



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Our vision:

To excel as a science-based regulator, trusted and respected by Canadians and the international community.

Our mission:

Dedicated to safeguarding food, animals and plants, which enhances the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy.

Workshop break out session: Establishing control zones around an infected premise

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Disease Eradication Activities

Contain the outbreak and minimize economic impact on the affected sector.

No spread of disease by the people / activities on site to eradicate same disease



In a poll in the Netherlands – felt the top three reasons they had been infected with classical swine fever were:

#1 - the government eradication organisation introduced the virus to their premise,

#2 - by airborne transmission and

#3 - infectious material was transmitted to their herd during the eradication of a neighbours farm



“Hot” Zone

the structures and area considered to be contaminated or potentially contaminated with the hazard

include equipment and environments contaminated with faeces or litter from the infected birds,

high traffic routes in and out of the barns where the birds live and,

areas downwind of aerosol producing processes.



Buffer” Zone (warm zone)

- this is the zone between the Clean and Hot zones
 - where contamination reduction takes place.
 - important - albeit at a lower level than the Hot Zone
the Buffer zone is contaminated,

“Clean” Zone

- a controlled area that contains the support functions necessary to the activities on the quarantined premise.

Isolation perimeter / Security line

- designated access control line. This is always the line between the cold zone and the general public. Often, but not always, this will be the infected premise property line.





Spray down & boot bath

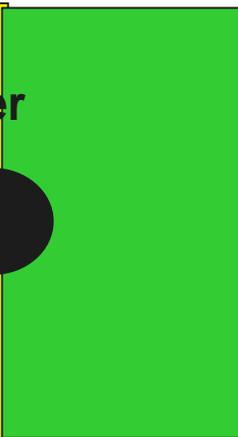
Clean boots

Take off outer coveralls and gloves

Take off goggles and respirator

Shower

2nd decon of boots, respirators and goggles



NO !

Eating, Drinking , or Smoking in the Hot Zone



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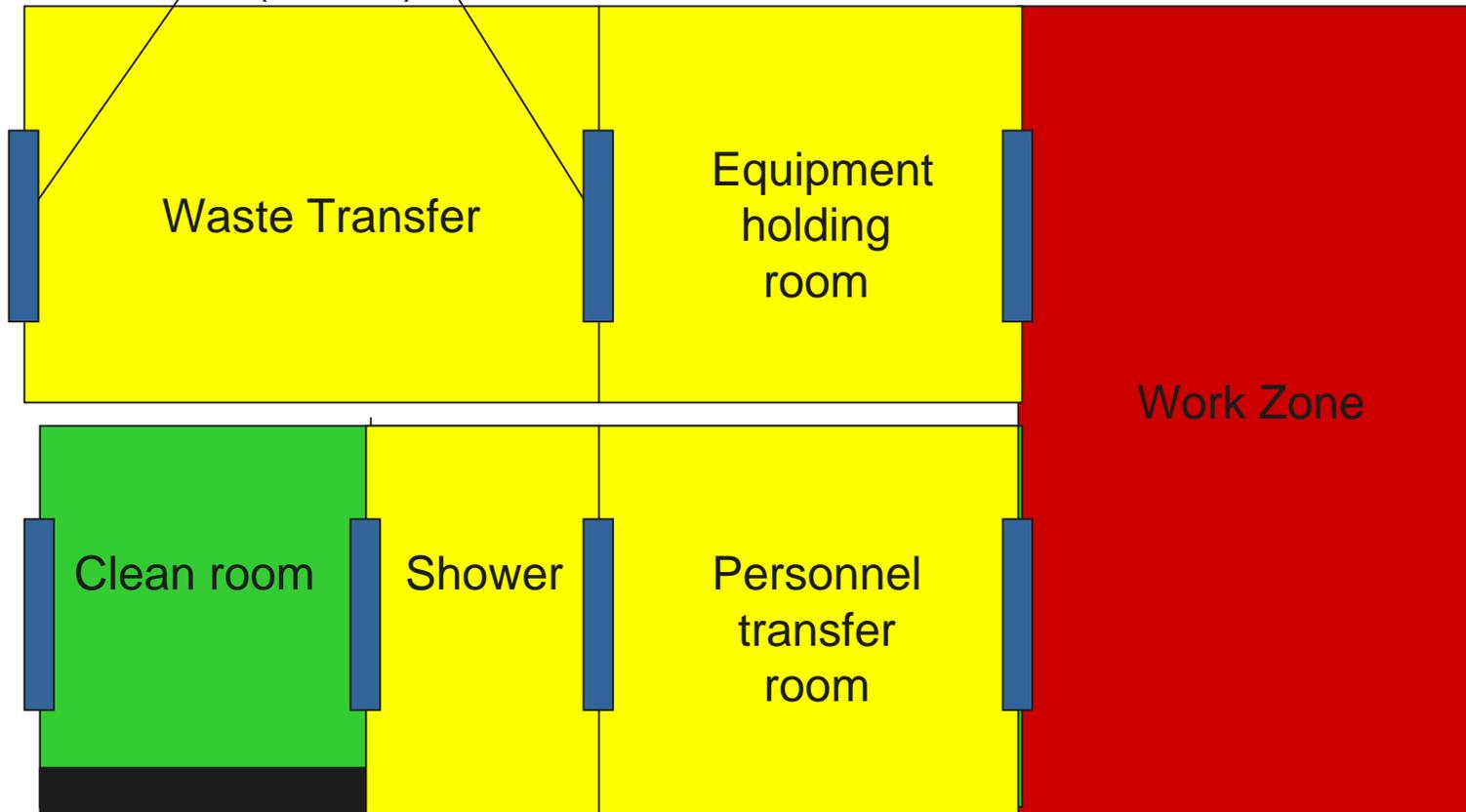
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Asbestos remediation



Construction/Histoplasma

Double self closing partitions
(airlock)



Where to set up the zones

What is the most likely point that a natural transition between clean and dirty exists?

Where is each task going to take place?

Trace a path from clean to dirty, through the different procedures to be carried out and back to clean through the exit

Make sure there is sufficient distance between activities

Use natural barriers and existing structures

Always know the wind direction

Consider topography – runoff issues

Using existing terrain and features as visual reminders of zone boundaries





Use back or alternate entrances to the premise



Instinctively, one tends to set up at the main entrance – this can mean blocking entrance to and contaminating the main dwelling, complications due to traffic flow on the main roadway, and greater public access



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While this is a logical access control point (a), and decontamination area (b), one must be aware of topography and drainage points (c).



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Pointer 43°06'56.44" N 79°51'38.41" W elev 199 m Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 429 m

Downstream of this farm the ditch drained into a marsh and wild bird nesting area



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Pointer 43°06'47.04" N 79°51'38.37" W elev 196 m Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 385 m

Aerosol produced by high pressure hose cleaning of electrocution equipment within 250m of a farm was one of five variables found to be significantly associated with increased risk of infection for Classical Swine Fever in Netherlands 1997/98



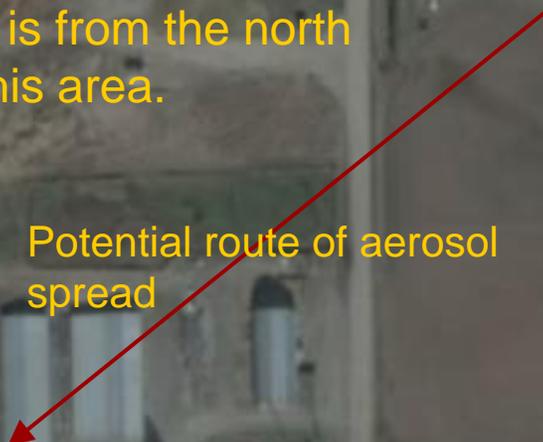
A decontamination area set up along the exit from these barns...

could contaminate a neighbouring operation as the wind is from the north east in this area.

Rather, do gross cleaning of vehicles and equipment here where sprays will fall up against the building ↓



Potential route of aerosol spread



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