

Title: Bio-Security for Agricultural Sector Travelers	Policy: CCA-Bio-Security
Approved By: Executive Committee	Effective Date: 2018-10-01 Revised:
	Approved Revision:
Policy Responsibility: General Manager	Next Review: October, 2020

PURPOSE:

This policy is intended to reduce the risk of introducing reportable diseases to a farm, facility or region where they do not already exist. Bio-Security for Agricultural Sector Travelers is critical to ensure no transmission of a foreign animal disease to Canada is caused by a CCA Director or staff member.

POLICY STATEMENT:

CCA views bio-security as a critical frontline defense against the transmission and spreading of a foreign animal disease. With the extensive travel of Directors and staff to countries around the world, including those that pose a threat for a reportable foreign animal disease outbreak, it is a requirement for CCA Directors and staff to follow necessary precaution while in these at-risk locations and to adhere to the following bio-security protocol prior to and upon their return to Canada.

APPLICABILITY:

This policy applies to all Directors, staff, contractors, and associated people representing or working in conjunction with the Canadian Cattlemen's Association while traveling aboard.

POLICY ELEMENTS:

It is recommended CCA Directors and staff follow the minimum bio-security procedures outlined below to ensure all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent the spread of disease:

- Returning travelers should ensure all clothing and footwear worn during visits abroad are free from soil or manure
- Clothes should be dry-cleaned and, if dry-cleaning is not an option, they should be thoroughly washed and dried at high temperatures
- Ideally, footwear worn in other countries should not be worn around livestock in Canada
- Travelers who have been in countries with a reported foreign animal disease outbreak should avoid direct contact with livestock for five (5) days upon arrival back to Canada, fourteen (14) days if in close contact to an FMD outbreak
- Travelers should avoid bringing back animal products (bone, hides, etc.) including food
- A general rule of thumb is "When in Doubt...Throw it Out!"

Footwear Sanitizing:

- Removal of organic debris prior to stepping into the disinfectant solution
- Adequate contact time is allowed for the disinfectant to work
- Change the disinfection solution frequently
- Note - boot bath solutions should also be kept from freezing and protected from rain to avoid over-dilution
- The use of rubber boots will better allow compliance with the necessary contact and soak times

Bio-Security Cleaning and Disinfecting Tips

Keep in mind the following points when cleaning and disinfecting:

- Returning travelers should ensure all clothing and footwear worn during visits abroad are free from soil and manure
- Clothes should be dry-cleaned and, if dry-cleaning is not an option, they should be thoroughly washed and dried at high temperatures
- Footwear worn in other countries should not be worn around livestock
- Keep all disinfectants out of reach of children
- Read all labels thoroughly for Use, Direction, Safety Requirements and Toxicological Information
- Cleaning and Disinfection requires a protocol just as vaccination

More is not necessarily better. Use the correct dilution for the correct disinfectant.

- and medication programs
- Clean surfaces first! Organic material significantly reduces the activity of most disinfectants; Cleaning is the removal of dirt (organic material) that can protect and/or carry pathogens and FAD viruses.
- Disinfectants have strengths and weaknesses. Those that are excellent against bacteria may not be the product of choice against viruses.
- Ease of application and safety are major

considerations. Consult your veterinarian for advice on disinfectants for specific diseases

- Use warm or hot water to mix disinfectants as most disinfectants, detergents and soaps have increased activity in warm water
- Label mixed up solutions with date of dilution and expiry, product name, concentration and initials
- Remember disinfectants require **contact/exposure time**, rinse thoroughly if indicated on directions



The appearance of a FAD on Canadian soil, in just one herd could immediately shut down entire segments of our livestock industry and be devastating to animal welfare, our economy and our present

Summary of Key Recommendations for Effective Biosecurity Programs

Access Management	Animal Health Management	Operational Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand your animals and farms risk• Control access to your farm and animals at critical points• Manage the risk that visitors present• Keep a visitor log	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan animal movements to minimize introduction, transmission or recycling of disease• Monitor herd health• Quarantine new animals for 3 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean and disinfect equipment• Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)• Wash hands prior to and following animal contact• Control pests• Communicate your biosecurity program clearly & effectively