

# Train to Contain – A First Responder’s Course in Biosecurity Text-Only Version

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## ***Introduction***

Welcome to Train to Contain – A First Responder’s Course in Biosecurity. This course is designed to provide you with a general understanding of the biosecurity principles and best practices you need to apply when investigating animal diseases, and to prepare you for hands-on training in biosecurity processes and procedures.

When you have completed this course, you will be able to:

1. Identify potential and suspected biosecurity hazards.
2. Select supplies and equipment necessary for the site visit.
3. Prepare the vehicle that will be used to drive to the site.
4. Prevent the contamination of materials and equipment during the site visit.
5. Identify and apply best practices for donning and doffing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
6. Package and protect samples collected prior to leaving the site.
7. Disinfect all materials and equipment to be removed from the site.
8. Complete the end-of-day demobilization.

## ***Assignment to Investigate***

You receive an email from your supervisor that reads as follows:

To: Biosecurity First Responder

Subject: Task Assignment: Perform initial investigation of poultry mortality event

We need you to investigate a poultry mortality event at the Mike Joyce farm. Mr. Joyce called his local veterinarian this morning and reports finding nearly half his flock of chickens dead and many others sick. We have been in touch with Mr. Joyce and he is expecting you.

We don’t know what we’re dealing with, so maintaining biosecurity will be critical. Attached to this e-mail is a Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan we generated from the information Mr. Joyce provided. The Biosecurity Plan includes all the information you need to complete this assignment successfully, so review it before you do anything else and keep it handy in case you have a question once you’re at the site.

Joe Smith, Supervisor

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Do you want to review the Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, that is incorrect.

If you selected yes, that is the correct answer.

You must review the Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan before you can proceed. A Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan contains critical information for minimizing the spread of disease via people, animals, vehicles, and equipment from premises to premises during disease control and eradication efforts.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

In order to prevent the spread of disease, it is vital to maintain biosecurity at all times. Planning is essential to ensure that biosecurity is maintained. A Biosecurity plan describes how to plan for potential breaks in biosecurity to protect life and property.

### ***Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan***

#### ***Introduction***

Follow the steps in this Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan in order to successfully conduct the site visit in this course. Note that the information contained in this document is solely for use during this course. It is not a formal biosecurity plan and should not be used for any other purpose other than completing this course.

#### ***Biosecurity Risk Assessment***

##### **Biosecurity and Health/Safety Risk Assessment**

The biosecurity and health/safety risk assessments are location and task specific and based on the potential or actual risks and hazards that may be encountered in a specific situation.

##### ***Risks Identified for the Course Assignment***

Given the unknown nature of the potential pathogen, use suitable respiratory protection to address the risks identified in the Job Hazard Analysis, below, or as

designated by your agency safety official when entering a potentially contaminated area.

### **Review Job Hazard Analysis**

Potential job hazards and associated protective actions for this assignment are listed below. Prior to leaving for a site visit, identify the job hazards and protective actions, and discuss any concerns with your agency safety official. Make sure you have all required safety gear, and obtain any missing items before proceeding.

### **Job Hazards**

#### *Physical*

Proximity of livestock; exposure to dust and/or bedding; needle stick or punctures; slips, trips, falls; lifting/bending; animal restraint; bite wounds; vehicle operation; weather extremes

### **Protective Actions**

- Use appropriate animal handling precautions including proper animal restraints.
- Use respiratory protection to prevent exposure to dust and/or bedding.
- Use sharps container, protective needle caps. Never recap used sharps.
- Wear appropriate footwear and avoid unsafe pathways.
- Use proper lifting techniques.
- Use gloves that provide liquid barrier as well as wound prevention.
- Wear properly sized gloves.
- Specific types of gloves should be made available for various purposes (e.g., handling of chemicals, patient examinations, Kevlar or mesh gloves for protection against cuts).
- Follow National Safety Council driving protocols.
- Dress appropriately for weather conditions.

### **Recommended PPE**

- N95 respirator.
- Work boots.
- Properly fitting latex or similar disposable gloves (inner and outer).
- Washable work clothes.

#### *Chemical*

Disinfectant; ammonia from poultry operations

### **Protective Actions**

- Use chemical PPE if mixing and/or applying disinfectant.
- Use appropriate respiratory protection against unsafe levels of ammonia.
- Levels of ammonia can be determined with proper air monitoring equipment.

### **Recommended PPE**

- Tyvek coveralls or similar to prevent contact with disinfectant chemicals.
- Half or full face respirator with NH<sub>3</sub> (ammonia) cartridge filter – because this is more protective than N95 recommended above, use this one which will also protect against dust.

### ***Biological***

Potentially zoonotic pathogen; other poultry/swine-related pathogens or diseases; potential for disease spread beyond this location

### **Protective Actions**

- Follow hand hygiene protocols. Wash hands thoroughly before eating and drinking.
- Use hand, head, face, and respiratory protection as per protocols.
- Wear protective outerwear and appropriate footwear, including steel-toed or metatarsal protection if needed.
- Follow disinfection protocols for PPE, equipment, yourself, and your vehicle.
- Follow proper protocols for physical handling, containment, and shipping of biological samples. (**Note:** Additional training may be needed when shipping infectious animal pathogens. Contact your supervisor for guidance.)
- Follow proper protocols for the disposal of used PPE and disinfectants. (**Note:** Contact applicable state or local agencies for specific regulations concerning the disposal of chemical disinfectants.)
- Follow proper protocols for the handling and disposal of biological materials, especially infected/contaminated materials, animal carcasses, etc.

### **Recommended PPE**

- Gloves described above.
- Hair cover (disposable bonnet).
- Respirator described above.
- Tyvek coveralls described above.

- Disposable boot covers and/or boots (inner and outer).

### ***Biosecurity Implementation***

#### **Surveillance Protocol**

##### ***Before visiting commercial premises***

1. Be certain vehicle has been cleaned and disinfected including the undercarriage. A commercial carwash is adequate.
2. Establish time and date for the visit with the owner or manager of the site.
3. Call company veterinarian informing him/her of the visit.
4. Review biosecurity protocols and complete a biosecurity questionnaire with owner.
5. Each biosecurity reviewer will visit only one commercial premises per day.

##### ***Biosecurity upon arrival at commercial premises***

1. Park up-wind in a designated “clean” area outside the entrance to the premises.
2. Vehicle windows should be closed.
3. If possible, park in a firm, dry area, avoiding mud and organic material (i.e., grass).
4. Before leaving the vehicle, pull on two pairs of boots over shoes (yellow boots for larger shoe sizes). The last pair of boots should be put on as you swing your legs out of the vehicle with feet not touching inside of vehicle.
5. Put on lower part of coverall suit before getting out of vehicle. Get out of the vehicle.
  - a. Suit should be fully zipped.
  - b. Pant legs should be tucked inside of outer boots.
  - c. Put on a bonnet, two pairs of gloves, and a dust mask or other required respiratory protection.
  - d. Last pair of gloves cover the sleeves (cuff) of the coverall suit (use duct tape if necessary).
  - e. Be sure all hair is covered by the bonnet.
6. Unlock trunk (if applicable).

##### ***Returning to the Vehicle***

1. Remove garbage bags (of 1.1 mm thickness or more) from back of vehicle.
2. Remove outer pair of boots and outer pair of gloves.

3. Remove coverall suit by “rolling down” and “stepping out” and placing in a trash bag.
4. Remove mask/respirator and bonnet.
5. Triple bag used PPE and spray bag with disinfectant.
6. Place in a sealed container in “dirty” area of vehicle.
7. Use the sprayer and thoroughly spray tires and wheel wells; mud or any organic material needs to be removed or thoroughly saturated.
8. Before placing the sprayer in the dirty area in the back of the vehicle, thoroughly disinfect all surfaces with disinfectant or Lysol. DO NOT place the sprayer on ground.
9. Sit in vehicle with hands or feet not touching inside of the vehicle.
10. Remove second pair of boots by inverting them. Compress into a tight “ball.”
11. Disinfect each shoe with disinfectant before putting them inside vehicle (taking care not to touch the door sill).
12. Remove last pair of gloves by inverting them over “balled gloves”. Spray ball with disinfectant.
13. Place “ball” into a zip lock bag and put the zip lock bag into a small garbage bag and seal with duct tape.
14. Thoroughly wash hands with waterless antibacterial gel.
15. Dispose of both bags (the one containing the coverall suit and the other containing the boots and gloves) into the designated dumpster at your base of operations.

### ***End of the day***

1. Wash vehicle at a car wash with an undercarriage washing system.
2. Keep the interior of the vehicle clean and free from dirt and debris by properly disposing of items.
3. If visit has been conducted under windy conditions or in any instance where there is the possibility of contamination to the inside of the vehicle with organic material from the premises, the interior of the vehicle must be completely cleaned and disinfected using a vacuum followed by wet cleaning with detergent, disinfectant application, and drying of all exposed surfaces.
4. If conditions are normal and there is no evidence of contamination, then only the interior floor mats must be vacuumed and sprayed with disinfectant as a precaution before vehicle is re-used.
5. If available, use plastic floor mats.

### ***Refilling sprayers with disinfectant***

1. Refill sprayers in designated area at the base of operations.

2. Wear gloves and boots when refilling.
3. Spray vehicle wheels and wheel wells upon leaving the base of operations.
4. Premixed disinfectants have an “effective life” of several days, depending on the disinfectant. Follow label instructions for use of all disinfectants.
5. “Expired” disinfectant should be disposed of in the designated area at the base of operations (DO NOT dump disinfectant into municipal drainage systems or on the ground).

### **On-premises Movement**

If you need to take samples from multiple species housed in multiple barns, it is best practice to visit the healthy animals first or change PPE in between sampling activities.

### **Disinfectant Selection and Use**

- For this exercise, you will be using a pre-mixed, broad-spectrum surface disinfectant which is safe for humans but may be harmful to aquatic life.
- Dispose of the disinfectant solution according to the label instructions.
- Do not attempt to disinfect a surface without thoroughly cleaning it first.

### **Shipping and Transportation**

1. Ensure supplies include a large bucket with a sealable lid to store contaminated disinfectant for proper disposal.
2. Ensure supplies include enough garbage bags to dispose of contaminated PPE and contain contaminated equipment for later disinfecting and disposal.
3. Ensure supplies include enough zip lock bags to double bag all biological samples, and an IATA-approved shipping container for shipping biological samples to the laboratory in accordance with IATA protocols not covered in this course.

### ***Materials, Supplies, and Equipment***

The materials, supplies, and equipment you will need for this exercise are listed here. You should consider taking extras as practicable in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

- 2 Tyvek or similar suits & washable coveralls
- Disposable boots (several pairs)
- Disposable gloves in proper size (several pairs)
- Respiratory protection as indicated by hazard analysis
- Bucket and brush for cleaning boots and equipment

- Broad-spectrum surface disinfectant
- Fingernail brush
- Hand sanitizers & hospital-grade disinfectant wipes
- Garbage bags
- Resealable bags for biological samples
- Tarp
- Sampling supplies and Sharps receptacle
- IATA-approved shipping container

### ***Documentation and Reporting***

Questions for epidemiological documentation:

1. When did you first notice the mortality?
2. How many birds have been affected?
3. What is the age of the affected birds?
4. When and where did you get the birds?
5. Have any animals recently been moved onto or off of the site?
6. Who takes care of the animals?
7. Have you had any weather-related events, electrical problems, water problems, new feed deliveries, or husbandry management issues that could have caused the mortality?
8. When was the last feed delivery?
9. Have you had any other service or delivery vehicles on the farm in the past three or four days?
10. Have you had any recent illnesses in your family? Your employees?
11. Are there any other animals on the farm?
12. Do you have a biosecurity plan for your farm?

### **Reporting:**

1. Each biosecurity activity is linked to a corresponding form or report.
2. Check your agency's protocols and practices for specifics on the types of forms and reports required.

### ***Demobilization***

The following activities should occur after the site visit. These activities are listed in the order of their priority:

1. Ship biological samples to the laboratory as soon as possible.
2. Remove materials, supplies, and equipment from vehicle, thoroughly clean and disinfect all reusable materials that may have been contaminated, and properly dispose of all disposable materials.

3. Use soapy water to remove all dirt, debris, and organic material from the vehicle, tires, wheel wells, and undercarriage, or take the vehicle through a commercial car wash.
4. Dispose of any contaminated disinfectant according to label instructions and your agency's/organization's protocol.
5. Shower and shampoo, and launder clothing separately in hot water.

To learn more about biosecurity best practices, review APHIS FADPreP guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### ***Scene 01***

Scene 1 takes place in the garage at your organization's headquarters. Now that you have your assignment, you need to get ready to depart for the site visit. Recall what you learned from your Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan for decision-making guidance.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision about what to do next.

The previous user of your assigned vehicle did not follow protocol and clean the vehicle after using it. There is mud around the fenders and underside of the vehicle.

Do you wish to:

- Clean and disinfect the vehicle inside and out?
- Load the vehicle?
- Do nothing?

If you selected do nothing, that is incorrect.

If you selected load the vehicle, that is incorrect.

If you selected clean and disinfect the vehicle inside and out, that is correct.

Vehicle exteriors – including tires, wheel wells, and undercarriage – must be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading supplies and visiting a commercial premises.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

## **Biosecurity Best Practice**

It is best practice to always clean vehicles at a commercial car wash after visiting a potentially infected premises so they will be ready for the next use.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision what to do next.

Are you ready to load the supplies and equipment for the site visit?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, that is incorrect.

If you selected yes, that is correct.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

What materials, supplies, and equipment will you need in order to complete your assignment?

Choose from the following list:

- 2 Tyvek or similar suits
- Disposable boots
- Disposable gloves
- Respiratory protection
- Bucket and brush for cleaning boots and equipment
- Broad-spectrum surface disinfectant
- Fingernail brush
- Hand sanitizers
- Garbage bags
- Resealable bags and biological sampling supplies
- IATA-approved shipping container
- Tarp
- Power washer
- Long-handled push broom
- Leaf blower

If you selected the power washer, long-handled push broom, or the leaf blower, those choices are incorrect.

The correct materials, supplies, and equipment for the site visit include:

- 2 Tyvek or similar suits
- Disposable boots
- Disposable gloves
- Respiratory protection
- Bucket and brush for cleaning boots and equipment
- Broad-spectrum surface disinfectant
- Fingernail brush
- Hand sanitizers
- Garbage bags
- Resealable bags and biological sampling supplies
- IATA-approved shipping container
- Tarp

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

It is a Biosecurity best practice to divide the vehicle into clean and dirty sections and keep clean supplies in the clean area of the vehicle at all times.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Are you ready to depart for the site visit?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, that is incorrect.

If you selected yes, that is correct.

You have completed all of the preparations for the site visit.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### ***Scene 02 – Arrive at the Site (Inside the vehicle)***

This scene takes place at the Mike Joyce farm. You have just arrived at the site and are seated in your vehicle on the drive just outside of the front entrance to the property.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Do you want to park your vehicle outside the front gate and walk into the site, or do you want to drive in so you don't have to carry all the supplies so far?

Select the correct action.

- Park outside the front gate.
- Park inside the gate.
- Do nothing.

If you selected do nothing, that is incorrect.

If you selected park inside the gate, that is incorrect.

If you selected park outside the front gate, that is correct.

You must park the vehicle outside of the front gate in order to follow biosecurity protocol.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

Park vehicles on graveled, paved, or concrete areas a minimum of 500 feet from the animal production area to minimize contact with soil, mud, or manure. Keep vehicle windows closed.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Do you want to don the PPE?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, that is incorrect.

If you selected yes, that is correct.

You must begin donning PPE before you exit the vehicle.

Learn more about PPE donning procedures by reviewing the Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan, or APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### ***Scene 03***

This scene takes place at the site, outside of your vehicle, and you have completed the procedures for donning the PPE required for the site visit. You have not yet entered the front gate to the farm.

Mike Joyce's farm includes a poultry house, a swine house, feed silos, and surrounding fences and gates.

***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Do you want to set up the decontamination staging area for the site visit?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, that is incorrect.

If you selected yes, that is correct.

You must set-up the disinfecting station before entering the premises for the site visit.

Learn more about setting up the decontamination staging area by reviewing the APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Are you ready to enter the premises?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, that is incorrect.

If you selected yes, that is correct.

You have parked your vehicle outside the front gate, donned the PPE, and set up the decontamination station, and now you are ready to continue the site visit on the premises.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

***Decision Point***

You need to make a decision.

Do you want interview the farm operator, Mike Joyce?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, this is incorrect.

If you selected yes, this is correct.

You must interview the farm operator to gather information for the epidemiological investigation. You should also encourage the owner to establish or upgrade an ongoing premises Biosecurity plan.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

Your conversation with the farm operator might go something like this:

**You:** Good afternoon, Mr. Joyce. I am here to investigate your report of mortality in your poultry flock. I believe you were expecting me.

**Mike Joyce:** Yes, I have been expecting you. Thanks for coming.

**You:** I have a few questions I need to ask you first. When did you first notice the mortality?

**Mike Joyce:** This morning.

**You:** How many birds have been affected?

**Mike Joyce:** I'd say about 200. Just about half of my flock is dead. Most of the others are sick.

**You:** What is the age of the affected birds?

**Mike Joyce:** About 4 weeks old.

**You:** Who takes care of the animals?

**Mike Joyce:** Me and my brother. We are co-owners of the farm.

**You:** Has anyone else been inside the building recently?

**Mike Joyce:** No. Not that I'm aware of, anyway.

**You:** Have you had any weather-related events, electrical problems, water problems, new feed deliveries, or husbandry management issues that could have caused the mortality?

**Mike Joyce:** We had a pretty good thunderstorm a couple of weeks ago, but nothing more recent than that and no other problems I know of.

**You:** When was the last feed delivery?

**Mike Joyce:** Two weeks ago.

**You:** Have you had any other types of service or delivery vehicles on the farm in the past couple of days?

**Mike Joyce:** No.

**You:** Any recent flu or illness in your family or anyone who works for you?

**Mike Joyce:** No. Nobody's been sick.

**You:** What other animals do you have on the farm?

**Mike Joyce:** We have about 50 head of hogs in the swine house over there.

**You:** Mr. Joyce, do you have a Biosecurity plan for the farm?

**Mike Joyce:** No, I really don't. I know it's important, but I just never found the time to look into it.

**You:** I'll have my office send you a packet of information on biosecurity practices. I'll get in there and get samples from those animals now.

### ***Decision Point***

Are you ready to enter the poultry house and take samples from the chickens?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected no, this is incorrect.

If you selected yes, this is correct.

Training on the collection of biological samples is not within the scope of this course. You would complete the collection of biological samples as you have been trained, and in accordance with your organization's standard operating procedures.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

What should you do next?

- Enter the swine barn and collect additional biological samples from the other animals at the site.
- Package samples, disinfect and load equipment, and doff PPE.
- Depart from the site.
- Do nothing.

If you selected do nothing, this is incorrect.

If you selected depart from the site, this is incorrect.

If you selected, enter the swine barn and collect additional samples, this is incorrect.

If you selected package samples, disinfect and load equipment, and doff PPE, this is correct.

You must package and preserve the biological samples, disinfect and load the equipment, and doff the PPE before departing the site.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

Before you depart from this site visit, here are a few items you'll need to cover.

1. Discuss your immediate findings with the farm operator and let him know when to expect test results.
2. Instruct the farm operator not to move any animals onto or off of the farm.
3. It is a Biosecurity best practice to take your properly discarded PPE and other "dirty" materials with you until you receive the results of the laboratory tests. Follow your organization's protocol for maintaining these items in a safe place.
4. Proper IATA sample packing procedures are not part of this course. Check your organization's protocols for instructions on proper packing of samples.
5. Dispose of the disinfectant solution according to the label instructions and your agency protocols.
6. Do not visit any other livestock or poultry operations until you have completed all steps of the closeout for this site visit.

You have completed the site visit.

### **Scene 04**

This scene takes place in the garage at your organization's headquarters. You have completed the site visit and returned to your office to complete the close-out processes.

### **Decision Point**

You must make a decision.

Which close-out task should be performed first?

- Remove supplies and equipment from the vehicle, clean and disinfect them as needed, and return them to their proper place.
- Shower, change into street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete any necessary paperwork.
- Send the packaged biological samples to the laboratory.
- Clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash.

If you selected remove supplies and equipment from the vehicle, clean and disinfect them as needed, and return them to their proper place, this is incorrect.

If you selected shower, change into street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete any necessary paperwork, this is incorrect.

If you selected clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash, this is incorrect.

If you selected send the packaged biological samples to the laboratory, this is correct.

You must ship the perishable biological samples to the laboratory as soon as soon as possible.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

Use IATA-approved shipping containers for shipping perishable biological samples.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Which close-out task should you perform next?

- Remove supplies and equipment from the vehicle, clean and disinfect them as needed, and return them to their proper place.
- Shower, change into street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete any necessary paperwork.
- Clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash.

If you selected shower, change into street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete any necessary paperwork, this is incorrect.

If you selected clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash, this is incorrect.

If you selected remove supplies and equipment from the vehicle, clean and disinfect them as needed, and return them to their proper place, this is correct.

You must remove all equipment and supplies from the vehicle, clean and disinfect as required, and handle “dirty” items in accordance with the protocol required by your organization or agency.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

Use a brush and approved disinfectant solution to clean and disinfect all equipment thoroughly – including personal items such as eyewear and jewelry.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Which close-out task should you perform next?

- Shower, change into street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete any necessary paperwork.
- Clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash.

If you selected shower, change into street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete any necessary paperwork, this is incorrect.

If you selected clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash, this is correct.

You must clean the vehicle at a commercial car wash, then disinfect it inside and out.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

Use soapy water to remove dirt, debris, and organic material from the vehicle (and trailer, if applicable) tires, wheel wells, and undercarriage, and take the vehicle through a pressure car wash.

### ***Decision Point***

You must make a decision.

Are you ready to shower, change into your street clothes, launder your work clothes, and complete your paperwork on the site visit?

- Yes.
- No.

If you selected yes, this is correct.

You must complete the demobilization procedures by taking a shower, changing into clean clothes, laundering your work clothes, and completing any necessary paperwork for the site visit.

To learn more, review APHIS guidance on biosecurity standard operating procedures (SOPs) located at [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov).

### **Biosecurity Best Practice**

Check with your supervisor for your agency's specific biosecurity protocols.

### ***Course Completion***

Congratulations! You have successfully completed Train to Contain – A First Responder's Course in Biosecurity! You should now have a general understanding of the concepts and best practices for biosecurity.

Remember, containing a disease outbreak in an animal population is critical. As a first responder, you are the first line of defense, and the steps you take to maintain biosecurity may mean the difference between an isolated outbreak and one that may devastate the agriculture industry.