

Guide to Setting up the Controlled Access (Peripheral) Zone

The goal is to identify an area around the barns (the barnyard including driveways, barns and areas between) where there will be restricted pedestrian, vehicle and equipment traffic. Restrictions and rules apply to minimize the exposure of workers boots and clothing with contamination on the driveway and barnyard from other vehicles, particularly those visiting other farms. The boundaries of the CAZ should best balance the minimizing of risk and minimizing inconvenience. The 'dirty' area in the entrance room is considered part of the CAZ. A template is available below.

Important points to consider:

1. Where possible farm residences should be accessed from outside the CAZ via a separate driveway (see Example 1). If this is not possible:
 - a. A path avoiding the contaminated driveway from the residence and/or parking lot to the barn should be established (Example 2).
 - b. More effort to cleaning up after vehicles (feed trucks, manure spreading equipment) have driven on common driveways will be needed.
 - c. Disinfection of incoming vehicles may be needed, especially if an infectious disease is occurring in local swine herds
2. Driveway must have a hard surface or gravel without potholes and grades that allow persistent standing water. It should be easy to clean.
3. The driveway should have a location before the gate, preferably one where you can pull off the driveway to disinfect wheels and boots on arrival and on leaving when needed. The site should have adequate water pressure and volume available for washing mud and manure. A hose and sprayer for disinfectant should be available at the site when needed (Example 3).
4. A barrier (chain or gate that can be locked preventing access) at all access points would be needed, especially when a self quarantine is imposed.
5. The perimeter of the CAZ should be easily identifiable and a fence is preferred, especially where vandalism or feral (wild) pigs are a problem.
6. Visitor parking should be outside the CAZ (Example 1)
7. Signs are needed and should include the following: (Photo 2)
 - a. Premise ID should be clearly displayed on a sign
 - b. Locate signs that direct specific traffic flow correctly
 - c. Words that indicate restricted access
 - d. Identify the visitor parking area
 - e. Access only by appointment with the manager/owner
 - f. Instructions regarding access including:
 - i. How to notify someone such as a phone number or door buzzer
 - ii. Which path to follow to the barn
 - iii. Which door to approach
 - iv. Protocols for entering the CAZ such as boot change, plastic boots, shower and sign in.

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8. Functions requiring regular deliveries or pick-ups should be outside the CAZ where possible.
 - a. Dead stock temporary storage (if picked up) must be outside the CAZ where cross contamination will not occur.
 - b. Have the following outside or at the edge of the CAZ if possible: access to manure for removal, drop off for deliveries, feed bins, loading dock access.
 - c. A loading dock for animals entering separate from those leaving
9. Entry of the CAZ should have a facility where visitors can sign a Visitor Log.
 - a. Feed delivery slips or other documents indicating date, time and person visiting are an alternate way of tracking visitors that come regularly.
10. Dealing with barns that are not attached but requires animal, person or equipment movement between them, all within the CAZ (see example 4)
 - a. Secure the edges of the cross-over alley with fencing or other barrier
 - b. At least a boot change should occur on exiting the barn and entering the next barn
 - c. If animals or equipment cross, cleaning and disinfection should take place prior to crossing.
 - d. Where possible construct covered hallways.

Below are several examples of good design as well as some traffic flows that pose a risk therefore require greater caution on entry to the RAZ.

Example 1



1. Separate driveway to residence
2. Driveway for main entrance separate from access for feed, livestock hauling and dead stock.
3. CAZ clearly denoted by gates and perimeter fence and building walls
4. Feed bins, dead stock housing and loading dock outside of CAZ
5. Visitor parking outside of CAZ
6. Area where disinfection possible
7. Access to manure for spreading still requires equipment to cross the CAZ

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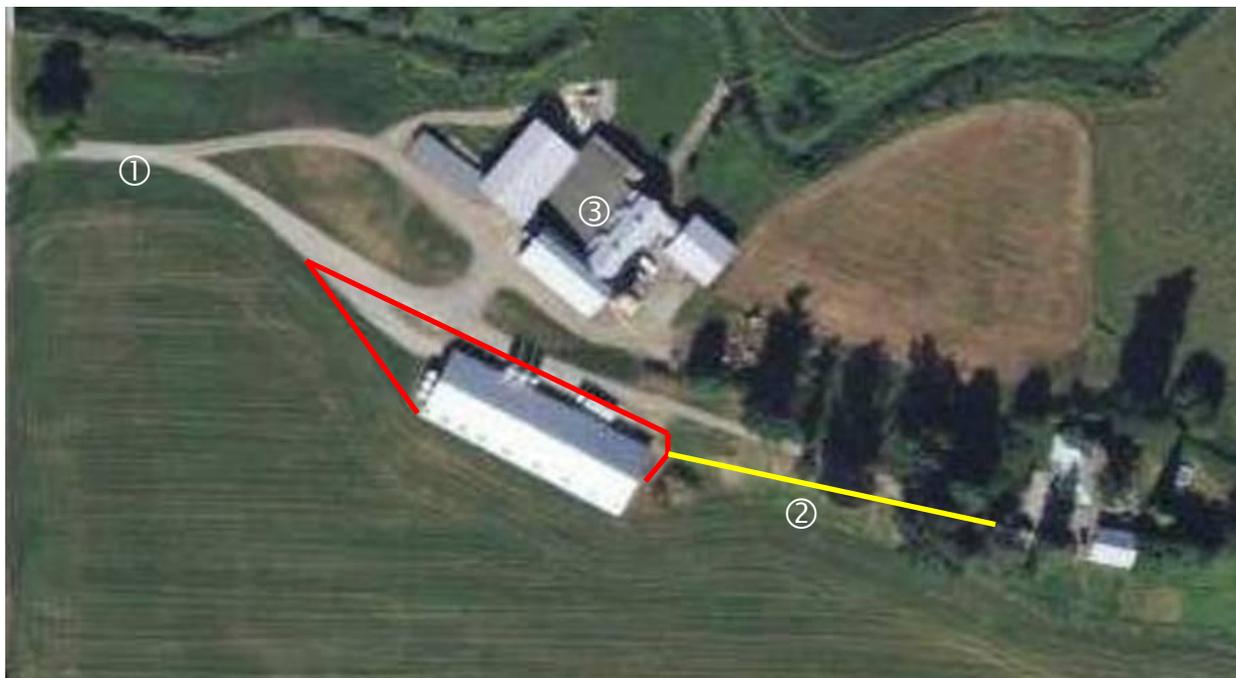
Example 2: Detached barns



1. A separate driveway is used for barn and for the house. Visitor parking is outside the CAZ. All doors are locked.
2. A separate driveway for feed delivery, manure hauling and dead stock removal and storage.
3. Detached barns (most recently have an enclosed walkway but earlier had to develop a protocol for crossing from CAZ to RAZ and back into CAZ. The protocol applied to people, animals and equipment/supplies).
4. Loading dock is on the driveway for feed, manure and dead stock vehicles. This is not a problem for pigs leaving the farm but those arriving should come through the area with an angled gate (5).

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Example 3: Driveway to pig barn common with residence driveway



1. Driveway to barn, other buildings and residence (1) is common for the first section. This poses a risk of cross-contamination from delivery or pick-up vehicles to persons entering the barn. Parking is outside the CAZ
2. Avoid walking on the driveway to the barn – could make a path on the pig barn side of the driveway from the residence to the barn (yellow line)
3. Other buildings are not used for livestock but occasionally have public events in them. This poses a potential risk of accidental entry into the barn or crossing into the CAZ although there is a chain barrier. Doors are locked.

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Example 4: Common driveway for all functions1



1. Common driveway for all functions including visitors parking, no gate and no pull out for disinfection if needed – more precautions are needed at the entrance to the CAZ in this case
2. Dead stock storage would be better at the road on a separate driveway.

Example 5: Detached barns with large outside area for pigs pre-shipping



1. Gates at road on both ends of driveway with disinfection capability at both
2. Parking is within the CAZ
3. Manure removal within the CAZ
4. Dead stock storage is within the CAZ
5. Front barns and upper 1/3 of back barns are for newly arrived feeder pigs.
6. This farm effectively has three zones, the CAZ denoted by red, then the area between barns which is completely gated off (yellow line) and only accessible through the front barn. Concrete area behind front barn holds pigs after selection for marketing
7. Concrete fenced alley from this concrete apron to the back. A high level of sanitation of the outside areas is used on this farm with manure immediately being washed off the outside aprons.
8. Market hogs loaded up the same ramp that is used for arriving feeder pigs. Protocols are in place to clean and disinfect before moving in feeders in order to reduce risk.

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