

## BioSecurity Policy

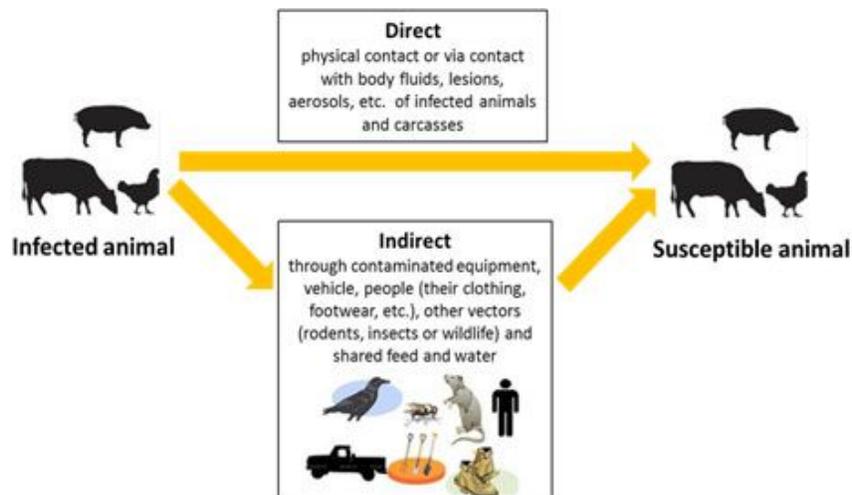
(REVISION 1.2)

Today's Producers rely on proper adherence to biosecurity policies to protect their land, their animals and their livelihood. We want to aid in the protection of our Customers, Producers and their livelihood by making every effort to reduce the potential for cross contamination; mitigating risk by implementing and following clearly defined protocols with regards to Bio Safety and Farm Security. BinSentry's Installers are trained professionals and must adhere to our Bio Security policy. This policy also protects our Installers from transmission of disease and contamination whether directly or indirectly.

### Pathways of Disease Spread:

**Direct:** Direct transmission to susceptible animals occurs via physical contact with infected animal or carcass (*ie. through rubbing, licking, breeding, biting, etc.*) or through contact with body fluids (*ie. blood, saliva, feces, urine, milk*), lesions, aerosols (*through coughing, sneezing*), and other discharges of infected animals or carcass. This includes livestock or poultry that do not look sick but have the disease and can transfer it to another animal, bird or person (zoonotic diseases);

**Indirect:** Indirect transmission involves an intermediate carrier that becomes contaminated and is a source of infection for susceptible animals. The body fluids (*ie. blood, saliva, feces, urine, milk*), lesions, aerosols (*through coughing, sneezing*), etc. from from infected animals or carcasses can contaminate equipment, vehicles, people (*including their clothing and footwear*), etc. which may subsequently transmit pathogens to susceptible animal who come in their contact. The pathogens can also be indirectly transmitted through living vectors such as birds, rodents or insects that come in contact with the infected animals or their excretion. Shared feed and water which is contaminated by discharges from infected animals can also indirectly transmit pathogens to healthy animals.



## **Entering a Farm**

Farms take precautions to minimize risk of exposure to contamination and disease to livestock and farm operations. By providing designated laneways or posting signage, farms can direct or notify farm visitors of prohibited or controlled access areas. Upon entry to the farm property, survey the premises for any restricted entry notices posted on doors to animal facilities or any other signage providing instruction to farm visitors. Do not attempt to enter or drive into areas designated as controlled or prohibited. In all cases make efforts to keep service vehicles as far away from the animal facilities as feasible. Look for the designated parking area for vehicles entering the farm. If there is not a designated area, make every effort to keep BinSentry installation vehicles away from traffic routes for farm vehicles and away from feed and manure. Please avoid driving over puddles, mud or manure or if not possible, drive as slowly as possible so as to ensure to minimize the spread of potentially harmful bacteria. Please drive slowly on the farm property at all times. Vehicles should be visibly clean of manure and organic matter. Never enter barns or buildings on the property without explicit authorization from the Producer or Farm Manager.

## **While at the Farm**

A disease outbreak is costly for the Producer, ourselves, the agricultural community, industry and our economy. BinSentry strives to do our part and eliminate the effects of disease such as depopulation, reopening export markets, reduced welfare and productivity of farms and animals, higher labour and veterinary costs and the negative impact on environment and human health. To minimize the risk of introduction and spread of disease please ensure that you implement the following while at the farm:

- Do not bring food onto the premises.
- Do not have direct contact with animals, animal pens or feed alleys.
- Do not leave any disposable items at the farm. Please use a plastic bag for dirty clothing items, to be disposed of once you have left the premises.
- Clean up the space in which work was completed.
- Take an inventory of all tools to ensure that none are unaccounted for or missing.
- Keep a log of farms visited with dates and times.

## **Washing and Disinfecting**

One of the primary ways that BinSentry Employees and Contractors can reduce the risk of cross contamination or spread disease is to ensure that all policies are clear, understood and followed with regards to proper cleaning of materials involved in installation procedures. The following list of responsibilities outlines the expectations of BinSentry Installers, and Contractors.

### **After-Farm Expectations**

- Spray boots with disinfectant prior to re-entering vehicle.
- Always wash hands or use hand sanitizer prior to leaving the premises. Always wash hands thoroughly before eating.
- Ensure all equipment has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and stored appropriately. Also clean and disinfect all borrowed equipment and tools prior to use on your farm and before returning them.

### **Daily Expectations**

- Inside the cab (dash, steering, gear shift, pedals, steps) must be wiped with disinfectant daily after each farm visit.
- Mats in vehicle must be sprayed down with disinfectant spray weekly or as needed. Gloves must be worn while disinfecting.
- Wash boots at the end of each day using a scrub brush.

### **Weekly Expectations**

- Vehicles must be washed a minimum of once a week (or earlier if a build up of organic material is observed) ensuring proper run off.

In addition to routine daily cleaning, be observant of the cleanliness of tools and work vehicles, making sure to remove accumulated organic matter and replenish disinfectant regularly. Footbaths alone are not an effective means of disinfecting footwear.

## **IMPORTANT PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:**

**Many important diseases can be transmitted by manure, either directly or indirectly, via contaminated clothing and equipment. The pathogens responsible can be classified into four major types:**

- **bacterial (e.g., salmonella, E. coli, Johne's disease, tuberculosis);**
- **viral (e.g., hog cholera, foot and mouth disease, bovine viral diarrhea);**
- **protozoal (e.g., coccidiosis, cryptosporidiosis);**
- **parasitic (e.g., ascariasis, sarcocystosis).**

Fungal diseases, such as aspergillosis, are less likely to be shed in manure, but may be present in contaminated bedding and litter.

**Employees other than Installers:**

**Please follow all the procedures listed above.**

In addition please wear disposable boot covers, gloves and overalls when visiting farms. Upon exiting barns or buildings, please remove all disposable items and place in the garbage for the Producer or Farm Manager to properly dispose of.