



# **CITY OF NORCO**

## **BIOSECURITY**

### **POLICIES & PROCEDURES**

REVISION DATE:

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# Biosecurity Policies and Procedures

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# **Shelter Operations 000-40A**

## **Biosecurity**

### **May 1, 2017**

#### **Definition of Biosecurity**

Biosecurity is defined as a set of preventative measures or guidelines to help avoid the transmission of infectious diseases.

#### **Entry including use of the facility at George Ingalls Equestrian Event Center (G.I.E.E.C)**

1. All Renters, agencies or individuals requesting use of the GIEEC shall be required upon request to show proof of a negative Coggins test when crossing state lines.
2. All equine owners must fill out a Horse Event Participation Form upon arrival and submit to the event center team.
3. Biosecurity information will be posted at the entry booth or table on all day events and should be recommended that it be noted on City of Norco website/ added the to permit holder entry forms / or pre-event information by the club or agency requesting use
4. .The City of Norco and GIEEC personnel will enforce “Refusal to compete / enter” if Horse Event Participation Declaration Document is not completely filled out and submitted. Biosecurity information can be obtained from the Norco Animal Control, but it is the Facilities manager who should be contacted for planning or scheduling events
5. Entry forms collected should be turned in at the end of each event to the City’s Administrative Facilities Manager. This is to have contact information on all participants in the event quarantine is called after the event has ended. This is solely to allow contact by the State and City should they need to notify participants of possible exposure.
6. Stall rental agreement may be terminated by G.I.E.E.C or the City of Norco / Facilities Manager or any other authorized agency.
7. The Horse Event Participation Declaration will only be filled out on multiple day events excluding rodeos.

**THE INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM THE HORSE EVENT DECLARATION FORM IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE! NO INFORMATION GATHERED SHALL BE GIVEN TO ANYONE OTHER THAN THE STATE VETERINARIAN OR THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE OR NORCO ANIMAL CONTROL SERVICES**

## Horse Event Participation Declaration

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

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

**Arrival & 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 #: \_\_\_\_\_

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 101.5°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.)

## 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.

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 101.5°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 steps significantly reduce exposure risk to disease pathogens:

# Biosecurity Steps

- 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.





## Chain of Command for Contagious Disease Outbreak

Should a suspect animal(s) be located during an event or usage, the first person to contact is the Show Manager who shall be responsible for contacting immediately one of the following in the chain of command. The chain of command shall be as follows:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Facilities Manager                      | Contact Cell: 951-545-7885 Office: 951-270-5659 |
| B. Deputy City Manager                     | Contact Cell: 951-258-9701 Office: 951-270-5633 |
| C. Superintendent of Animal Control        | Contact Cell: 951-545-7914 Office: 951-737-8972 |
| D. Senior Animal Control Officer           | Contact Cell: 951-751-8293 Office: 951-737-8972 |
| E. Animal Control Officer                  | Contact Cell: 760-596-8260 Office: 951-737-8972 |
| F. Any Equine or Large animal veterinarian |   |

## Clinical Signs of Possible Contagious Disease

A suspected horse will have symptoms such as the following:

- A. Nasal Discharge
- B. Hind Limb Weakness
- C. Lethargy
- D. Cough
- E. Incoordination
- F. Diminished Tail Tone
- G. Monitor for over 101.5 degrees

A horse identified with an infectious disease should be isolated from other horses to prevent the spread of infection. Any fever above 101.5 including neurological signs must be reported to California Department of Food and Agriculture (C.D.F.A)

## Potential Agents

Consulting a veterinarian in the area where the event is to be held can provide valuable insight to specific infectious diseases of concern in the geographic area of the event. Below is a list of some of the infectious diseases an animal may be harboring:

- A. **Respiratory Diseases:** Equine Herpesvirus (EVH)-1 & 4 (Rhinopneumonitis), Influenza Virus Streptococcus equi (strangles) and Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
- B. **Neurologic Diseases:** Equine Herpesvirus-1, Rabies, Botulism, Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE), Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile Virus (WNV)
- C. **Diarrheal Diseases:** Salmonellosis, Potomac Horse Fever, Clostridiosis
- D. **Vesicular Diseases:** Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)
- E. **Skin Diseases:** Ringworm, Lice, Ticks
- F. **Bloodborne Diseases:** Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA), Equine Piroplasmiasis (EP)
- G. **Abscess Diseases:** Corynebacterium pseudo tuberculosis (Pigeon Fever) Streptococcus equi (strangles) including oral lesions and blisters

## Potential Transmission of Disease

Infectious disease agents have various modes of transmission from one horse to another, such as aerosol, oral, direct contact, fomite and/or vector transmission. These potential modes of transmission are explained below:

- A. **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 upon stocking density, temperature, ventilation, humidity and dust. Respiratory diseases, such as influenza Virus, Equine Herpes virus 1&4 and other common respiratory viruses, can quickly spread through an event facility; often horses are exposed before it becomes apparent that a horse is sick. Airborne diseases are the most difficult to contain and complete control is often not feasible, especially in barns holding frequent events with horses continually being moved in and out. Early detection and response can reduce the number of cases.
- B. **Oral transmission:** Oral passage of pathogens to the horse occurs through the direct ingestion of contaminated feed and/or water or through oral contact by licking of objects, which have been exposed to infected organisms, or use of shared tack and wipe rags.
- C. **Direct Transmission:** A susceptible animal may have direct exposure when the disease agent directly touches an open wound, mucus membrane or skin. The 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.
- D. **Fomite Transmission:** A fomite is an inanimate object that may be contaminated by an infectious organism and serve in disease transmission. Virtually any object can serve as a fomite including equipment, water buckets, tack, hoses, clothing, bedding, etc.
- E. **Vector Transmission:** Vector borne diseases are those which involve the transmission of an infectious disease agent by biological vectors such as mosquitoes, ticks, and flies.

## Quarantine Procedures for the GIEEC

- Isolate sick animals from healthy animals
- Limit horse to horse contact, Limit stress
- Limit amount of shared air space between quarantine horses by placing isolation stalls in separate building away from general population
- Insure feed, mucking and grooming equipment is kept separate
- Restrict pet and vehicle traffic from quarantine horse area, such as wash stalls, arenas, stabling
- Hands must be washed under running water with liquid soap for at least 20 seconds
- Consider stepping in disinfected foot bath before and after entering a sick animal's area or quarantine stall (foot bath should be changed regularly)
- Stalls should be cleaned and disinfected prior to use. All organic matter should be removed and detergent should be used to clean the stalls. When they are dry, a disinfectant should be applied
- If possible there should be separate staff to handle sick animal only
- All cost associated with the quarantine process will be at the responsibility of the horse owner



## Quarantine Authority and Locations

The CDFA has the right to quarantine pursuant to California Food and Agricultural Code 9562. *(3) The state veterinarian's quarantine powers set forth in this section expressly include the power to order movement, segregation, isolation, or destruction of animals or food products, as well as the power to hold animals or food products in place*

The horse owner's residence or the Animal Shelter may be used as a quarantine area.

## Cleaning and Disinfection Protocols:

Event premises sanitation before, during and after an event is an important risk reduction element for disease transmission.

**Step 1:** Organic matter, such as manure and soiled bedding, should be thoroughly removed

**Step 2:** Wash/scrub walls and floor with soap and rinse with water

**Step 3:** Allow time to dry

**Step 4:** Apply a disinfectant. Use disinfectant according to label directions. Comply with all product label applications instructions and or maximum efficacy to ensure adequate disinfectant contact time with surfaces.

## 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 work's 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 a 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. Carefully read and follow label instructions when using any chemical disinfectant.

Sunlight can act as a natural disinfectant for many pathogens, so allow buckets, equipment and tack to dry in the sun after cleaning and disinfecting. All buckets, tack, equipment and vehicles should be appropriately cleansed and disinfected between and before taken to the home premises.

## Disinfectant Stability and Storage

Disinfectant storage influences the effectiveness of the product. 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.

## Disease Isolation Unit



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

- The suspected animal **may** be immediately required to be confined at such location upon directive of the show manager and/ or any person within the chain of command of the City of Norco.
- A Veterinarian will determine if the animal(s) should be removed from the area, competition or remain on site. The site will be large enough for the animal to turn around lay down and should be on solid footing whenever possible. All costs for veterinarian services shall be at the owner's expense.
- The City of Norco, Show Manager or local veterinarian shall decide if the California Department of Food and Agriculture needs to be contacted for further investigation and quarantine. The local department of Food and Agriculture is located in Ontario, California and can be contacted at (909) 947-4462. The owner's personnel vet may be used if they are available and can respond within a reasonable amount of time.

## **Equipment Needs 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.)
- Implement a manure disposal and waste management plan

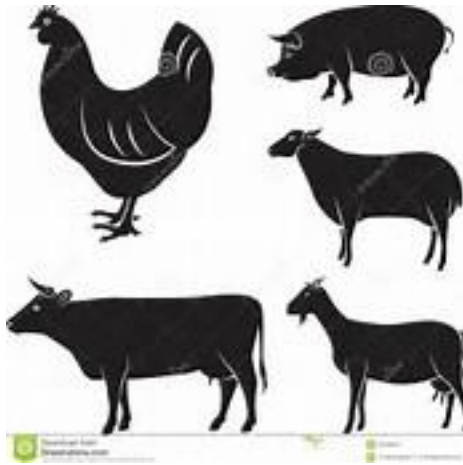
## **Owner/Caretaker/Staff**

At the George Ingalls Equestrian Event Center, there are many people who can help with biosecurity efforts. The people with the most regular contact with horses are grooms, trainers, owners, volunteers and personnel responsible for cleaning stalls and feeding horses.

- Assign specific individuals to care for of infected animals only. Ideally, a caretaker should not be responsible for the care of both sick and healthy animals.
- If unavoidable, care of healthy animals should be completed first, then exposed and finally affected animals.
- Staff will be given protective equipment to mitigate the spread of disease while caring for or in contact of exposed/contagious animals.
- Disposable gloves and booties
- Disposable face mask
- Disposable gown or smock
- After handing sick animals, dispose all disposable gear in designated sealed container and clothing placed in covered hamper.
- Hands must be washed under running water with liquid soap for at least 20 seconds

## Other Livestock at the Event Center

### PIGS, GOATS, SWINE & POULTRY



### SWINE BIOSECURITY

#### SWINE, SHEEP & GOATS

The goal of a biosecurity program is to keep out new pathogens and to minimize the impact of endemic pathogens. Farm security can be defined as the planning and implementation of a program to minimize various types of risk that can have detrimental effects on a farm operation with swine, sheep and goats. Risk factors for security of a farm and biosecurity on the farm are unique to that farm. Therefore, each biosecurity plan should be farm specific.

#### PROCEDURES

- Bring in only clean breeding stock verified by a swine, sheep or goat veterinarian
- Do not add new animals to the farm without a quarantine period (30 to 60 days)
- Animals returning from fairs, shows, or exhibitions will be quarantined for 30 days
- Do not allow other domestic or wild animals to have contact with the pigs, sheep or goats, feed stuffs or water sources
- Prevent disease transfer via animal transportation, human contact, other vehicular traffic, or equipment used with more than one animal or used at other locations such as a buying station, slaughter plant, or off-site farm
- Implement a manure disposal and waste management plan
- Employ veterinary services to help implement herd health programs

## **BOVINE**

Diseases can be devastating to the cattle industry; effective biosecurity will help to improve herd health and increase productivity by protecting your cattle against common diseases (such as salmonella and mycoplasma), exotic diseases (such as foot and mouth disease), toxins and chemicals.

Annually, California is host to many visitors, some traveling from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) endemic countries or from countries currently dealing with FMD outbreaks. Producers should take appropriate precautions for farm tours with international visitors, especially those coming from countries experiencing FMD.

### **PROCEDURES**

- Isolate and monitor the health of new cattle before introducing them to your herd.
- Minimize the entry of vehicles, contaminated equipment, people, wildlife and other domestic animals.
- Use quality feeds and protect stored materials from contamination.
- Use clean water sources and protect wells and storage tanks from contamination.
- Maintain clean facilities by removing waste materials and reducing insect populations.
- Consult your local veterinarian for more useful tips

# **POULTRY BIOSECURITY**

## **POULTRY**

If you deal directly with poultry or pet birds, protecting your birds against disease should be a priority. Developing and implementing an effective biosecurity plan is essential toward that goal. Diseases such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) can strike poultry and pet birds quickly and cause significant mortality and economic loss. Consequently, all bird owners need to be vigilant. Become familiar with signs of disease in birds. Report sick birds to your veterinarian.

## **PROCEDURES**

- When obtaining birds isolate them away from other birds for 30 days before adding them into your flock. This will reduce the risk of introducing disease into the original flock.
- Your birds should not have contact with wild birds including game birds and migratory waterfowl, rodents or insects as these may carry disease organisms. Outdoor birds should be kept in a screened in area to minimize exposure to diseases.
- Always obtain birds from reputable disease-free sources that practice good biosecurity methods.
- Obtain feed from clean dependable suppliers and store the feed in containers that are bird, rodent, and insect proof. Provide clean fresh water to your birds at all times.
- Restrict access by visitors onto the premises where your birds are housed. Do not allow people who own other birds to come in contact with your birds.
- Consult your local veterinarian for more useful tips.

# Recommended Signage for Posting at the GIEEC



# 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 101.5°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.**



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

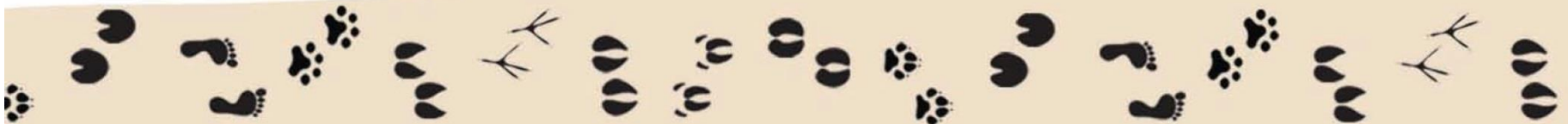
**N**ever eat, drink, or put things into your mouth in animal areas

**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!



A red octagonal sign with white text. The text is arranged in three sections: a top section, a large central section, and a bottom section.

**Don't Share  
Equipment**

**STOP**

**Biosecurity Protocols  
In Effect**





# 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)).