

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Depopulation, Disposal and Decontamination activities on an Infected Premises

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Newcastle Disease (1999, 2002)



Anthrax (97,99,02,04,07,08,09,15, 18,19)



Bushfire (most years)



Avian Influenza (2012 x 3, 2013)



IMPORTANCE OF 3D ACTIVITIES

- Key to controlling disease (dead animal – dead virus)
- Highest risk activities (logistics, safety, under pressure)
- Most visual and emotional scenes in a response (impact on the public and staff)
- Generally huge cost (compensation, disposal, cleaning and disinfection)
- There are always better ways of doing things (systems)

IMPROVING PREPAREDNESS (OBSERVATIONS & EXPERIENCES)



MANAGING DISEASE AT FARM LEVEL



**FOLLOW THE SCIENCE BUT APPLY TO
YOUR OWN PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**





RIGHT TOOLS FOR THE JOB – LOW TECHNOLOGY IS GOOD



ALLOW STAFF TIME TO PRACTICE

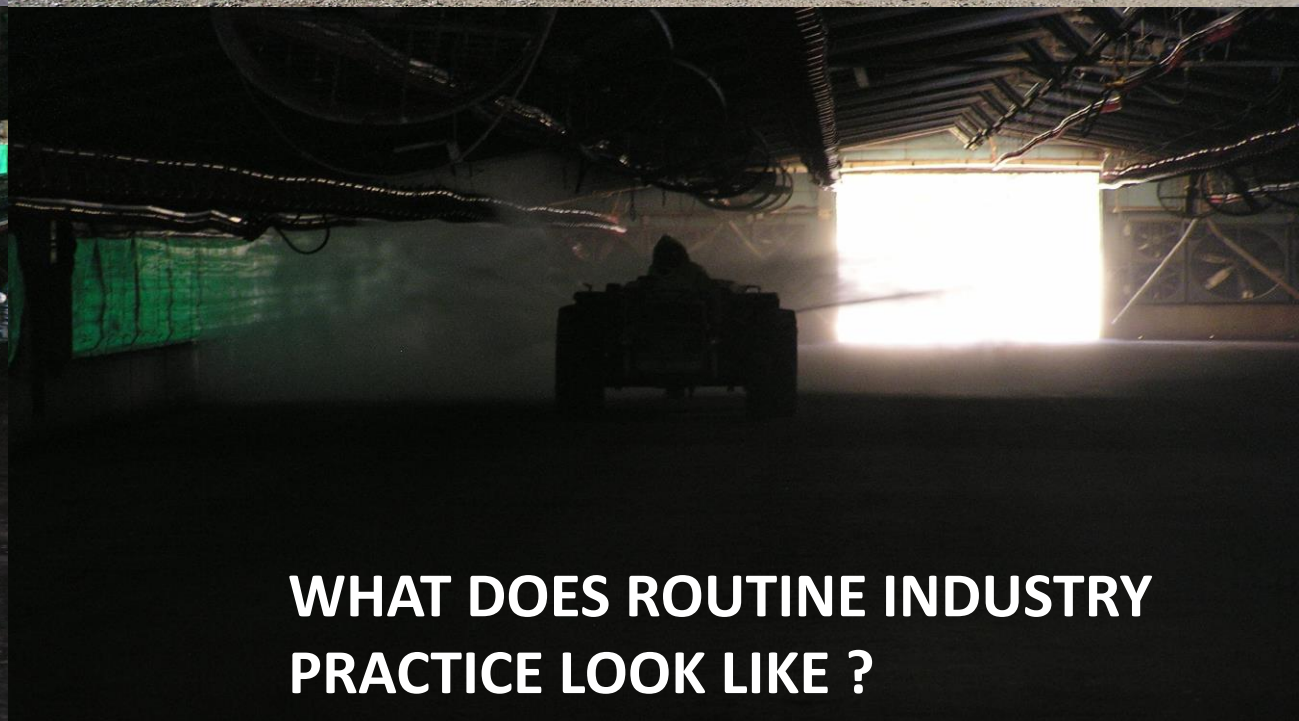




**SECURING THE FARM IS EVERYTHING
(SIMPLE SYSTEMS)**



**EASY ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT STOCKPILE
(FIRST FEW DAYS)**



WHAT DOES ROUTINE INDUSTRY PRACTICE LOOK LIKE ?

1IP - INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

LCC Location:	LCC Section: Infected Premises Operations	Operational Period:
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Completed by:	Position: Site Supervisor	Date:	Time:
Approved by:	Position: IPOPS Manager	Date:	Time:

1. SITUATION

What is the current situation

Current Situation:

- 1 IP (Property address) quarantined on 25/1/12 by (Officer name).
- Control strategy pending CCEAD meeting today/tomorrow
- (Officer name) conducted initial property inspection today (Time) to consider options for control/eradication.
- Property risk assessment¹ completed by (Officer name) (see case file)
- Initial property inspection checklist² completed by (Officer name) (see case file).

2. MISSION

What tasks to be achieved

- To implement biosecurity controls and enforce quarantine
- To complete initial property inspection and property risk assessment
- To document a plan for inventory, valuation, destruction, disposal and decontamination activities.
- To maintain effective communication with the LCC and property owner on site activities and identified risks.

APPENDIX 1. DESTRUCTION ACTIVITIES – Decision making rationale (Appreciation process)

Incident appreciation	Incident name: African Swine Fever	Date prepared:	Time prepared:
Step 1a: Determine the aim To determine the best option/s for euthanising infected/susceptible animals on an IP			
Step 1b: Determine the objectives and any limitations To determine the most efficient method/s of euthanising pigs			
Step 2: Identify and examine all the relevant factors			
Factor	Relevance (so what)		
Class of animals	Pigs (all classes), different methods		
Equipment/ Facilities	Type, condition, availability, restraint & handling facilities, yards (existing and portable)		
WH & S	Ease of operation, safety, fatigue, confidence and competence of operators, captive bolt guns, firearms, concrete surfaces, manual handling		
Animal Welfare	Consistent with animal welfare guidelines, public perception, AUSVETPLAN, competent supervision		
Staff	Licensed and skilled, number, availability, confidence, competence, resilience		
Biosecurity	On-farm containment, pest/wild animal control, decontamination		
Communication	Compatibility with disposal options, SCC approved, Destruction orders		
Reference Documents	AUSVETPLAN, Victorian Response Plans, Standard operating procedures, Guidelines, Overseas documents		

Step 3: Determine all potential courses of action (options)

1. Captive Bolt (penetrative) followed by pithing
2. Non-penetrating captive bolt gun
3. Firearms (.22 or .22 Magnum)
4. Electrocution
5. Carbon dioxide gassing
6. Lethal injection
7. Blunt force trauma to the head
8. Processing at abattoir

Step 4: Select the best course of action (taking into account each relevant factor)

Options	Pros	Cons
Penetrating Captive Bolt gun followed by pithing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved effective method • Less safety concerns than firearms • Not registered firearms so can be used by any competent operators • Reasonable number of bolt guns available (small scale response) • Many experienced DJPR operators • Can be used safely in poor weather conditions and with limited light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pithing is required after stunning • Requires some level of containment/restraint and working close to animals • Takes moderate amount of time to reload captive bolt cartridges • Can get heavy after a while (large numbers) • Captive bolt guns can heat up with large numbers
Non-penetrating captive bolt gun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved effective method • Less safety concerns than firearms • Not registered firearms so can be used by any competent operators • Reasonable number of bolt guns available (small scale response) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires some level of containment/restraint and working close to animals • Captive bolt guns can heat up with large numbers • Can only be used for small animals (up to 9kg)



Increasing preparedness

- Use internet to search other jurisdictions plans (don't reinvent the wheel). Then apply to your own environment/audience.
- Starting point US Department of Agriculture site <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/home/> then search Carcass Management Dashboard
- Allow people time to practice (better making mistakes in peacetime).
- Use data management systems that people use on a daily basis (familiarity)
- Provide simple procedures (checklists, photos)
- Read 'lessons learnt' documents (and pictures)

Increasing preparedness

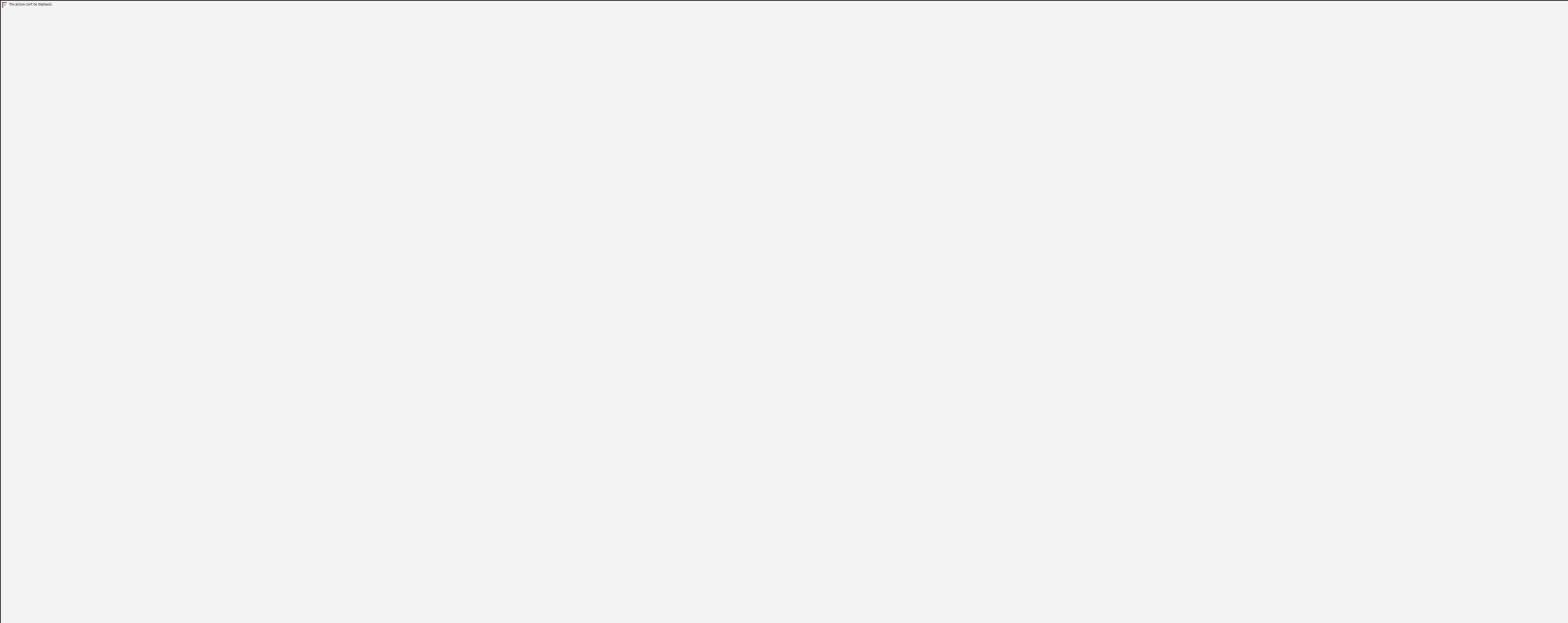
- **Follow the science (international research) but apply to your own environment**
- Pre-written plans allow you to manage the disease and not get distracted
- Need to invest in equipment
- Low technology solutions usually best (less to go wrong)
- **Every situation is different, need to apply your knowledge**

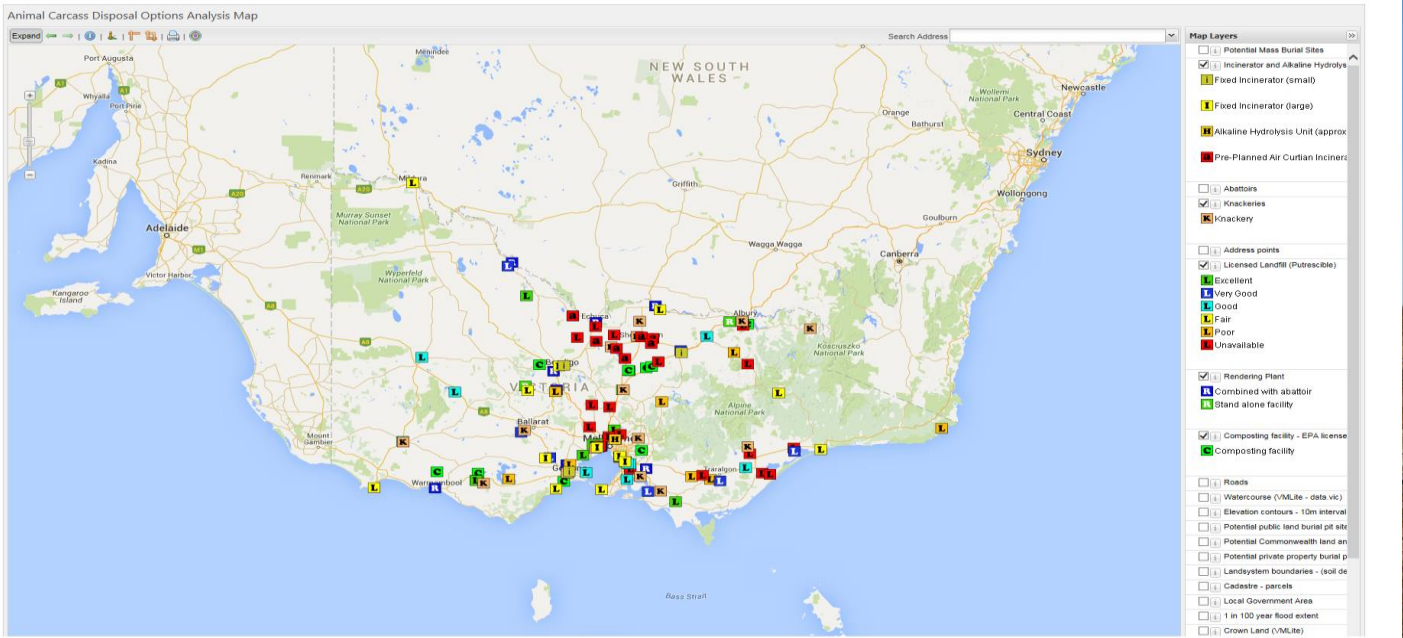


QUESTIONS ?









Sequence of activities on an Infected Premises

