

FY 2016 HPAI Response

Cleaning and Disinfection Basics (Virus Elimination)

(Guidance updated February 19, 2016)



Policy Update

- Provides responders with revised procedures learned from the 2014–2015 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak.

Key Components

- General Guidance
- Definitions
- Options

General Guidance

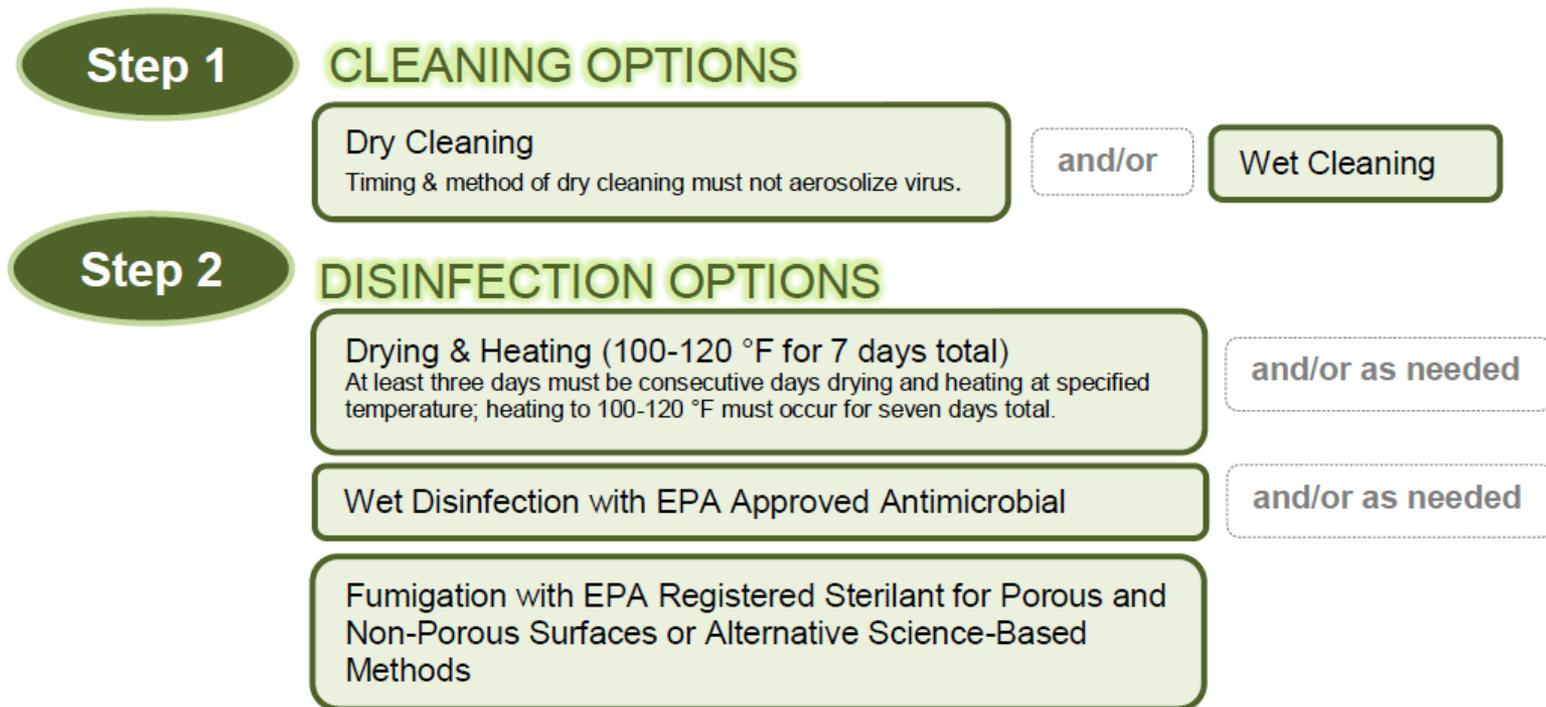
- All previously HPAI Infected Premises must be *both* CLEANED and DISINFECTED. Cleaning and disinfection practices during an outbreak should focus on virus elimination in a cost-effective manner.
- While traditionally wet cleaning and disinfection has been performed in many incidents, dry cleaning and eliminating the virus through either heating of house or fumigation is a preferred approach during a widespread HPAI outbreak. Any method(s) selected should consider the characteristics of the premises/houses and other factors which may impact the effectiveness of the virus elimination activities.

Definitions

<p>Cleaning</p>	<p>The removal of gross contamination, organic material, and debris from the premises, via mechanical means like sweeping (dry cleaning) and/or use of water and soap or detergent (wet cleaning).</p>
<p>Disinfection</p>	<p>Methods used for surfaces to destroy or eliminate HPAI through physical (e.g., heat) or chemical (e.g., disinfectant) means. A combination of methods may be required.</p>
<p>Virus Elimination</p>	<p>Cleaning and disinfection measures conducted with the primary purpose to inactivate all avian influenza virus on the premises as cost effectively as possible.</p>

Options

For premises that can be cleaned and disinfected (most premises):



NOTE: A premises may require a *combination* of methods, but at *least* one choice must be selected from Step 1 and Step 2. The cleaning and disinfection options selected and implemented *must* be included as part of the approved cleaning and disinfection plan and approved by State Animal Health Officials and APHIS for reimbursement.

Options: Heat Treatment

- Heating barns/houses that have been dry cleaned is often the most efficient way to disinfect poultry houses and destroy HPAI virus.
- For more information on the requirements for heat treatment and disinfection, including examples of the 3 consecutive day and 7 day total heating requirements, please see the document *Using Heat Treatment for Virus Elimination* on the FAD PReP website.

Options

For premises that can't be cleaned and disinfected:

- Fallowing for 120 days or a period recommended by Incident Command.
- Length will vary, depending on temperature and season.
- Reserved for use on premises that need to be completely repaired or destroyed in order to be effectively cleaned and disinfected.
- Inspection may be required at the end of the fallow period.



For More Information

- FAD PReP Documents (www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep):
 - NAHEMS Guidelines
 - Cleaning and Disinfection
 - Tactical Topic on Cleaning and Disinfection
 - Cleaning and Disinfection Standard Operating Procedure
 - Cleaning and Disinfection PowerPoints & Handouts

- [EPA Antimicrobial Products Registered for Use Against Avian Influenza A Viruses](#)

- Further HPAI policy guidance is also available at www.aphis.usda.gov/fadprep.