Dogs are not permitted on the event grounds.	Dogs are required to be on a leash at the event.	There are no restrictions for dogs on the event grounds.
Event Biosecurity Signage	Adequate signage for parking, restricted access areas and biosecurity measures.	Limited signage for parking, restricted area access and biosecurity measures.	No signage for parking, restricted access areas or biosecurity measures.
Biosecurity and Infectious Disease Control Plan	Event management consulted with veterinarian and wrote a specific, detailed biosecurity and infectious disease control plan for the specific event and venue.	Event management developed a general biosecurity outline and biosecurity and infectious disease control plan.	No biosecurity plan or biosecurity and infectious disease control plans developed by event management.
<b>TOTALS</b>			

## Cleaning and Disinfection of a Vacated Stall

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1. Mucking out, cleaning and disinfecting a stall is ideally done within four (4) hours of a horse vacating the stall. If the vacated horse was sick, personnel should wear protective clothing, disposable boot covers and gloves while cleaning the stall.

2. Completely remove all feed, bedding and manure. Use a broom to sweep small-particle materials into a pile and remove.



3. Gently rinse the inside of the stall door and the walls with low pressure water (no nozzle). Manually wash all visible loose organic matter down the walls. The use of high pressure water (i.e., pressure washer) is not recommended for cleaning stalls since it distributes dirt and infectious agents into the air and onto adjacent surfaces.
4. Use a foaming soap agent and a stiff-bristle brush to scrub the inside of the stall door and all four walls. The brush should be one that can fit into the corners of the stall.
5. Always scrub from the TOP DOWN in the following order:
  - a. Scrub each wall, starting with the top left-hand corner of the back wall.
  - b. Scrub an area 18 to 24 inches wide, using horizontal strokes from top of the wall to the bottom, then rescrub the same area using vertical strokes.
  - c. Move 18 to 24 inches to the right on the wall, and scrub another 18 to 24-inch wide section, slightly overlapping the previously scrubbed area in the same manner from the top of the wall to the bottom.
  - d. Continue this process until you have scrubbed all four walls and the inside of the door.
  - e. Use the same scrubbing pattern on cement floors.
6. Use a designated brush to clean specific stall areas such as gate hinges, between pipes, waterers, hay racks, feed buckets, pipes, latches and ledges.
7. Gently rinse off the foaming soap agent. Rescrub areas found with manure, blood or dirt "caked on" them with foaming agent until clean, since organic matter interferes with the effectiveness of

disinfectants. Remove any particulate matter left in the stall after scrubbing.

8. Finally, disinfect all stall surfaces:
  - a. Spray the inside of the stall door, all four walls and any concrete floor with a disinfectant and use the same stiff-bristle brush and double-scrubbing pattern on all surfaces. Also spray the disinfectant solution on waterers, hayracks, feed buckets, pipes, latches, gate hinges and ledges. In general, 1:10 dilution of bleach to water is an effective disinfectant. However, in most stall situations, organic material cannot be completely eliminated, therefore it is necessary to use a disinfectant that has activity in the presence of organic materials, such as a phenolic (1 Stoke Environ® or SynPhenol-3®) or an accelerated hydrogen peroxide product (Intervention®). All disinfectants should be used according to manufacturer recommendations and label instructions.
  - b. Allow an appropriate contact time for the disinfectant. For a 1:10 bleach to water solution **a minimum contact time is ten minutes**. Then gently rinse the inside of the door, the walls, the floor and all other stall surfaces and equipment with water.
  - c. The disinfectant application/scrubbing process may be repeated three times.
9. After use, remove all particulate matter from stall cleaning equipment, such as shovels, rakes, brooms and brushes; wash then soak the equipment in a barrel with disinfectant solution. Always disinfect stall cleaning equipment before cleaning another stall.
10. A designated event official should visually inspect cleaned/disinfected stalls to ensure that the stall is ready for a new occupant before assigning the stall to an owner/agent for another horse.
11. Once the stall has been cleaned, disinfected and inspected, the outer stall door should be kept closed until a new horse is assigned to the stall.



## Sample Letter to Mail to Registered Exhibitors

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Dear Exhibitor,

We have received your registration for EVENT X on EVENT DATE X. Protecting the health of your horse and other horses at this event is of the utmost importance to event management. This event is implementing biosecurity measures to decrease the risk of infectious disease agent introduction and spread at this event.

Regardless of whether they are participating in the event or not, all horses and livestock that enter the grounds will be subject to examination by event officials/designated representatives and/or State Animal Health Officials. Such examinations are to determine if the animal(s) is/are, has/have been infected/exposed, or are likely to be infected with an infectious or contagious disease. If after such examination, an official believes the health condition of an animal will place other animals at risk, the officials may quarantine the animal(s) and others that may have been infected/exposed, or if necessary, require movement of the animal(s) from the show grounds. All participants must agree to fully cooperate with examining officials and abide by their decisions/instructions. Failure to comply with officials shall be grounds for immediate expulsion of the participant from the grounds and potential disciplinary action(s) by the sponsoring organization and local/state or federal officials.

The equine health entry requirements for this event include: (*EVENT MANAGER TO CHOOSE ONE or MORE and DELETE OTHERS*)

- a. Horses displaying obvious signs of clinical disease, such as fever, abnormal nasal discharge, consistent frequent coughing, neurologic signs of ataxia or significant hind limb weakness are not permitted to enter the event grounds.
- b. Event *No Fever* Policy:
  - i. Each horse entering the premises must have documentation demonstrating a record of body temperature readings with none above 102°F for a designated time period before arrival at the event premises. (*For example, 72 hours*)
  - ii. Show officials will obtain a body temperature of all horses at the time of arrival to the event premises and all horses will be subject to periodic inspection by event officials during the event.
  - iii. Owner/agents will monitor and document on a log the body temperature of their horse(s) X times a day during the event. (*For example, two times a day*)
- c. Health Certification Policy
  - i. Owner/agents must present to event officials at the time of arrival to the event premises, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (health certificate), written within X hours (*For example, seventy-two (72) hours*) of arrival to the event premises.
- d. Event Participation Declaration: (See Appendix F for Sample Event Participation Declaration )
  - i. Owners/agents must sign a health certification statement verifying that the horse(s) has/have been healthy with no sign of infectious disease for the preceding three (3) days and a body temperature below 102°F during the X hours (*For example, 72 hours*) before arrival at the event premises.

## Sample Letter to Mail to Registered Exhibitors

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- ii. Owner/agents must provide event officials with the address of the premises where each horse was located immediately before arrival at the event and the address of the intended premises of destination for each horse following departure from the event premises.

In addition to the above entry requirement, the following biosecurity measures are recommended:

- Dogs are not permitted on the event premises *or* All dogs on the event premises must be kept on a leash
- Limit horse-to-horse contact
- Limit horse-to-human-to-horse contact
- Avoid sharing of equipment, to include tack, water buckets, brushes, wipe rags, etc.
- Avoid use of communal water troughs
- Avoid submerging end of water hoses in water buckets
- Do not allow horses to drink directly from a water hose
- Avoid tying horses to fences or gates on the event grounds
- Cover all feed and hay to prevent access by vermin, birds or other animals
- Monitor your horse frequently for signs of disease during the event
- Immediately report any sick horse(s) to designated event official or veterinarian
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect all equipment before use at the home premises
- Isolate and monitor all animals upon return to the home premises.

In the event of an emergency or infectious disease incident at the event, all participants and horses will remain at the venue until event management provides clearance for departure from the event premises. In the case of an infectious disease event, event officials will evaluate individual horse disease exposure risk and provide owner/agents with follow up disease monitoring instructions. In the event movement restrictions are put in place, each owner/agent is responsible for the care and maintenance of their horse(s) on the premises.

We appreciate your compliance with event management efforts to maintain biosecurity at the upcoming event.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXX  
Event Manager

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# Horse Event Participation Declaration

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Event Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Event Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Event Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Person:**

Name of Person in Charge of Horse(s) at the Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Truck License Plate #: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Horses in Shipment

Name of Horse	Breed	Age	Sex	Identification (Color, Markings, Brand)	Stall Location

Address of property from which the horse was moved to the event:

Address of property to which the horse will move after the event: *(If different from above.)*

**Alternate Contact Information (For other individuals affiliated with named horses)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

**Horse Health Declaration**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ declare that the horse(s) named above has/have been in good health, with body temperature(s) below 102°F, eating normally and has/have not shown signs of infectious disease for the three (3) days preceding arrival at this event.

**Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Complete a separate form for different owners.)*

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For office Use only:

Date and Time of Arrival \_\_\_\_\_

Date and Time of Departure \_\_\_\_\_

Event Official Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Event Official Initials \_\_\_\_\_

# Temperature Monitoring Log

Horse Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Owner Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Record the rectal body temperature of horse two times/day, every morning and evening.

**A body temperature recording above 102° F is considered a fever that must be reported to a veterinarian and/or event management.** Record in *Comments* the presence (Y) or absence (N) of clinical signs of disease, which includes, but is not limited to, the following: abnormal nasal discharge, coughing, diarrhea, ataxia or wobbly gait, altered mentation (aggression or stupor), abnormal slobbering or off feed.

	Date:													
	AM	PM												
<b>Temperature</b>	°F	°F												
<b>Clinical Signs? Y or N</b>														
<b>Comments:</b>														
	Date:													
	AM	PM												
<b>Temperature</b>	°F	°F												
<b>Clinical Signs? Y or N</b>														
<b>Comments:</b>														

**Don't Share  
Equipment**

**STOP**

**Biosecurity Protocols  
In Effect**

# TOP TIPS TO KEEPING YOUR HORSE HEALTHY AT HORSE SHOWS

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- 1. Avoid direct horse-to-horse contact.**



- 2. Monitor your horse for clinical signs of disease and report a temperature over 102°F to a veterinarian.**

- 3. Avoid horse-to-human-horse contact.**



- 4. Avoid sharing equipment unless thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between uses.**

- 5. Avoid use of communal water sources.**



# Biosecurity- Keeping your Horse Healthy at Equine Events

## Exhibiting at Horse Events

Horse shows, competitions and sales are an important component of California's horse industry. Many hours of training and hard work are invested to prepare healthy, high quality horses for competition and exhibition. Participation in equine events may pose a potential risk to horse health. The stresses of travel, close confinement and a new environment may compromise a horse's resistance to disease. The commingling of horses of different breeds, ages and from multiple premises and disease management backgrounds, creates an environment for potential disease exposure. People attending horse events may also contribute to potential disease spread. Horses returning to their home stables may pose a risk of disease introduction and spread to their stable mates.



## Event Biosecurity

Biosecurity refers to measures taken to prevent the introduction and spread of new disease agents into a herd. Commingling of horses, multiple human contacts and contaminated equipment represent the greatest threats for disease exposure and spread at horse events. Consistent biosecurity practices play an important role in reducing the risk of exposure to infectious diseases when attending an equine event. Even the best biosecurity does not eliminate all risk of disease exposure. However, each measure taken will reduce the potential of disease exposure and help keep your horse healthy.

## Transport Healthy Horses

Horses which travel frequently and commingle with various horses at events have the highest risk for

disease exposure. Only healthy horses should participate in equine events. Before horses leave their home stable, a veterinarian should examine each horse to ensure the health of the animal. Consult your veterinarian for vaccination recommendations before travel to the event. Record each horse's normal resting vital signs, which include temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate. Check with event management for health entry requirements, some events may require health certification statements signed by a veterinarian and some may require owner health declarations.

A clean and disinfected trailer should be used each time a horse is shipped to a new premises. At the time of loading the horse onto the trailer, observe each horse for any obvious signs of disease, such as abnormal nasal discharge, persistent frequent coughing, and neurologic signs of ataxia or hind limb weakness. Horses displaying signs of disease should not be shipped to an event.



## Monitor Horse Health at Event

A horse appearing healthy entering an event grounds may be infected with an infectious disease agent or incubating the disease. The stress of travel and the stress of competition may result in that horse becoming sick. Continual monitoring of horse health throughout the event is essential. Any horse displaying clinical signs of disease poses a risk of disease spread to the population of horses on the event grounds. Any horse displaying clinical signs and/or a temperature above 102°F should be reported to a designated event official or a veterinarian. Immediate isolation of the sick horse is essential to prevent disease spread.

## Limit Exposure to Disease

Infectious disease pathogens may be brought to and spread at an event premises by horses, people, domestic animals other than horses, vehicles, equipment, insects, ticks, birds, wildlife including rodents, feed, waste and water. The following simple

# Biosecurity- Keeping your Horse Healthy at Equine Events

biosecurity steps significantly reduce exposure risk to disease pathogens:

- Limit horse-to-horse contact, especially nose to nose contact.



- Avoid sharing of equipment unless thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between uses.
- Limit horse-to-human-to-horse contact



- Wash hands between handling horses, particularly other people's horses.
- Avoid use of communal water sources.



## Protect the Home Stable

The possibility of a horse's exposure to disease agents can occur with even the best biosecurity practices at the horse event. To avoid introduction of disease to the home stables from the event facility, implement the following protocols:

- **Clean and Disinfect Equipment:** Before leaving the event grounds, clean and disinfect all equipment including feed buckets, feeders, hay racks, shovels, pitch forks, muck buckets, wheelbarrows, grooming equipment, vehicle and trailer (inside and outside.)
- **Isolate Returning Horses:** If possible, isolate returning horses for a minimum of 2 weeks. Isolated horses should have no direct contact with other horses and should be handled, fed, and stalls cleaned last.
- **Shower and Change Clothes:** Participants should shower, blow their nose and change clothes and footwear before entering the home stables. Clothing and footwear worn at an equine event should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to use on the home premises.

## Cleaning and Disinfection

Most disease agents are susceptible to the various disinfectants. However, some disinfectants, specifically alcohol and bleach, are inactivated by organic matter, such as soil and manure. Consult a veterinarian for disinfectant recommendations.

Follow the four step process of cleaning and disinfection:

- **Step 1:** Remove organic matter.
- **Step 2:** Wash with soap and rinse with water.
- **Step 3:** Allow time to dry.
- **Step 4:** Apply a disinfectant.

Use disinfectants according to label directions following safety precautions. Comply with all product label application instructions and ensure adequate disinfectant contact time with surfaces for maximum efficacy.

In general, 1:10 dilution of bleach to water is effective. However, in most stall situations, organic material cannot be completely eliminated, therefore it is necessary to use a disinfectant that has activity in the presence of organic materials, such as phenolics (1 Stoke Environ® or SynPhenol-3®) or an accelerated hydrogen peroxide product (Intervention®). All products should be used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and label instructions.

# Wash Hands When Leaving Animal Exhibits

## WHO

 Everyone, especially young children, older individuals, and people with weakened immune systems

## WHEN

### Always Wash Hands:

-  After touching animals or their living area
-  After leaving the animal area
-  After taking off dirty clothes or shoes
-  After going to the bathroom
-  Before preparing foods, eating, or drinking



## HOW

-  Wet your hands with clean, running water
-  Apply soap
-  Rub hands together to make a lather and scrub well, including backs of hands, between fingers, and under fingernails
-  Rub hands at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice
-  Rinse hands
-  Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air dry them. Do not dry hands on clothing



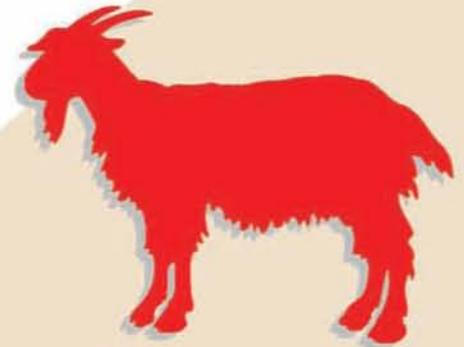
For more information, visit CDC's Healthy Pets, Healthy People website ([www.cdc.gov/healthypets](http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets)) and CDC's Handwashing website ([www.cdc.gov/handwashing](http://www.cdc.gov/handwashing)).

**K**now that animals carry germs that can make people sick

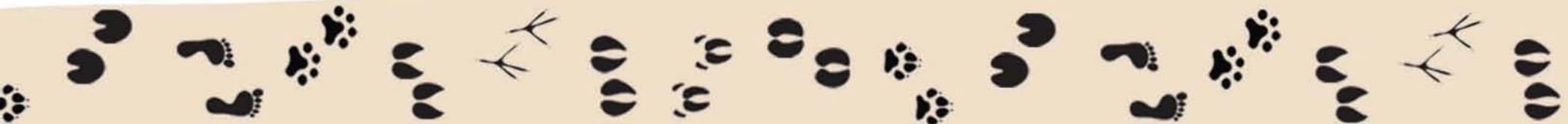
**N**ever eat, drink, or put things into your mouth in animal areas

**O**lder adults, pregnant women, and young children should be extra careful around animals

**W**ash your hands with soap and water right after visiting the animal area



# How to be Safe Around Animals!



# Routes of Disease Transmission and Control Measures for Equine Events

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**Aerosol Transmission:** Droplets containing a disease agent are passed through the air from one infected animal to another susceptible animal. The ability of a pathogen to survive and be effectively transmitted by aerosol depends on many variables, including stocking density, temperature, ventilation, humidity and dust. Respiratory diseases, such as Influenza Virus, Rhinopneumonitis and other common respiratory viruses, can quickly spread through an event facility; often horses are exposed before it becomes apparent that an index horse is sick. Airborne diseases are the most difficult to contain and complete control is often not feasible, especially on premises holding frequent events with horses continually being moved in and out of barns. Suggested control measures include:

1. **Decreased Stocking Density:** Greater distance between horses and fewer horses in a confined air space decrease risk of disease transmission.
2. **Dust Reduction:** Dust and other airborne irritants can reduce an animal's ability to clear respiratory pathogens, therefore resulting in respiratory disease. Ensure that ventilation systems and water sprinklers are working efficiently to decrease dust and airborne irritants.



**Direct Contact Transmission:** Direct exposure of a susceptible animal may occur when the disease agent directly touches an open wound, skin or mucus membranes of the nostrils, mouth or eyes. An infectious disease agent can be passed from an infected animal to a susceptible animal through

contact with saliva, nose-to-nose contact, rubbing and biting. To prevent direct contact transmission:

1. **Restrict Horse-to-Horse Contact:** Solid stall walls and full door stalls limit direct contact with horses in adjacent stalls and horses passing in the barn aisle ways. Do not permit tying of horses next to each other on exhibit area fences or in communal areas, such as in wash racks.

**Oral transmission:** Oral transmissions of pathogens to the horse occur through the direct ingestion of contaminated feed or water and through oral contact by licking of objects contaminated with infectious disease agents. To avoid oral transmission of infectious disease agents:

1. **Secure Feed Storage:** Restrict access to feed by wildlife, birds, vermin, scavengers, dogs and cats, which may urinate, defecate or otherwise introduce disease. To prevent spoilage and mold growth, take appropriate measures to protect and store feed and hay from the effects of weather.



2. **Evaluate Risk of Water Sources:** Due to the inability to control water quality and prevent contamination with disease agents, surface water sources, such as streams, ponds and irrigation ditches, pose a significant disease risk. Contamination can be due to wildlife, fecal material, urine and environmental toxins. Due to the disease risks, use of surface water sources at events must be restricted. If communal water troughs must

# Routes of Disease Transmission and Control Measures for Equine Events

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be used during the event, routinely clean and disinfect the troughs.

insecticide application should be recommended.

**Fomite Transmission (Indirect Contact):** A fomite is an inanimate object that may be contaminated by an infectious organism and serve in their transmission. Virtually any object can serve as a fomite, including equipment, water buckets, tack, hoses, clothing, bedding, etc. Measures to limit fomite transmission include:

1. **Avoid Shared Equipment:** Ideally, each horse will have its own equipment, water bucket, tack and wipe rags. Clean and disinfect any shared equipment between uses. Dedicated supplies and equipment must remain in isolation areas for the treatment of sick horses.
2. **Traffic:** Vehicles and trailers can spread disease agents on contaminated tires, wheel wells and undercarriage; people can spread the disease agent on their clothing and shoes/boots. Restrict traffic flow patterns and designate parking areas to limit contamination and animal exposure.

**Vector Transmission:** An insect or tick acquires a disease agent from one animal and transmits it to another animal. Vector-borne diseases are those which involve the transmission of infectious disease agents by biological vectors, such as mosquitoes, ticks, fleas and flies. An effective vector control program includes:

1. **Treatment of Horses:** Direct treatment of horses with insecticide pour-ons or sprays is effective, but their effectiveness is of short duration and there are concerns about insect and tick resistance to the chemicals in these products. Some horses have skin sensitivities and have adverse reactions to the chemicals in insecticides. Based on these concerns, it may be difficult to enforce an insecticide treatment policy during the event, but

2. **Treatment of Premises:** Application of insecticides on a premises is effective on small event grounds, but becomes inefficient on larger areas. Effectiveness of most products is dependent upon weather conditions; sunlight can break down some of the chemicals contained in the treatments and the ideal target air temperature for applications is 65-90°F. Strictly follow the product manufacturer guidelines on the label since inappropriate use can greatly reduce efficacy, can present a hazard to the animals/environment/humans and can lead to insect resistance. Consult a professional when developing a control plan.

3. **Separate Host and Vectors:** If insects and ticks cannot be eliminated through treatments, consider methods of separating the horses from the vectors. Where possible, eliminate horse access to areas where mosquitoes, flies and ticks reside. Fencing off areas of high insect and tick populations, such as wooded areas for ticks, or confining animals to buildings during peak periods of mosquito activity, such as dusk to dawn, may be effective vector control measures.

4. **Eliminate Insect Breeding Areas:** Elimination of standing water, especially wet, muddy areas, is an effective mosquito control measure. Regular removal of decaying organic matter aids in controlling the fly population on the premises. Decaying organic material includes spoiled feed, soiled bedding, and open manure piles.



# Wildlife, Bird and Rodent Control Measures

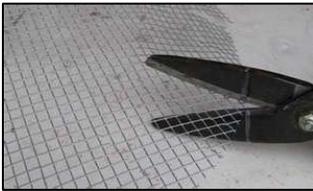
## Eliminate Openings for Rodents or Birds

- Seal any openings greater than ¼-½ inch in stalls, storage areas and food bins with a durable material.



Photo by Haley Casbeer

- Use sealing material that wildlife, birds and rodents cannot easily penetrate by gnawing or pecking, such as concrete, brick, sheet metal, aluminum or wire mesh. Avoid use of plastic sheeting, wood or rubber sealing materials, which rodents can penetrate.



- Equip all drain pipes and floor drains with metal grates to prevent rodent entry into buildings.
- Place gravel around the stabling area to discourage rodents from burrowing into buildings.

## Removal of Hiding, Nesting and Resting Sites

- Store all equipment in stabling area off the ground or on easily moveable racks to allow routine cleaning around and under equipment.
- Stack unopened grain sacks on raised pallets positioned with adequate spacing around them to allow inspection for signs of rodent activity.



- Maintain water level in troughs deep enough to prevent birds from standing in the water.

## Eliminate Potential Food Sources

- Store open feed in sealed containers, preferably made of metal with tight fitting lids



- Clean up spilled feed immediately.
- Empty trash cans daily.

## Use of Rodents Traps and Bait

- Before the event, place rodent traps and baits around the premises to reduce the number of rodents. Set traps close to walls, in dark corners and behind objects, such as machinery, in any areas where there is evidence of rodent activity. Place rodent baits in areas not accessible to children or other animals.
- Use rodent baits according to the label instructions. Place rodent baits in areas protected from exposure to weather elements.
- Inspect rodent traps regularly and dispose of dead rodents promptly. Refresh rodent bait as necessary.

For additional guidance, contact a wildlife and pest control professional to assist with plan development.

# Cleaning and Disinfecting Recommendations for Equine Events

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## Overview

Disease prevention at an equine event is typically easier and more cost-effective than addressing an outbreak situation; therefore, development and implementation of a biosecurity plan, which includes cleaning and disinfection (C&D) protocols, is essential for all equine events. Routine C&D protocols for a facility will differ from those necessary to control an infectious disease outbreak. C&D protocols will vary depending on the situation and the specific event.

Complex interactions influence the effectiveness of C&D protocols. Success of a C&D protocol depends upon the infectious disease agent, the various surfaces to be disinfected, the disinfectant, disinfectant concentration and surface contact time and environmental conditions.

## Implementing a Cleaning and Disinfection Plan

There are four steps for an effective cleaning and disinfection plan: assessment, cleaning, washing and disinfecting. Train all employees on the proper implementation of the C&D protocols emphasizing thorough cleaning and safety. Clearly explain the C&D protocols in the training and post signs around the event venue to reinforce the training.

## Assessment

An initial facility assessment will help determine the areas of disease risk that require cleaning and disinfection biosecurity measures. At an equine event, horses contact numerous surfaces, such as water buckets/troughs, equipment, fences and stall; therefore, consider all areas contacted by horses as contaminated and address in a C&D protocol.

## Cleaning

The presence of organic material on surfaces can harbor infectious disease agents for extended periods of time and protect them from the action of chemical disinfectants. Research demonstrates that cleaning contaminated surfaces eliminates 90% of the bacteria on a surface. The goal of cleaning is to remove all organic material, such as manure, soiled bedding and dirt, since the

presence of organic matter inactivates many disinfectants, making them ineffective.

## Washing

After removal of organic matter, clean the surface completely with a detergent and rinse with a low pressure hose. Use of high pressure water (pressure washer) is not recommended for cleaning stalls since this distributes dirt and infectious agents into the air and onto adjacent surfaces. Manual scrubbing further reduces the number of microorganisms adhering to surfaces. Thorough rinsing is important because soaps and detergents can also inactivate many disinfectants. Allow surfaces to dry before application of the disinfectant.

## Disinfectant Selection

A basis for disinfectant selection is finding the most useful, efficacious and cost-effective product. An ideal disinfectant is one that is broad spectrum, non-toxic, non-irritating, non-corrosive, relatively inexpensive and works in variable weather conditions. No available disinfectant is suitable for all situations. Selection of the proper disinfectant depends on the potential infectious disease agent(s), the type of surface to disinfect, weather conditions and product safety. Consult a veterinarian to determine the infectious disease agent(s) of concern.

For routine disinfection, a disinfectant with broad spectrum anti-microbial activity is appropriate. Disinfectants are classified by their chemical nature; each class of disinfectant has unique characteristics, toxicities, safety concerns and level of efficacy. Commercially available disinfectants are classified as alcohols, aldehydes, biguanides, halogens/hypochlorites, halogens/iodine compounds, oxidizing agents, phenols, and quaternary ammonium compounds. Carefully read and follow label instructions when using any chemical disinfectant.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) define disinfectants (antimicrobials) as pesticides. Be certain to use all EPA-registered antimicrobials in accordance with California worker safety regulations.

# Cleaning and Disinfecting Recommendations for Equine Events

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## Disinfectant Concentration

Disinfectant concentration is critical for effectiveness against an organism; over dilution may render the product ineffective against the disease agent. Some disinfectants may be more efficacious at higher concentrations; however, higher disinfectant concentrations may pose a safety risk to personnel, animals, surfaces and/or the environment.

## Disinfectant Application

Wipe, brush, spray or mist disinfectant solution on surfaces of objects or walls according to product label instructions. In general, 1:10 dilution of bleach to water is effective. However, in most stall situations, organic material cannot be completely eliminated, therefore it is necessary to use a disinfectant that has activity in the presence of organic materials, such as a phenolic (1 Stoke Environ<sup>®</sup> or SynPhenol-3<sup>®</sup>) or an accelerated hydrogen peroxide product (Intervention<sup>®</sup>). All products should be used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and label instructions. Soak brushes and other equipment in containers with disinfectant solution after use.

## Disinfectant Contact Time

A critical step in the disinfection protocol is appropriate disinfectant contact time on the surfaces. Disinfectants vary in the contact time necessary to destroy or inactivate disease organisms. Carefully read and follow the product label for the minimum contact time for efficacy. To avoid surfaces drying out before the end of the optimal contact time, saturate the surfaces with the disinfectant.

## Disinfectant Stability and Storage

Disinfectant storage influences the effectiveness of the product. Outdated or inactivated products are ineffective. Some disinfectants quickly lose stability after prepared for use or after storage for long periods of time. Heat and light may also inactivate certain disinfectants. To maximize stability and shelf life, store the stock concentration of the disinfectant in a cool, dark location and mix for use as necessary.

## Disinfectant Safety Precautions

In general, most disinfectants cause irritation to the eyes, skin and or respiratory tract, so safety is a priority for all personnel using a product. Always review the product Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to learn specific hazards and first aid information. Training on proper storage, mixing and application of disinfectants is essential; for some products this training is required by law. During the mixing and application processes, require use of personal protective equipment, such as gloves, masks and eye protection, by personnel.

## Environmental Considerations

Environmental factors may impact the effectiveness of the C&D protocol. Factors to address in the plan include organic load, surface characteristics, temperature, weather, water quality and presence of other chemicals. In situations where removal of all organic matter is not possible, consider use of a product with some efficacy or residual activity in the presence of organic material. Porous, uneven, cracked or pitted surfaces (i.e., wooden stables and dirt floors) harbor microorganisms and require an increase in contact time and concentration of disinfectant. Air temperatures above 68°F are ideal for most disinfectants; however, elevated environmental temperatures may accelerate drying out of the surface decreasing the disinfectant efficacy.

C&D protocols should include evaluation of the drainage, runoff and biodegradability of the disinfectant. When selecting a disinfectant for use, consider the potential for runoff into creeks or ponds, since some agents, such as sodium carbonate, hypochlorites, and phenolics, are ecological hazards for plants and aquatic life.

# Characteristics of Selected Disinfectants

FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE THE 'DISINFECTION 101' DOCUMENT AT [www.cfsph.iastate.edu](http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu)

Disinfectant Category	Alcohols	Aldehydes	Biguanides	Halogens: Hypochlorites	Halogens: Iodine Compounds	Oxidizing Agents	Phenols	Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QAC)
<b>Sample Trade Names</b>	Ethyl alcohol Isopropyl alcohol	Formaldehyde Glutaraldehyde	Chlorhexidine Nolvasan® Virosan®	Bleach	Betadine® Providone®	Hydrogen peroxide Peracetic acid Virkon S® Oxy-Sept 333®	One-Stroke Environ® Pheno-Tek II® Tek-Trol®	Roccal® DiQuat® D-256®
<b>Mechanism of Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Precipitates proteins</li> <li>Denatures lipids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denatures proteins</li> <li>Alkylates nucleic acids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alters membrane permeability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denatures proteins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denatures proteins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denature proteins and lipids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denatures proteins</li> <li>Alters cell wall permeability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denatures proteins</li> <li>Binds phospholipids of cell membrane</li> </ul>
<b>Advantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fast acting</li> <li>Leaves no residue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum</li> <li>Short contact time</li> <li>Inexpensive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable in storage</li> <li>Relatively safe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good efficacy with organic material</li> <li>Non-corrosive</li> <li>Stable in storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable in storage</li> <li>Non-irritating to skin</li> <li>Effective at high temperatures and high pH (9-10)</li> </ul>
<b>Disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid evaporation</li> <li>Flammable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carcinogenic</li> <li>Mucous membranes and tissue irritation</li> <li>Only use in well ventilated areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only functions in limited pH range (5-7)</li> <li>Toxic to fish (environmental concern)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inactivated by sunlight</li> <li>Requires frequent application</li> <li>Corrodes metals</li> <li>Mucous membrane and tissue irritation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inactivated by QACs</li> <li>Requires frequent application</li> <li>Corrosive</li> <li>Stains clothes and treated surfaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damaging to some metals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can cause skin and eye irritation</li> </ul>	
<b>Precautions</b>	Flammable	Carcinogenic		Never mix with acids; toxic chlorine gas will be released			May be toxic to animals, especially cats and pigs	
<b>Vegetative Bacteria</b>	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	YES—Gram Positive Limited—Gram Negative
<b>Mycobacteria</b>	Effective	Effective	Variable	Effective	Limited	Effective	Variable	Variable
<b>Enveloped Viruses</b>	Effective	Effective	Limited	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective	Variable
<b>Non-enveloped Viruses</b>	Variable	Effective	Limited	Effective	Limited	Effective	Variable	Not Effective
<b>Spores</b>	Not Effective	Effective	Not Effective	Variable	Limited	Variable	Not Effective	Not Effective
<b>Fungi</b>	Effective	Effective	Limited	Effective	Effective	Variable	Variable	Variable
<b>Efficacy with Organic Matter</b>	Reduced	Reduced	?	Rapidly reduced	Rapidly reduced	Variable	Effective	Inactivated
<b>Efficacy with Hard Water</b>	?	Reduced	?	Effective	?	?	Effective	Inactivated
<b>Efficacy with Soap/Detergents</b>	?	Reduced	Inactivated	Inactivated	Effective	?	Effective	Inactivated

? Information not found

*DISCLAIMER: The use of trade names does not in any way signify endorsement of a particular product.*

*For additional product names, please consult the most recent Compendium of Veterinary Products.*

REFERENCES: Linton AH, Hugo WB, Russel AD. Disinfection in Veterinary and Farm Practice. 1987. Blackwell Scientific Publications; Oxford, England; Quinn PJ, Markey BK. Disinfection and Disease Prevention in Veterinary Medicine, In: Block SS, ed., Disinfection, Sterilization and Preservation. 5th edition. 2001. Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins: Philadelphia.

## Sample Letter to Mail to Registered Exhibitors

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Dear Exhibitor,

We have received your registration for EVENT X on EVENT DATE X. Protecting the health of your horse and other horses at this event is of the utmost importance to event management. This event is implementing biosecurity measures to ensure infectious disease agents are not introduced or spread at this event.

Regardless of whether they are participating in the event or not, all horses and livestock that enter the grounds will be subject to examination by event officials/designated representatives and/or State Animal Health official. Such examinations are to determine if the animal(s) is/are, has/have been infected/exposed, or are likely to be infected with, an infectious or contagious disease. If after such examination, an official believes the health condition of an animal will place other animals at risk, the officials may quarantine the animal(s) and others that may have been infected/exposed, or, if necessary, require movement of the animal(s) from the show grounds. All participants must agree to fully cooperate with examining officials and abide by their decisions/instructions. Failure to comply with officials shall be grounds for immediate expulsion of the participant from the grounds and potential disciplinary action(s) by the sponsoring organization and local/state or federal officials.

The equine health entry requirements for this event include: (*EVENT MANAGER TO CHOOSE ONE or MORE and DELETE OTHERS*)

- a. Horses displaying obvious signs of clinical disease, such as fever, abnormal nasal discharge, consistent frequent coughing, neurologic signs of ataxia or significant hind limb weakness are not permitted to enter the event grounds.
- b. Event *No Fever* Policy:
  - i. Each horse entering the premises must have documentation demonstrating a record of body temperature readings with none above 102°F for a designated time period before arrival at the event premises. (*For example, 72 hours*)
  - ii. Show officials will obtain a body temperature of all horses at the time of arrival to the event premises and all horses will be subject to periodic inspection by event officials during the event.
  - iii. Owner/agents will monitor and document on a log the body temperature of their horse(s) X times a day during the event.
- c. Health Certification Policy
  - i. Owner/agents must present to event officials at the time of arrival to the event premises, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (health certificate), written within X hours (i.e., seventy-two (72) hours) of arrival to the event premises.
- d. Event Participation Declaration: (See Appendix F for Sample Event Participation Declaration )
  - i. Owners/agents must sign a health certification statement verifying that the horse(s) has/have been healthy with no sign of infectious disease for the preceding five (5) days and a body temperature below 102°F during the X hours (i.e., 72 hours) before arrival at the event premises.

## Sample Letter to Mail to Registered Exhibitors

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- ii. Owner/agents must provide event officials with the address of the premises where each horse was located immediately before arrival at the event and the address of the intended premises of destination for each horse following departure from the event premises.

In addition to the above entry requirement, the following biosecurity measures are recommended:

- Dogs are not permitted on the event premises *or* All dogs on the event premises must be kept on a leash
- Limit horse-to-horse contact
- Limit horse-to-human-to-horse contact
- Avoid sharing of equipment, to include tack, water buckets, brushes, etc.
- Avoid use of communal water troughs
- Avoid submerging end of water hoses in water buckets
- Do not allow horses to drink directly from a water hose
- Avoid tying horses to fences or gates near the competition area
- Cover all feed and hay to prevent access by vermin, birds or other animals
- Monitor your horse frequently for signs of disease during the event
- Immediately report any sick horse(s) to show management
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect all equipment before use at the home premises
- Isolate and monitor all animals upon return to the home premises.

In the event of an emergency or infectious disease incident at the event, all participants and horses will remain at the venue until event management provides clearance for departure from the event premises. In the case of infectious disease event, event officials will evaluate individual horse disease exposure risk and provide owner/agents with follow up disease monitoring instructions. In the event movement restrictions are put in place, each owner/agent is responsible for the care and maintenance of their horse(s) on the premises.

We appreciate your compliance with event management efforts to maintain biosecurity at the upcoming event.

Sincerely,

XXXXXXXXXX  
Event Manager

A red octagonal sign with a white border. The word "STOP" is written in large, bold, white, sans-serif capital letters across the center. Below it, the text "Movement Restrictions In Effect" is written in smaller, bold, white, sans-serif capital letters, arranged in two lines.

**STOP**

**Movement Restrictions  
In Effect**

# Exposed Horse Release Assessment

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## Part 1: - Owner/Agent

<b>Horse Name</b> _____	<b>Stall # at Event</b> _____
<b>Owner/Agent Name</b> _____	<b>Contact Number</b> _____
<b>Horse Hauler</b> _____	<b>Date of Arrival</b> _____
<b>List Other Horse(s) in Trailer</b> _____	

### List of Classes or Events Horse Participated in

Date	Event Name	Ring /Event Location	Comments

Communal Area Use	Yes/No	If Yes, Date of Use	If Yes, Specify Location
<b>Wash Rack</b>	_____	_____	_____
<b>Exercise Area</b>	_____	_____	_____
<b>Trails</b>	_____	_____	_____
<b>Water Sources</b>	_____	_____	_____

**Destination Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Destination Contact Person:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Destination Assessment: Answers of "No" signify increased risk for disease spread**

Can you isolate the horse for 2 weeks with no direct contact with other horses?	<b>YES/NO</b> _____
Can the horse be separated from other horses by a distance of more than 30 feet?	_____
Can you take and record the horse's temperature twice a day?	_____
Can you monitor the horse daily for clinical signs of disease?	_____
Can you provide and require disposable gloves and foot coverings for stall entry?	_____
Can you designate a separate person to handle this horse and no other horse(s)?	_____
Can you arrange for the feeding of this horse and cleaning of the stall to be last?	_____

# Exposed Horse Release Assessment

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

### Part 2: Event Official Assessment

Exposure Risk: Answers of "Yes" signify increased risk of disease spread

YES/NO

Is this horse showing clinical sign(s) of disease? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse have direct contact with an infected/sick horse in the stabling area? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse have direct contact with infected/sick horse in any common area? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse have direct contact with infected/sick horse being trailered to this event? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse compete in the same events/classes/competitions as an infected/sick horse? \_\_\_\_\_

#### General Guidelines

Low-Risk Horse	No known exposure at event	Release: minimal risk; recommend monitoring at destination
Medium-Risk Horse	Potential exposure during stabling and/or competition	Release if adequate biosecurity measures are available at destination; recommend monitoring body temperature of horse at destination location for fourteen (14) days
High-Risk Horse	Known direct contact	Isolate on site with possible testing before release and assessment before allowing movement from the event premises

#### Release Decision (Date and Initial Final Decision)

\_\_\_\_\_

Release Low-Risk: Recommend Monitoring

\_\_\_\_\_

Release Medium-Risk: Recommend monitoring temperature for 14 days

\_\_\_\_\_

High-Risk: Deny release; remain on event premises for re-evaluation

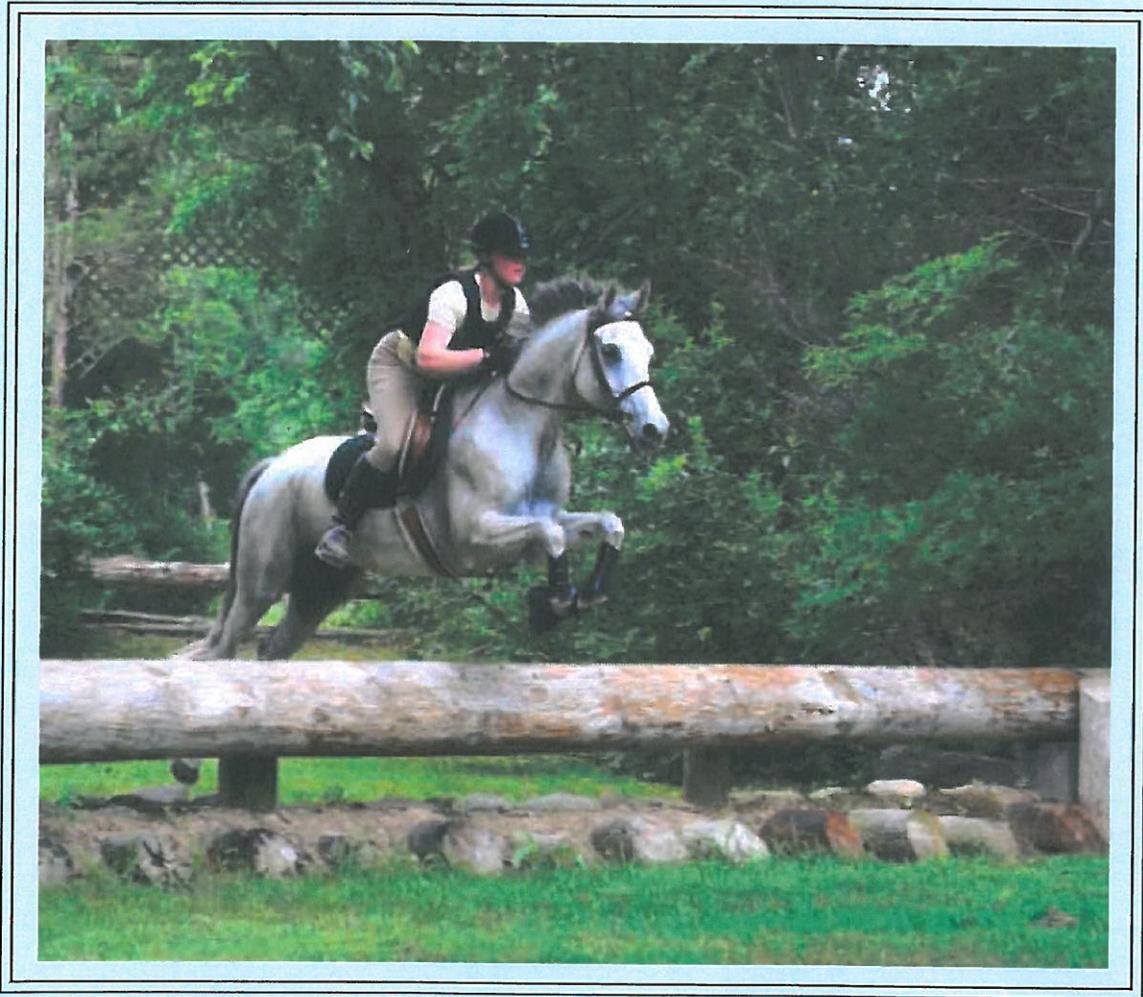
Departure Date

Departure Time

Release Instructions

Initials

# How to Set Up a Disease Isolation Unit at a Farm or Horse Show



*June 2011*

## How to Set Up a Disease Isolation Unit at a Farm or Horse Show

A horse with an infectious disease should be isolated from other horses to prevent the spread of infection. It is also important to prevent exposure by indirect contact from those handling an infected horse and spreading the infection to other horses via touching, equipment and so forth. Isolation can occur by stall confinement if the stall is secure and the horse is not in contact with others that walk by or are housed next to the horse. Often housing at shows is in tight quarters and contact can occur, so extreme care and vigilance in control of these isolation units are required.

If a horse has a fever and neurological signs that would suggest EHV-1 infection, it may be carrying high levels of the virus and become a primary source of spread. The horse should immediately be moved to an isolation area, preferably off site.

Any horses that were adjacent to the infected patient that has been moved out should be restricted in their movements and have their temperatures taken twice daily until the nature of the infection is determined. A perimeter and quarantine of that focal area of the barn should be instituted and access to and from the area limited. Horses in that area should be exercised at times when other horses are not in the arena or area. The length of the movement-restriction period will depend on whether other horses develop a fever during the next 7 to 10 days. The end of the quarantine period will be determined by the last horse to develop fever or clinical signs of disease, supplemented by PCR testing as appropriate.

An isolation barn that is effective has these characteristics:

- It is well separated from other barns and main horse traffic contact.
- It can be contained. Movement by people in and out can be regulated and controlled.
- Each stall is isolated and prevents direct contact with horses adjacent to each other.
- It has cleanable surfaces, including walls and flooring (mats). Use of liquid laundry detergent is useful in stalls and trailers with large volumes of water. A 10% bleach

solution is a good general disinfectant if it is changed and replenished once or twice a day. Remember, bleach is inactivated by organic material and direct sunlight. Other commercial disinfectants can be obtained through your veterinarian.

- It is reserved ONLY for use by infectious disease suspects and is not used by other horses at any time.
- It has water buckets and separate equipment (wheelbarrows, pitchforks, bedding, etc.) used ONLY by the isolation unit.
- It has a sink for handwashing and treatment area. Space must be supplied for storage of things needed for biosecurity such as gloves, disposable coveralls, boots, disinfectant, footbath stations (rubber tubs), and garbage collection and holding for disposables used on the horses. This can be another stall converted into a storage area.
- A person to oversee the isolation stall is designated. This individual should have prior training in biosecurity. Their responsibility is to ensure that all activities meet with the biosecurity plan outlined for the facility.
- In an ideal situation, an isolation facility would be equipped with an overhead beam or other means for lifting or supporting a down horse, similar to the UC Davis Large Animal Lift ([www.vmeth.ucdavis.edu/home/VERT/LART/lal.html](http://www.vmeth.ucdavis.edu/home/VERT/LART/lal.html)).
- The designated biosecurity supervisor ensures that people allowed to enter the facility follow appropriate sanitation measures: Rubber boots are dipped in a prescribed foot bath; disposable or dedicated coveralls are used only for one horse stall; disposable gloves are worn; and a treatment coat is worn over the reusable coveralls. If during treatment of the horse facial or other contamination of the caregiver occurs, the caregiver must shower and change clothes before touching other horses.
- Hands are washed for 60 seconds (sing "Happy Birthday" twice at normal tempo) before entering or leaving the isolation area. Use disposable towels and leave in a covered waste container at the site of handwashing.
- A perimeter is set up around the stall area to limit vehicular traffic and entry. This perimeter could be designated with ropes, fencing used for construction sites, and so forth. Random access should be restricted, with only one entry and exit to the area.
- There is appropriate lighting.

## Equipment Needed for Setting Up An Isolation Barn

- Treatment carts or smocks
- Painter's disposable coveralls
- Disposable gloves
- Rubber boots
- Foot bath containers
- Garbage bags
- Garbage cans with secure lids
- Disposable plastic shoe covers
- Thermometer for each horse
- Equipment for each horse (drugs in sealed plastic container for that horse, stomach tube, twitch, lip chain, etc.)



Example of a temporary isolation unit that can be set up at an equine facility or event.

# Equine Event Isolation Protocol Guidance

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## General Recommendations

- Secure restricted isolation area; only allow entry and exit by designated trained personnel.
- If owners are to enter isolation area, train on appropriate biosecurity measures before allowing access and monitor their visits.
- Eliminate vehicle and animal traffic in the restricted isolation area.
- Minimize onsite pests, including vermin, birds and insects.
- Restrict pets and all other animals from access to the isolation and adjoining area.
- Deliver all feed, equipment and supplies to an area adjacent to the isolation area and hand deliver to the entry of the isolation area as needed.
- Horse(s) in isolation area should remain in the stall. If horse(s) must be taken out of stall, obtain permission from the onsite veterinarian and event management before moving horse(s). Clean the feet of the horse(s) before movement and monitor movements.



## Entry into Isolation Stall

1. Prepare supplies and equipment you need.
2. Wash hands before entering the area: frequent hand washing is the most important component in prevention of disease agent spread.
3. Wear designated disposable footwear, coveralls and gloves. If not wearing disposable coveralls, launder worn clothing separate from other items after use.
4. Use disposable plastic boot covers or rubber footwear; if using rubber footwear, scrub thoroughly with a boot brush and submerge footwear in a disinfectant footbath when entering the area.
5. Place a bleach solution foot bath outside the stall and step in the footbath before entering the stall.
6. Each horse should have a thermometer for monitoring the body temperature; if sharing a thermometer for horses, clean and disinfect the thermometer between uses.

## Exit from Isolation Stall

1. Hold a clean, freshly-laundered drying towel or disposable paper towels under arm for use after washing hands.
  2. Ideally, use warm or hot running water.
  3. Apply antibacterial soap and thoroughly wash all hand surfaces, including the wrists, palms and backs of hands.
  4. Vigorously rub all lathered surfaces together for twenty (20) seconds.
  5. For complete cleaning, use a nailbrush to clean fingers and under fingernails.
  6. Rinse well in a flowing stream of water.
  7. Hands that are visibly soiled require additional time to clean properly.
  8. When drying hands, begin at the fingertips and work toward elbows, patting, not rubbing, the skin with the towel.
  9. Use the towel to cover the faucet when turning off.
1. Step in bleach solution foot bath when exiting stall. Organic material will inactivate some disinfectants, so change footbath solution when contaminated with organic material and when disinfectant expires.
  2. Remove designated protective wear (footwear, coveralls and gloves) just before exiting the isolation stall. Remove gloves last, pulling them off from the inside without touching the outside of the gloves.
  3. Bag all disposable protective wear for appropriate disposal; Bag all reusable protective wear for immediate laundering.
  4. Blow nose to remove any potential infectious disease organism.
  5. Immediately wash hands or use an appropriate alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
  6. Exit isolation area.
  7. Clean organic material from all equipment before applying a disinfectant; follow manufacturer recommendations for product contact time.
  8. Ideally, individuals departing the isolation area will shower and change clothes. At a minimum, change clothing and footwear.



## LIST OF REPORTABLE CONDITIONS FOR ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS\*

Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize, by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following conditions, must report that information.

**Any animal disease not known to exist in the United States, any disease for which a control program exists, or any unexplained increase in the number of diseased animals or deaths must be reported. Any conditions caused by exposure to toxic substances that have or may have the potential to be a public health, animal health, or food safety threat must be reported within 24 hours.**

### EMERGENCY CONDITIONS – Report to AHB or VS Employee within 24 Hours of Discovery

Redding 530-225-2140, Modesto 209-491-9350, Tulare 559-685-3500, Ontario 909-947-4462,  
Headquarters 916-900-5002, or VS at 1-877-741-3690

#### MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Glanders (Farcy) [*Burkholderia mallei* (formerly *Pseudomonas mallei*)]
- Heartwater [*Ehrlichia ruminantium* (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*)]
- Livestock exposed to toxic substances, which may threaten public health
- Rabies of livestock
- Screwworm myiasis (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*)
- **Unexplained increase in dead or diseased animals**

#### BOVINE

- African trypanosomiasis (Tsetse fly diseases)
- Bovine babesiosis (Cattle Tick Fever)
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* small colony)
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Heartwater [*Ehrlichia ruminantium* (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*)]
- Hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurella serotypes B:2 or E:2*)
- Lumpy skin disease
- Malignant catarrhal fever (African type)
- Rift Valley fever
- Rinderpest
- Theileriosis (*Theileria parva parva*, or *T. annulata*)
- Vesicular stomatitis

#### CAPRINE/OVINE

- Contagious agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*)
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Heartwater [*Ehrlichia ruminantium*, (formerly *Cowdria ruminantium*)]
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Peste des petits ruminants (Goat plague)

- Rift Valley fever
- *Salmonella abortus ovis*
- Sheep and goat pox

#### PORCINE

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Japanese encephalitis
- Nipah virus
- Swine vesicular disease
- Vesicular exanthema of swine virus (VESV)
- Vesicular stomatitis

#### AVIAN SPECIES

- Avian influenza (H5, H7)
- Exotic Newcastle disease
- Turkey rhinotracheitis (Avian metapneumovirus)

#### EQUINE

- African horse sickness
- Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
- Glanders (Farcy) [*Burkholderia mallei* (formerly *Pseudomonas mallei*)]
- Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
- Japanese encephalitis
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
- Vesicular stomatitis

#### CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits (calicivirus)

Remember to call if you see: Vesicles, Unusual or Unexplained Illness, CNS signs, Mucosal Diseases, Hemorrhagic Septicemias, Unusual Larvae in Wounds, Unusual (Ornate) Ticks, High Morbidity or Mortality

## REGULATED CONDITIONS – Report to AHB or VS Employee within Two Days of Discovery

### MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Tularemia

### BOVINE

- Bovine brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
- Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)
- Cattle scabies (multiple types)
- Trichomonosis (*Tritrichomonas fetus*)

### CAPRINE/OVINE

- Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *Brucella ovis*)
- Scrapie
- Sheep scabies (Body mange) (*Psoroptes ovis*)

### PORCINE

- Porcine brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
- Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)

### AVIAN SPECIES

- Ornithosis (Psittacosis or avian chlamydiosis) (*Chlamydia psittaci*)
- Pullorum disease (Fowl typhoid) (*Salmonella gallinarum* and *S. pullorum*)

### EQUINE

- Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western equine encephalitis)
- Equine infectious anemia
- Epizootic Lymphangitis
- Equine piroplasmiasis (*Babesia caballi* or *Babesia equi*)

### CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Brucellosis in cervids
- Chronic wasting disease in cervids
- Tuberculosis in cervids

## MONITORED CONDITIONS – Report by Monthly Summaries from Diagnostic Facilities

### MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Avian tuberculosis of livestock (*Mycobacterium avium*)
- Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis (*Echinococcus* species)
- Epizootic Hemorrhagic disease (EHD)
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis) (*Mycobacterium avium aratuberculosis*)
- Leishmaniasis
- Leptospirosis
- Novel H1N1 influenza virus

### BOVINE

- Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale* or *A. centrale*)
- Bluetongue
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- Bovine viral diarrhea
- Enzootic bovine leukosis (Bovine leukemia virus)
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (Bovine herpesvirus-1)
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis) (*Mycobacterium avium aratuberculosis*)
- Malignant catarrhal fever (North American)
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)

### CAPRINE/OVINE

- Bluetongue
- *Brucella ovis* (Ovine epididymitis)
- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis) (*Chlamydia abortus*)
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis) (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)
- Maedi-Visna (Ovine progressive pneumonia)
- Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)

### PORCINE

- Novel H1N1 influenza virus
- Porcine cysticercosis (*Taenia solium* in humans)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Transmissible gastroenteritis (coronavirus)
- Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)

### AVIAN SPECIES

- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- Duck viral hepatitis
- Fowl cholera (*Pasteurella multocida*)
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Marek's disease

### EQUINE

- Equine coital exanthema (Horsepox)
- Equine influenza
- Equine rhinopneumonitis [Equine herpesvirus-1 or 4 (excluding EHM)]
- Equine viral arteritis
- West Nile Virus

### CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Camel pox in camels
- Hemorrhagic diseases of deer (bluetongue, adenovirus, and epizootic hemorrhagic disease)
- Myxomatosis in commercial rabbits
- VESV-related caliciviruses

### FISH, AMPHIBIAN, CRUSTACEAN, BEE, AND MOLLUSK

- The list is compatible with the OIE list.

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2011>

## WHERE TO REPORT:

Report either to your closest Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch (AHB) District Office: Redding 530-225-2140, Modesto 209-491-9350, Tulare 559-685-3500, Ontario 909-947-4462, the AHB Headquarters at 1220 N Street, Room A-107, Sacramento, California 95814, telephone 916-900-5002, facsimile 916-900-5333, email to [cavet@cdfa.ca.gov](mailto:cavet@cdfa.ca.gov), website at [www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah), or the USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services (VS) office toll free at 1-877-741-3690

## STATE VETERINARIAN OFFICES

ALABAMA	334-240-7255	P.O. Box 3336 Montgomery AL 36109-0336
ALASKA	907-375-8215	5251 Hinkle Road Anchorage AK 99507
ARIZONA	602-542-4293	1688 West Adams Street, Third Floor Phoenix AZ 85007
ARKANSAS	501-907-2400	P.O. Box 8505, Little Rock, AR 72215
CALIFORNIA	916-900-5000	1220 N St, Sacramento CA 95814
COLORADO	303-239-4161	700 Kipling St., Suite 4000 Lakewood CO 80215-8000
CONNECTICUT	860-713-2505	165 Capitol Avenue, Room G-8A Hartford CT 06106
DELAWARE	302-739-4811	2320 S. DuPont Highway Dover DE 19901
FLORIDA	850-410-0900	335 Mayo Bldg., 407 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399
GEORGIA	404-656-3671	19 MLK, Jr. Drive, Room 106 Atlanta GA 30334
GUAM	671-734-3942	163 Dairy Road, Mangilao, GU 96913
HAWAII	808-483-7151	99-941 Halawa Valley Street Aiea HI 96701-5602
IDAHO	208-332-8540	P.O. Box 7249 Boise ID 83707-9985
ILLINOIS	217-782-4944	P.O. Box 19281 Springfield IL 62794-9281
INDIANA	317-544-2400	4154 North Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis, IA 46205
IOWA	515-281-5305	502 East 9th Street, 2nd Floor, Des Moines, IA 50319
KANSAS	785-296-2326	708 SW Jackson Topeka KS 66603-3714
KENTUCKY	502-564-3956	100 Fairoaks Lane, Suite 252 Frankfort KY 40601
LOUISIANA	225-925-3980	P. O. Box 1951 Baton Rouge LA 70821-1951
MAINE	207-287-3701	28 State House Station Deering Bldg Augusta ME 04333-0028
MARYLAND	410-841-5810	50 Harry S. Truman Parkway Annapolis MD 21401-7080
MASSACHUSETTS	617-626-1795	251 Causeway St, Suite 500 Boston MA 02114-2151
MICHIGAN	517-373-1077	PO Box 30017 Lansing MI 48909
MINNESOTA	651-296-2942	625 North Robert Street St. Paul MN 55101
MISSISSIPPI	601-359-1170	121 N Jefferson Street Jackson MS 39201
MISSOURI	573-751-3377	P.O. Box 630 Jefferson City MO 65102-0630
MONTANA	406-444-2043	P.O. Box 202001 Helena MT 59620-2001
NEBRASKA	402-741-2351	P.O. Box 94787 Lincoln NE 68509-4787
NEVADA	775-353-3755	405 South 21st. Street, Sparks, NV 89431
NEW HAMPSHIRE	603-271-2404	P.O. Box 2042 Concord NH 03302-2042
NEW JERSEY	609-292-3965	P.O. Box 330 Trenton NJ 08625-0330
NEW MEXICO	505-841-6161	300 San Mateo NE-Suite 1000 Albuquerque NM 87108-204
NEW YORK	518-457-3502	10B Airline Drive Albany NY 12235
NORTH CAROLINA	919-733-7601	1030 Mail Service Center Raleigh NC 27699-1030
NORTH DAKOTA	701-328-2657	600 East Boulevard Ave, Dept 602 Bismarck ND 58505-002
OHIO	614-728-6220	8995 E. Main Street Reynoldsburg OH 43068-3399
OKLAHOMA	405-522-6131	P.O. Box 528804
OREGON	503-986-4680	635 Capitol St. NE Salem OR 97301-2532
PENNSYLVANIA	717-772-2852	2301 North Cameron Street Harrisburg PA 17110-9408
PUERTO RICO	787-722-0871	P.O. Box 10163 Santurce PR 00908
RHODE ISLAND	401-222-2781	235 Promenade Street Providence RI 02908-5767
SOUTH CAROLINA	803-788-2260	PO Box 102406 Columbia SC 29224
SOUTH DAKOTA	605-773-3321	411 South Fort Street Pierre SD 57501-4503
TENNESSEE	615-837-5120	Melrose Station, P.O. Box 40627 Nashville TN 37204
TEXAS	512-719-0700	2105 Kramer Lane, Austin, TX 78758
UTAH	801-538-7162	350 N. Redwood Rd, Box 146500 Salt Lake City UT 84114-6500
VERMONT	802-828-2426	116 State Street, Drawer 20 Montpelier VT 05602-2901
VIRGIN ISLANDS	340-778-0997	State Lower Love Kingshill St Co VI 00850
VIRGINIA	804-692-0601	102 Governor Street, Room 145 Richmond VA 23219
WASHINGTON	360-902-1881	P.O. Box 42577 Olympia WA 98504-2577
WASHINGTON, DC	202-535-2321	51 N Street NE, Room 6005, Washington, DC 20002
WEST VIRGINIA	304-558-2214	1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Charleston WV 25305-0172
WISCONSIN	608-224-4872	P.O. Box 8911 Madison WI 53708-8911
WYOMING	307-777-6443	2020 Carey Avenue, 4th Floor Cheyenne WY 82002-0051

**California Local Health Department (LHD) Contact Information for Health Care Providers/Labs to Report Communicable Diseases and Submit Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR) forms**

1/30/11

LHD	Fax Number(s)	Phone Number(s)	Address	Link to Disease Reporting Information Website
<b>Alameda County</b>	CD/STD: (510) 268-2111 TB: (510) 577-7024	510) 267-3250; After Hours: (925) 422-7595)	Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention 1000 Broadway, Suite 500 Oakland, CA 94607	<a href="http://www.acphd.org/user/services/Atoz_PrgDtls.asp?PrgId=56">http://www.acphd.org/user/services/Atoz_PrgDtls.asp?PrgId=56</a>
<b>Alpine County</b>	(530) 694-2770	(530) 694-2146	75-B Diamond Valley Road Markleeville, CA 95682	<a href="http://www.alpinecountyca.gov/departments/health_and_human_services">http://www.alpinecountyca.gov/departments/health_and_human_services</a>
<b>Amador County</b>	(209) 223-1562	(209) 223-6407	10877 Conductor Blvd, Ste 400 Sutter Creek, CA 95682	<a href="http://www.co.amador.ca.us/depts/public_health/">http://www.co.amador.ca.us/depts/public_health/</a>
<b>Berkeley City of</b>	(510)981-5345	510) 981-5300 After Hours: Call City of Berkeley Dispatch at 510-981-5911. Ask for Health Officer on call	City of Berkeley Public Health 1947 Center St, Second Floor Berkeley, CA 94704	<a href="http://www.cityofberkeley.info/ContentDisplay.aspx?id=13896">http://www.cityofberkeley.info/ContentDisplay.aspx?id=13896</a>
<b>Butte County 2008 Info</b>	Chico: (530) 879-3309; Oroville: (530) 538-5387	Chico: (530) 891-2732; Oroville: (530) 538-7553	Chico: 695 Oleander Ave Chico, CA 95926 Oroville: 202 Mira Loma Drive Oroville, CA 95965	<a href="http://www.buttecounty.net/publichealth/cder/communicable.html">http://www.buttecounty.net/publichealth/cder/communicable.html</a>
<b>Calaveras County</b>	(209) 754-6459	(209) 754-6460; After Hours Emergency Sheriff: (209) 754-6500	891 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	<a href="http://www.co.calaveras.ca.us/departments/pub_health/PHD_CDR.html">http://www.co.calaveras.ca.us/departments/pub_health/PHD_CDR.html</a>
<b>Colusa County</b>	(530) 458-4136	(530) 548-0380	251 E. Webster Street Colusa, CA 95932	<a href="http://www.colusadhhs.org">http://www.colusadhhs.org</a>
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	(925) 313-6465	(925) 313-6740; After Hours Emergency Sheriff: (925)646-2441	597 Center Ave, Ste 200-A Martinez, CA 94553	<a href="http://www.cchealth.org/groups/cd/regulations.php">http://www.cchealth.org/groups/cd/regulations.php</a>
<b>Del Norte County 2008 Info</b>	(707) 465-6701	(707) 464-3191	880 Northcrest Drive Crescent City, CA 95531	<a href="http://www.dnco.org/cf/topic/topic4cfm/Topic=Disease%20Prevention%20and%20Control&amp;SiteLink=100030.html">http://www.dnco.org/cf/topic/topic4cfm/Topic=Disease%20Prevention%20and%20Control&amp;SiteLink=100030.html</a>
<b>El Dorado County; West Slope; Placerville</b>	(530) 295-2589	(530) 621-6320	931 Spring Street Placerville, CA 95667	<a href="http://www.edcgov.us/Government/PublicHealth/Communicable_Disease/Communicable_Disease_Reporting.aspx">http://www.edcgov.us/Government/PublicHealth/Communicable_Disease/Communicable_Disease_Reporting.aspx</a>
<b>El Dorado County; South Lake Tahoe</b>	(530) 541-8409	(530) 573-3155; (530) 573- 3156	1360 Johnson Blvd. Ste 103 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150	<a href="http://www.edcgov.us/Government/PublicHealth/Communicable_Disease/Communicable_Disease_Reporting.aspx">http://www.edcgov.us/Government/PublicHealth/Communicable_Disease/Communicable_Disease_Reporting.aspx</a>
<b>Fresno County</b>	(559) 445-3535; (559) 445-3255	(559) 445-3569; (559) 445-3324	1221 Fulton Mall Fresno, CA 93721	<a href="http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/DivisionPage.aspx?id=718">http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/DivisionPage.aspx?id=718</a>
<b>Glenn County</b>	(530) 934-6463	(530) 934-6588	240 N. Villa Avenue Willows, CA 95988	<a href="http://www.countyofglenn.net/Public_Health_Department/home_page.asp">http://www.countyofglenn.net/Public_Health_Department/home_page.asp</a>
<b>Humboldt County</b>	(707) 445-7346	(707) 445-6200	529 I Street Eureka, CA 95501	<a href="http://humboldthealthalert.org/medical-provider-info-reporting-communicable-and-infectious-diseases">http://humboldthealthalert.org/medical-provider-info-reporting-communicable-and-infectious-diseases</a>
<b>Imperial County</b>	(760) 482-4738	(760) 482-4723 ; Email: <a href="mailto:phepireport@co.imperial.ca.us">phepireport@co.imperial.ca.us</a>	935 Broadway El Centro, CA 92243	<a href="http://www.icphd.org">http://www.icphd.org</a> go to the Epidemiology section, for a copy of the CMR
<b>Inyo County</b>	(760) 873-7800	760-873-7868 or 1-866-398-7134 After Hours Sheriff Dept: 760-878-0383	207A West South St Bishop, CA 93514	<a href="http://www.inyocounty.us/publichealth">http://www.inyocounty.us/publichealth</a>
<b>Kern County</b>	(661) 868-0261	(661) 321-3000 After hours: (661) 324-6551	1800 Mount Vernon Ave Bakersfield, CA 93306	<a href="http://www.kernpublichealth.com/departments/divisionofhealthassessment/pdfs/CMR200912.pdf">http://www.kernpublichealth.com/departments/divisionofhealthassessment/pdfs/CMR200912.pdf</a>

<b>Kings County</b>	(559) 589-0482	(559) 584-1401	330 Campus Drive Hanford, CA 93230	<a href="http://www.countyofkings.com/Health/phn.html">http://www.countyofkings.com/Health/phn.html</a>
<b>Lake County</b>	(707) 262-4280	707-263-1090	922 Bevins Court Lakeport, CA 95453	<a href="http://health.co.lake.ca.us/Communicable_Disease.htm">http://health.co.lake.ca.us/Communicable_Disease.htm</a>
<b>Lassen County</b>	(530) 251- 2668	(530) 251-8384; (530) 251-8183	1445 Paul Bunyan Road Susanville, CA 96130	<a href="http://www.lassencounty.org/govt/dept/health_social/PublicHealth.asp">http://www.lassencounty.org/govt/dept/health_social/PublicHealth.asp</a>
<b>Long Beach City of</b>	CD/STD:(562) 570-4374; TB: (562) 570-439	CD/STD: (562) 570-4302; TB: (562) 570-4234 or (562) 570-4235	2525 Grand Avenue Long Beach, CA 90815	<a href="http://www.longbeach.gov/health/info_stats/communicable_disease_report.asp">http://www.longbeach.gov/health/info_stats/communicable_disease_report.asp</a>
<b>Los Angeles County</b>	CD: (888) 397-3778; TB: (213) 749-0926; STDs: (213) 749-9602	CD: (888) 397-3993; HIV/AIDS: (213) 351-8516; Ped-HIV: (213) 351-8153; TB: (213) 744-6160; STDs: (213) 744-3106	<b>CD: Morbidity Unit</b> , 313 N Figueroa St, #117, LA, CA 90012; <b>HIV Epidemiology</b> , 600 S Commonwealth Ave, Ste 1260, LA, CA 90005; <b>TB Control</b> , 2515 S Grand Ave, Rm 507, LA, CA 90007; <b>STD Prgm</b> , 2615 S Grand Ave, Rm 500, LA, CA 90007	CD: <a href="http://lapublichealth.org/acd/cdrs.htm">http://lapublichealth.org/acd/cdrs.htm</a> HIV/AIDS: <a href="http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/hiv/hivreporting.htm">http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/hiv/hivreporting.htm</a> TB: <a href="http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb/tbreporting.htm">http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb/tbreporting.htm</a> STDs: <a href="http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/std/providers.htm#reporting">http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/std/providers.htm#reporting</a>
<b>Madera County</b>	(559) 674-7262	Madera: (559) 675-7893 Oakhurst: (559) 658-7456	14215 Road 28 Madera, CA 93638	<a href="http://www.madera-county.com/publichealth/cdc.html">http://www.madera-county.com/publichealth/cdc.html</a>
<b>Marin County</b>	CD: (415) 473-6002; TB/STD: (415) 499-6855	CD: (415) 473-7805; TB: (415) 499-6867; STDs: (415) 499-6944	899 Northgate Dr, Ste 100 San Rafael, CA 94903	<a href="http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/HH/main/HS/publichealth/PHAdmin.cfm">http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/HH/main/HS/publichealth/PHAdmin.cfm</a>
<b>Mariposa County</b>	(209) 966-4929	(209) 966-3689	P.O. Box 5 Mariposa, CA 95338	<a href="http://www.mariposacounty.org/">http://www.mariposacounty.org/</a>
<b>Mendocino County</b>	(707) 472-2714	(707) 472-2713; After Hours: (707) 272-8035	CD Control 1120 S Dora St Ukiah, CA 95482	<a href="http://www.co.mendocino.ca.us/hhsa/chs/nursing">http://www.co.mendocino.ca.us/hhsa/chs/nursing</a>
<b>Merced County</b>	(209) 381-1034	(209) 381-1020; After Hours: (209) 725-7011	260 E. 15 <sup>th</sup> Street Merced, CA 95341	<a href="http://www.co.merced.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=578">http://www.co.merced.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=578</a>
<b>Modoc County</b>	(530) 233-6332	(530) 233-6311; 1-800-762-3003	441 N. Main Alturas, CA 96101	<a href="http://www.modoccohealthservices.com/id35.html">http://www.modoccohealthservices.com/id35.html</a>
<b>Mono County</b>	(760) 924-1831	(760) 924-1830	P.O. Box 3329 Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546	<a href="http://www.monohealth.com/publichealth/phcommunicablediseases.html">http://www.monohealth.com/publichealth/phcommunicablediseases.html</a>
<b>Monterey County</b>	CD: (831) 754-6682; TB: (831) 796-1272	(831) 755-4521; TB: (831) 755-4593; After Hours: (831) 755-5100 Ask for the Health Officer on call.	1270 Natividad Road Salinas, CA 94559	<a href="http://bit.ly/fR112s">http://bit.ly/fR112s</a>
<b>Napa County</b>	(707) 299-4479	(707) 299-1499 After Hours: (707) 265-3131	2344 Old Sonoma Rd, Bldg G Napa, CA 94559	Can submit reports by email to: <a href="mailto:CDReports@co.napa.ca.us">CDReports@co.napa.ca.us</a> ; Website: <a href="http://www.countyofnapa.org/Pages/DepartmentContent.aspx?id=4294969143">http://www.countyofnapa.org/Pages/DepartmentContent.aspx?id=4294969143</a>
<b>Nevada County</b>	(530) 271-0836; or (530) 271-0894	(530) 265-1450	500 Crown Point Circle, #110 Grass Valley, CA 95945	<a href="http://www.mynevadaacounty.com/ph/index.cfm?ccs=1209&amp;cs=4295">http://www.mynevadaacounty.com/ph/index.cfm?ccs=1209&amp;cs=4295</a> Can access page via <a href="http://www.mynevadaacounty.com/ph">www.mynevadaacounty.com/ph</a> ; click Communicable Disease Prevention link (left ), then Reporting Communicable Disease link in center.
<b>Orange County</b>	(714) 834-8196	(714) 834-8180	P.O. Box 6128 Santa Ana, CA 92706-0128	<a href="http://www.ochealthinfo.com/epi/for-phys.htm">http://www.ochealthinfo.com/epi/for-phys.htm</a>
<b>Pasadena City of</b>	(626) 744-6115	(626) 744-6043	1845 North Fair Oaks Ave Pasadena, CA 91103	<a href="http://www.ci.pasadena.ca.us/publichealth/disease_prevention/cdc/cdc_prov_home.asp">http://www.ci.pasadena.ca.us/publichealth/disease_prevention/cdc/cdc_prov_home.asp</a>
<b>Placer County</b>	(530) 886-2945	(530) 889-7274; (888) 822-7274	11484 "B" Avenue Auburn, CA 95603	<a href="http://www.placer.ca.gov/Departments/hhs/community_health/comm_diseases.aspx">http://www.placer.ca.gov/Departments/hhs/community_health/comm_diseases.aspx</a>
<b>Plumas County</b>	(530) 283-6110	(530) 283-6330	270 County Hospital Rd, Ste 111 Quincy, CA 95971	<a href="http://www.countyofplumas.com/index.aspx?nid=91">http://www.countyofplumas.com/index.aspx?nid=91</a>
<b>Riverside County; Riverside; West Co</b>	(951)358-5102	(951) 385-5107	P.O. Box 7600 Riverside, CA 92513-7600	<a href="http://www.rivco-diseasecontrol.org/guidelin/contents.htm">http://www.rivco-diseasecontrol.org/guidelin/contents.htm</a>

<b>Riverside County; Indio; Eastern Co.</b>	(760) 863-8183	(760) 863-8182	Disease Control Branch 47-923 Oasis Indio, CA 92201	<a href="http://www.rivco-diseasecontrol.org/guidelin/contents.htm">http://www.rivco-diseasecontrol.org/guidelin/contents.htm</a>
<b>Sacramento County</b>	(916) 875-4069 or report on-line at <a href="https://saccmr.net">https://saccmr.net</a>	(916) 875-5881	7001 A East Parkway, Suite 600, Sacramento, CA 95823	<a href="http://www.sacdhs.com/default.asp?woID=pub&amp;mode=">http://www.sacdhs.com/default.asp?woID=pub&amp;mode=</a>
<b>San Benito County</b>	(831) 637-9073	(831) 637-5367	439 Fourth Street Hollister, CA 95023	<a href="http://www.sanbenitoco.org/programs/cd.html">http://www.sanbenitoco.org/programs/cd.html</a>
<b>San Bernardino County</b>	(909) 386-8325	(909) 383-3052; (800) 722-4794	799 E Rialto Avenue San Bernardino, CA 92415-0011	<a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/pubhlth/programs_services/epidemiology/epidemiology.htm">http://www.sbcounty.gov/pubhlth/programs_services/epidemiology/epidemiology.htm</a>
<b>San Diego County</b>	Epi: (858) 715-6458; TB: (619) 692-5516; STD: (619) 692-8541	Epi: (619) 515-6620; TB: (619) 692-8610; STD: (619) 692 8501	1700 Pacific Highway San Diego, CA 92101	<a href="http://www.sdepi.org">http://www.sdepi.org</a>
<b>San Francisco County</b>	(415) 554-2848; TB: (415) 206-4565 or (415) 206-4567; STD: (415) 431-4628	CD: (415) 554-2830; AIDS/HIV: (415) 554-9050; TB: (415) 613-2878	101 Grove Street, Room 408 San Francisco, CA 94102	<a href="http://sfcdcp.org/diseasereporting.html">http://sfcdcp.org/diseasereporting.html</a>
<b>San Joaquin County</b>	(209) 468-8222	(209) 468-3822; AIDS/HIV: (209) 468-3475	PO Box 2009 Stockton, CA 95201-2009	<a href="http://www.sicphs.org/disease/disease_control_reporting.htm">http://www.sicphs.org/disease/disease_control_reporting.htm</a>
<b>San Luis Obispo County</b>	(805) 781-5543	(805) 781-5000 After Hours: (805) 781-4550	2191 Johnson Ave San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<a href="http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/health/publichealth/commndisease.htm">http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/health/publichealth/commndisease.htm</a>
<b>San Mateo County</b>	(650) 573-2919	(650) 573-2346	CD Control: 225 W. 37th Avenue San Mateo, CA 94403	<a href="http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/portal/site/health/menuitem.f44138fe5f6ec63d74452b31d17332a0/?vgnextoid=b41506f14c44a210vgnVCM100001937230aRCRD&amp;cpsectcurrchannel=1">http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/portal/site/health/menuitem.f44138fe5f6ec63d74452b31d17332a0/?vgnextoid=b41506f14c44a210vgnVCM100001937230aRCRD&amp;cpsectcurrchannel=1</a>
<b>Santa Barbara County</b>	(805) 681-4069	(805) 681-5280	Admin: 300 N San Antonio Rd B-8, Santa Barbara, CA 93110; CD: 345 Camino Del Remedio, Santa Barbara, CA 93110	<a href="http://www.sbcphd.org/dcp/dc/cmr.html">http://www.sbcphd.org/dcp/dc/cmr.html</a>
<b>Santa Clara County</b>	(408) 885-3709	(408) 885-4214	976 Lenzen Avenue, Suite 1700 San Jose, CA 95126	<a href="http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/phd/agencychp?path=%2Fv7%2FPublic%20Health%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2FCommunicable%20Disease%20%26%20Sexual%20Health%20Programs%2FDisease%20Reporting">http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/phd/agencychp?path=%2Fv7%2FPublic%20Health%20Department%20%28DEP%29%2FCommunicable%20Disease%20%26%20Sexual%20Health%20Programs%2FDisease%20Reporting</a>
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	(831) 454-5049	(831) 454-4114; After Hours: (831) 471-1183	1060 Emeline Avenue Santa Cruz, CA 95060	<a href="http://www.santacruzhealth.org/phealth/cd/3reportingguidelines.htm">http://www.santacruzhealth.org/phealth/cd/3reportingguidelines.htm</a>
<b>Shasta County</b>	(408) 225-5074	(530) 225-5591 After Hours: (530) 225-3767	2650 Breslauer Way Redding, CA 96001	<a href="http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/hhsa_index/Community_partnerships/med_professionals/report_cd.aspx">http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/hhsa_index/Community_partnerships/med_professionals/report_cd.aspx</a>
<b>Sierra County</b>	(530) 993-6790	(530) 993-6700; (530) 993-6710	202 Front Street, PO Box 7 Loyalton, CA 96118	<a href="http://www.sierracounty.ws/index.php?module=pagemaster&amp;PAGE_user_op=view_page&amp;PAGE_id=3&amp;MMN_position=28:28">http://www.sierracounty.ws/index.php?module=pagemaster&amp;PAGE_user_op=view_page&amp;PAGE_id=3&amp;MMN_position=28:28</a>
<b>Siskiyou County</b>	Personal Health: (530) 841-4094; Env Health: (530) 841-4076	(530) 841-2100 - main (530) 841-2134 - Personal Health	Attn: CD Controller 806 S. Main St. Yreka, CA 96097	<a href="http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/PHS/phs.aspx">http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/PHS/phs.aspx</a>
<b>Solano County</b>	(707) 553-5649	(707) 553-5555 (24 hr); (707) 784-8600 (PH main line)	355 Tuolumne St., MS 20-210, Ste 2500, Vallejo, CA 94590	<a href="http://www.solanocounty.com/depts/ph/health_providers/default.asp">http://www.solanocounty.com/depts/ph/health_providers/default.asp</a>
<b>Sonoma County</b>	(707) 565-4565	(707) 565-4566	625 Fifth Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404-4428	<a href="http://www.sonoma-county.org/health/ph/diseasecontrol/reportable_diseases.htm">http://www.sonoma-county.org/health/ph/diseasecontrol/reportable_diseases.htm</a>
<b>Stanislaus County</b>	(209) 558-7531	(209) 558-5678	820 Scenic Drive Modesto, CA 95350	<a href="http://www.schsa.org/PublicHealth/mainpages/cd/index.html">http://www.schsa.org/PublicHealth/mainpages/cd/index.html</a>
<b>Sutter County</b>	(530) 822-7223	(530) 822-7215	1445 Veterans Memorial Circle Yuba City, CA 95993 Attn: CD Controller	<a href="http://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/hs/ph/hs_public_health">http://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/hs/ph/hs_public_health</a>
<b>Tehama County 2008 Info</b>	(530) 527-0362	(530) 527-6824	1860 Walnut St Red Bluff, CA 96080	<a href="http://www.co.tehama.ca.us/">http://www.co.tehama.ca.us/</a>
<b>Trinity County</b>	(530) 623-1297	(530) 623-8209	P>o. Box 1470 Weaverville, CA 96093	<a href="http://www.trinitycounty.org/Departments/HHS/health.htm">http://www.trinitycounty.org/Departments/HHS/health.htm</a>

<b>Tulare County</b>	(559) 685-4835	(559) 685-6965	1150 S. K St Tulare, CA 93274 Attn: Jeremy Kempf	<a href="http://www.tularehsa.org/index.cfm/public-health/communicable-disease-control-and-prevention/">http://www.tularehsa.org/index.cfm/public-health/communicable-disease-control-and-prevention/</a>
<b>Tuolumne County</b>	(209) 533-7406	(209) 533-7401; After Hours: (209) 533-8055	20111 Cedar Road North Sonora, CA 95370	<a href="http://www.tuolumnecounty.ca.gov/">http://www.tuolumnecounty.ca.gov/</a>
<b>Ventura County</b>	CD: (805) 981-5200; TB (805) 385-9145	(800) 781-4449 CD: (805) 981-5201; TB: (805) 385-9151; AIDS: (805) 652-3313	2240 E Gonzales Rd, Ste 220 Oxnard, CA 93036	<a href="http://www.vchca.org">http://www.vchca.org</a>
<b>Vernon City of</b>	(323) 588-4320	(323) 583 8811; After Hours: (323) 587 5171	4305 Santa Fe Avenue Vernon, CA 90058	<a href="http://www.cityofvernon.org/city_services/environmental_health.htm">http://www.cityofvernon.org/city_services/environmental_health.htm</a>
<b>Yolo County 2008 Info</b>	(530) 669-1549	(530) 666-8645 or (916) 375-6380; After Hours: (530) 666-8920	137 N Cottonwood St Woodland, CA 95695	<a href="http://www.yolocounty.org/Index.aspx?page=77">http://www.yolocounty.org/Index.aspx?page=77</a>
<b>Yuba County</b>	(530) 749-6397	(530) 749-6366	5730 Packard Ave, Ste 100 Marysville, CA 95901	<a href="http://www.yuba.org/Departments/HHSD/Public%20Health/">http://www.yuba.org/Departments/HHSD/Public%20Health/</a>
<b>Washoe County, NV</b>	(775) 328-3764	(775) 328-2447	P.O. Box 1130 Reno, NV 89520	<a href="http://www.co.washoe.nv.us/health/cdpp/reporting.html">http://www.co.washoe.nv.us/health/cdpp/reporting.html</a> Confidential E-mail: <a href="mailto:epicenter@washoecounty.us">epicenter@washoecounty.us</a>

# Exposed Horse Release Assessment

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## Part 1: - Owner/Agent

<b>Horse Name</b>		<b>Stall # at Event</b>	
<b>Owner/Agent Name</b>		<b>Contact Number</b>	
<b>Horse Hauler</b>		<b>Date of Arrival</b>	
<b>List Other Horse(s) in Trailer</b>			

### List of Classes or Events Horse Participated in

Date	Event Name	Ring /Event Location	Comments

<b>Communal Area Use</b>	Yes/No	If Yes, Date of Use	If Yes, Specify location
<b>Wash Rack</b>			
<b>Exercise Area</b>			
<b>Trails</b>			
<b>Water Sources</b>			

**Destination Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Destination Contact Person:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Destination Assessment: Answers of "No" signify increased risk for disease spread**

Can you isolate the horse for 2 weeks with no direct contact with other horses?	YES/NO _____
Can the horse be separated from other horses by a distance of more than 30 feet?	_____
Can you take and record the horse's temperature twice a day?	_____
Can you monitor the horse daily for clinical signs of disease?	_____
Can you provide and require disposable gloves and foot coverings for stall entry?	_____
Can you designate a separate person to handle this horse and no other horse(s)?	_____
Can you arrange for the feeding of this horse and cleaning of the stall to be last?	_____

# Exposed Horse Release Assessment

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

### Part 2: Event Official Assessment

Exposure Risk: Answers of "Yes" signify increased risk of disease spread

YES/NO

Is this horse showing clinical sign(s) of disease? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse have direct contact with an infected/ sick horse in the stabling area? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse have direct contact with infected/ sick horse in any common area? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse have direct contact with infected/ sick horse being trailered to this event? \_\_\_\_\_

Did this horse compete in the same events/classes/competitions as an infected /sick horse? \_\_\_\_\_

#### General Guidelines

Low-Risk Horse	No known exposure at event	Release: minimal risk; recommend monitoring at destination
Medium-Risk Horse	Potential exposure during stabling and/or competition	Release if adequate biosecurity measures are available at destination; recommend monitoring body temperature of horse at destination location for fourteen (14) days
High-Risk Horse	Known direct contact	Isolate on site with possible testing before release and assessment before allowing movement from the event premises

#### Release Decision ( Date and Initial Final Decision)

\_\_\_\_\_

Release Low-Risk: Recommend Monitoring

\_\_\_\_\_

Release Medium-Risk: Recommend monitoring temperature for 14 days

\_\_\_\_\_

High-Risk: Deny release; remain on event premises for re-evaluation

Departure Date

Departure Time

Release Instructions

Initials

## Cleaning and Disinfection of a Horse Trailer

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1. Cleaning and disinfecting a horse trailer is ideally done within twenty four (24) hours of shipping the horse. If the trailered horse was sick, personnel should wear protective clothing, footwear and gloves while cleaning the trailer.
2. Completely remove all feed, bedding and manure. Use a broom to sweep the small-particle materials into a pile and remove for disposal.
3. Remove all detachable fittings, such as leads and haynets. Wash these separately.
4. Remove floor mats to be cleaned and disinfected separately outside of the trailer.
5. Gently rinse the inside of the trailer floors and the walls with low pressure water (no nozzles). Manually wash all visible loose organic matter down the walls. Use of high pressure water (pressure washer) is not recommended for cleaning since it distributes dirt and infectious agents into the air and beyond to adjacent surfaces.
6. Use a foaming soap agent and a stiff-bristle brush that can fit into the corners to scrub the inside of the trailer, all walls, the ceiling, the floor and the loading ramp.
7. Scrub from the TOP DOWN in the following order:
  - a. Scrub each of the walls thoroughly with a brush.
  - b. Scrub an 18 to 24-inch wide area from top to bottom.
  - c. Move 18 to 24 inches to the right on the wall and scrub another 18 to 24-inch wide section, slightly overlapping the previously scrubbed area.
  - d. Continue this process until you have scrubbed all surfaces, including the inside of the doors, the floor and ramp.
8. Use an appropriate size brush to clean specific trailer areas, such as gate hinges, between pipes, chest and tail bars, latches and ledges.
9. Gently rinse off the foaming soap agent. Surfaces with manure, blood or dirt still “caked on” them should be rescrubbed with foaming agent until clean, since organic matter interferes with the effectiveness of disinfectants.
10. Rinse out any particulate matter left in the trailer after scrubbing.



11. Finally, disinfect all surfaces within the trailer:
  - a. Spray all interior surfaces with a disinfectant solution and use a stiff-bristle brush and scrubbing pattern on all surfaces. Also spray the bleach solution on hayracks, pipes, latches, gate hinges and ledges.

In general, 1:10 dilution of bleach to water is effective. However, in most stall situations, organic material cannot be completely eliminated, therefore it is necessary to use a disinfectant that has activity in the presence of organic materials, such as a phenolic (1 Stoke Environ® or SynPhenol-3®) or an accelerated hydrogen peroxide product (Intervention®). All products should be used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and label instructions.

    - b. Allow an appropriate contact time for the disinfectant. For a 1:10 bleach to water solution **a minimum contact time is ten minutes**. Then gently rinse the inside of the doors, the walls, the floor, the loading ramp and all other surfaces and equipment with water.
    - c. The bleach application / scrubbing process may be repeated three times.
12. The exterior of the trailer should be cleaned and disinfected following the same procedure as the interior. Ensure wheels, mudguards and wheel arches are cleaned and disinfected.
13. Removed floor mats should be rinsed with water on both sides to remove dirt and debris
  - a. Scrub one side of floor mat from top left to bottom right. Follow same scrub and disinfectant procedure as trailer.
  - b. Allow bleach to dry on the mat and once dry follow the same procedure to clean and disinfect the other side of the floor mat.
  - c. After trailer and mats have dried, return floor mats to trailer.
14. A visual inspection of the trailer should be done to ensure that the trailer is ready for a new occupant before shipping another horse.

# Infection Disease Control at Equine Events

## Delegation of Responsibilities Table

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### Infection Disease Control Delegation of Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Person	Date Assigned	Date Completed
Facility Assessment			
Animal Entry Policy Development			
Biosecurity Policy Development			
Biosecurity Risk Assessment			
Biosecurity Plan Documentation			
Development of Event Biosecurity Signage			
Notification of Exhibitors Before Event			
Oversight of Horse Entry and Exit from the Premises			
Disease Reporting Event Official			
Monitoring Biosecurity of Exhibitors			
Posting Biosecurity Signage			
Responding to Reported Sick Horse			
Set Up of Isolation Area			
Security of Isolation Area			
Ordering Personal Protective Equipment			
Evaluating and Sampling Sick Horses			
Oversight of Plan Implementation			
Communicating with State Animal Health Official			
Communicating with Participants			
Assessment of Disease Situation and Exposed Horse Release			
Release of Horses from Facility			

## Communications Table

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	<b>Name</b>	<b>Cell Phone</b>	<b>Home Phone</b>	<b>Email</b>
<b>Event Office</b>				
<b>Event Manager</b>				
<b>Assistant Manager</b>				
<b>Sponsoring Organization Contact</b>				
<b>Sponsoring Organization President</b>				
<b>Judge (s)</b>				
<b>Ring Crew Supervisor</b>				
<b>Ambulance and Medical Staff</b>				
<b>Catering and Hospitality Staff</b>				
<b>Event Veterinarian</b>				
<b>Event Farrier</b>				
<b>Nearest Veterinary Hospital</b>				
<b>State Veterinarian</b>				
<b>County Public Health Veterinarian</b>				
<b>USDA Veterinary Services</b>				
<b>Diagnostic Laboratory</b>				
<b>Sample Shipment Company</b>				
<b>Biosecurity Supply Contact</b>				
<b>Infectious Disease Technical Expert</b>				
<b>Renderer or Dead Hauler</b>				
<b>Local Media Contact</b>				
<b>Event PR Person</b>				

# Biosecurity References

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## Online References

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<http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/files/2011/04/Horse-Venue-Biosecurity-Workbook.pdf>
2. "Basic Equine Facility Biosecurity for Horse Owners and Horse Professionals", coauthored by Dr. John Madigan, Dr. Rick Arthur, and Shara Madigan and published by the University of California Davis, Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital.  
[http://www.chrb.ca.gov/misc\\_docs/biosecurity\\_2011.pdf](http://www.chrb.ca.gov/misc_docs/biosecurity_2011.pdf)
3. "Equine Infectious Disease Outbreak: AAEP Control Guidelines", published by American Association of Equine Practitioners. [http://www.aaep.org/control\\_guidelines\\_intro.htm](http://www.aaep.org/control_guidelines_intro.htm)
4. "Equine 2005: Baseline References of Equine Health Management Strategies at Equine Events in Six States, 2005", published by the United States Department of Agriculture, National Animal Health Monitoring System, May 2007.  
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5. "Equine Biological Risk Management", co-authored by Dr. Carolyn Hammer and Dr. Stacy Holzbauer and published by the Center for Food Security and Public Health, March 2005.  
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/BRM/resources/Equine/EquineBRMDocumentMar2005b.pdf>
6. "Equestrian Event Biosecurity and Contingency Planning" published by Government of South Australia, Primary Industries and Resources SA.  
[http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/57578/Equestrian\\_Event\\_Biosecurity\\_Contingency\\_Guidelines.pdf](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/57578/Equestrian_Event_Biosecurity_Contingency_Guidelines.pdf)

## Published Research

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2. Smith B, Evolution of equine infection control programs. *Veterinary Clinics Equine Practice* 2004;20;521-530.
3. Dwyer RM, Environmental disinfection to control equine infectious diseases. *Veterinary Clinics Equine Practice* 2004;20; 531-542.
4. Stockton KA, Morley PS, Hyatt DR et al, Evaluation of the effects of footwear hygiene protocols on nonspecific bacterial contamination on floor surfaces in an equine hospital. *JAVMA*, 2006; 228; 1068-1073.
5. Schemann K, Taylor MR, Toribio JA. Horse owners' biosecurity practices following the first equine influenza outbreak in Australia. *Prev Vet Med* 2011, 15, 304-314.