VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT BIOSECURITY TIP SHEET



Animal diseases can be spread by dirty or shared vehicles, equipment, and machinery. Have a plan to limit where these items travel on your farm. Make sure to clean them prior to use around your animals.

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wailable at: cfsph.ias	is (higher risk)? Those need your attention first. state.edu/biosecurity) to learn about changes y	ou can ma	ke. Contin	ue working	on biosecu	rity with
tep 2: Biosecurity ch elp you protect your	ecklist and Step 3: Biosecurity Plan template t animals' health!	o write yo	n piosecn	rity plan. Th	ese resour	ces can
		INCREAS	ING LEVEL	OF RISK	·	+ + +
INPUTS/OUTPUTS	MOVEMENT	NEVER	YEARLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	DAILY
	Incoming animals/birds	V	Ø	V	Ø	Ø
Animals and Animal Products	Outgoing animals/birds	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	Semen/embryos	V	Ø	Ø	Z	Z
	Milk, colostrum, eggs (whole shell, liquid, hatching)	Z	Ø	Ø		Ø
	Dead animal removal	V	Ø	×.	Ø	Z
	Manure, litter, or compost removal	Z	Ø	V		
	Feed	V	Ø	×.		Z
	Bedding	V	Ø	V	V	V
Deliveries	Fuel, propane, CO2	V	Ø	×.		
	Livestock/poultry trucks, trailers	V	Ø	V		
	Mail, package delivery services, etc.	V	Ø		Ø	V
Personnel	People with animal contact	V	Ø			
Personnel	People without animal contact	V				
Other	Trash, recycling	V	Ø		Z	Z
	Wildlife, rodents, birds, neighbor dogs or cats	V	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
	Grounds keeping	V	Ø	×.		
	Traffic related to residence, home	2	Ø	V		V
		V	Ø			Z

MOVEMENT RISKS AND BIOSECURITY

Raising animals requires moving things on and off your property. Biosecurity steps help protect your livestock when moving animals, people, vehicles, and other items. Start by reviewing what comes on and off your property. Use the Step 1: Movement Risks and Biosecurity checklist (as pictured at left) at: <u>cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity</u>.

Consider **how often** the movement occurs. For example, movements that happen weekly pose a greater risk than movements that happen yearly. Changing some deliveries to occur less often is one way to reduce risk.

Consider **what type** of movement occurs. Moving animals on to or off of your property poses a greater risk than mail or package delivery to the house. Making sure the livestock truck or trailer was cleaned and disinfected before loading your animals is one way to lower risk.

Consider **where else** vehicles or equipment have been before coming on to your property. Vehicles that have been to other animal operations and then come to your property can bring disease. Limit where they go on your farm to reduce risk. Some examples include:

- Animal delivery trucks or trailers
- Milk trucks or egg transport vehicles
- Dead animal or manure removal trucks
- Feed, bedding, fuel, or propane delivery trucks
- Mail or package delivery, drug and supply delivery, school buses
- Vehicles that belong to workers, family, friends, or other visitors
- Trash or recycling pick up
- Groundskeeping items such as skid loaders, mowers, tractors, etc.

LIMIT ACCESS TO ANIMAL AREAS

To protect your livestock, limit access of vehicles and equipment coming from off-site.

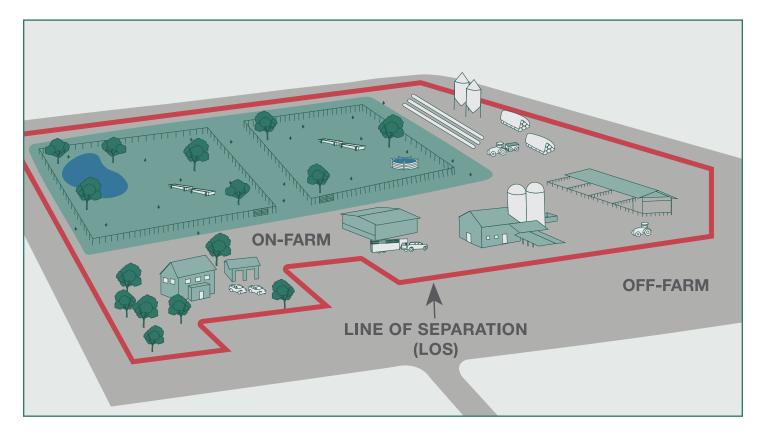
- Clearly mark points of entry to the operation with signs.
- Plan drive paths so that off-farm vehicles or equipment do not drive into animal areas.
 - Only allow clean vehicles and equipment to enter your operation.
 - During an animal disease outbreak, vehicles and equipment used in animal areas should also be disinfected before entry.
- Set up a Line of Separation (LOS) for your animal areas.





LINE OF SEPARATION (LOS)

- The LOS divides off-farm movements from animal areas. The LOS might include the entire operation, just the animal housing areas, or be something in between.
- The on-farm area (inside the LOS) should include animals and their areas, feed, feeders and waterers. It should also include equipment used for daily tasks. All equipment within the LOS should remain inside the LOS.
- Learn more about setting up an LOS. Read the Biosecurity Tip Sheet: Protecting Your Herd/Flock available at: <u>cfsph.iastate.edu/biosecurity</u>.



VEHICLES

- Provide a parking area for personnel and visitors. The parking area should be located outside the LOS and away from animal areas.
- Limit entry of vehicles used for the removal of dead animals, manure, litter, and compost. These vehicles likely visit other farms and could carry disease. Storage and pick up of these waste materials should happen away from animal areas. These materials should be easy to access, without crossing the LOS. Manure or litter spreaders and other items kept on farm should be stored away from animal areas.
- Limit the sharing of animal transport vehicles (e.g., trailers). If shared, clean and disinfect them between uses.
- Dirty vehicle tires and wheel wells should be cleaned before crossing the LOS.



Truck used for dead animal removal. Source: Pam Zaabel, Iowa State University

EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

- Farm-dedicated equipment and machinery is ideal. Limit the entry of items that are shared with other sites. Any shared items should be cleaned and disinfected before crossing the LOS.
- Heavy machinery such as tractors or skid loaders used in animal areas get dirty. When moved, they can spread germs on farm and to other farms. Clean and disinfect before moving to other animal areas.

ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Use the following checklist to determine areas where you are doing well and others that need to improve.



Clean and disinfect heavy machinery. *Source: Steve Goff, USDA*

YES	NO	After answering, pick one or two "No" answers and make an improvement plan with the resources below.
		Can you limit entry of people and vehicles to your farm/ranch?
		Are signs posted at the entry points with biosecurity information?
		Do you have a parking area for vehicles that is away from animal areas?
		Can you limit entry of shared vehicles, machinery and equipment if they are dirty?
		If equipment is shared with other animal operations, is it cleaned and disinfected before entering your property?

MORE RESOURCES:

Biosecurity Tip Sheet: Cleaning and Disinfection. Center for Food Security and Public Health.

Setting up a Vehicle Cleaning and Disinfection Station video. Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

Traffic Control. Healthy Farms Healthy Agriculture.

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