



Biosecurity protocols and their relationship to worker health

TALK LEADER INSTRUCTIONS

This is background information ONLY. Be sure to customize your talk to your operation and facilities.

- ✓ Print copies of this sheet for yourself and each of the participants.
- ✓ Lead a discussion with your workers about the materials on this sheet at a location that is appropriate to the topic. Be sure to give real life examples whenever possible.
- ✓ Be open to questions.
- ✓ Conclude with a brief review of the main points or a summary based on the discussion.
- ✓ Fill in your operation name, location and the date on your sheet. Have each worker sign your sheet to confirm their attendance.
- ✓ File your sheet in your worker training records to document the training experience.

WORK ACTIVITY

Biosecurity practices prevent, reduce or eliminate the introduction and spread of disease among livestock and protect humans from zoonotic diseases (animals diseases passed to humans). For example, diseases can easily be carried on boots or clothing contaminated by manure, saliva, and respiratory and reproductive discharges. Some diseases are easily carried by farm visitors (eg. livestock haulers, veterinarians, feed truck drivers, etc.), while other diseases are only transmitted by animals. Biosecurity practices identify risks and develop practices to minimize the way diseases are spread.

BACKGROUND

During your job orientation as a new worker is the best time to learn about biosecurity and how it relates to animal care, the work area and other seasonal activities such as vaccinations. We all need to lead by example and work together to create a workplace where everyone follows biosecurity protocols, every time.

Key Points

We have Standard Operating Practices for biosecurity on our farm. If you don't remember them, review them—you can find them _____.

HOW ARE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DISEASES SPREAD?

Direct contact between infected and healthy animals or humans (e.g. through infected replacement stock, feed, wild birds, pets, humans who are ill working around animals).

Indirect contact with contaminated elements (e.g. clothing, boots, feed, rodents).

Airborne carried through the air in certain weather conditions.

BASIC CONTROLS FOR BIOSECURITY INCLUDE:

Animal health management.

Quarantining new stock, managing animal movement, and vaccination programs.

Production management.

Controlling rodents, limiting exposure to wild birds / wildlife, building and equipment maintenance.

Access management. Controlling access of visitors, changing clothes / overalls, cleaning footwear.

SPONSORED BY



PIONEER

CAUTION

Many livestock and poultry industries have developed or are in the process of developing industry-specific biosecurity practices. For type of farming, more biosecurity information can be found at:

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES / CONTACTS

In case of incident or injury, call 911 or your local emergency services and me / your supervisor.

MORE RESOURCES

Biosecurity in Alberta, by Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, available at [http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv10708](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv10708).

Farm Biosecurity Risk Assessment Tool, by the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, available at http://www.ovma.org/pdf/biosecurity_farm_assessment_tool.pdf.

How Farm Workers Learn to Use and Practice Biosecurity, by Julie Delabbia in Journal of Extension, Dec. 2006, vol. 44, #6., available at <http://www.joe.org/joe/2006december/a1.php>.

Discuss examples of biosecurity risks on our farm.

| Identify biosecurity risk | How is it spread? | How can it be controlled? |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

COMMENTS / SUGGESTIONS

(Use extra pages to write further comments or suggestions)

Operation Name _____

Location _____

Meeting Leader _____

Date _____

TOOLBOX TALK PARTICIPANTS

Print name _____

Signature _____

Print name _____

Signature _____

Print name _____

Signature _____

Print name _____

Signature _____



CanadaFarmSafe
S  curi  rmeCanada

This Producer Tool was developed by the Canadian Agricultural Safety Association (CASA). Conducting regular Toolbox Talks, or safety meetings, with farm workers is one component of establishing a comprehensive farm safety plan as outlined in the Canada FarmSafe Plan, CASA's business-risk management tool for health and safety on the farm. To download the core Canada FarmSafe Plan, visit www.casa-acsa.ca/CanadaFarmSafePlan, or contact CASA to learn more at 1-877-452-2272.

This Toolbox Talk was funded by exclusive corporate sponsor Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited. CASA is funded in part by *Growing Forward 2*, a federal, provincial and territorial initiative, with support from the agricultural and corporate sectors.