Cleaning and Disinfection: Vehicles

Overview

- Any vehicle used on infected premises or with infected animals
  - Trailers, feed trucks, milk trucks, carcass transporters
  - Heavy machinery used during response
- Can be difficult

Site Selection

- Adjacent to entrance
- Flat terrain
- Impermeable surface
- House components
  - C&D equipment
  - Water supply
  - Waste water containment

Preparation

- Area two times the largest vehicle
- Holding area for disinfectant contact time
- Berming materials to contain fluid
- Drain area by sump pump into holding tank for disposal

Disinfectant Preparation

- Use according to product label
- Only EPA-registered or approved products
- Prepare fresh solutions
  - Old solutions may have reduced efficacy
- Test kits can help check concentration

Biosecurity Work Zones
Basic Protocol

- Systematic manner
- Cleaning
  - Dry clean
  - Wash
  - Rinse and Dry
- Disinfection
  - Application
  - Contact time
  - Rinse and Dry

Vehicle Exterior: Dry Clean

- Remove visible organic material
  - Use brooms, shovels, brushes
  - Don’t forget wheel wells
- Dispose in biosecure manner
- Remove items from interior

Vehicle Exterior: Wash and Rinse

- Wash with detergent and warm water
- Presoaking or degreaser for accumulations of urine/feces
- Use high pressure sprayer with caution
- Rinse with clean, warm water
- Allow to sit 5-10 min to drip off residual water

Vehicle Exterior: Disinfect

- Apply disinfectant
  - Low pressure spray, scrub brushes
  - EPA-registered product
  - Non-corrosive product
  - Allow necessary contact time
  - Reapply as needed
  - Rinse with clean, warm water
- Allow vehicle to dry thoroughly

Vehicle Interior

- Remove non-fixed items
- Sweep away gross debris
- Wash, rinse and dry
- Wipe EPA-registered disinfectant
  - Keep surfaces “wet” during contact time
- Allow interior to dry

C&D Equipment

- Equipment used for C&D tasks must also be
  - Cleaned and disinfected before reuse
  - OR
  - Properly disposed of
Safety

- Chemical Hazards
  - Skin, eye, respiratory irritation
- Physical Hazards
  - Slips, trips, falls
  - High pressure sprayer
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - Gloves, masks, eyes

Environmental Hazards

- Runoff must be avoided
  - Infectious material
  - Chemical solution
- Toxic to aquatic organisms
- Further spread of pathogens

References

- [https://fadprep.lmi.org](https://fadprep.lmi.org)
- USDA APHIS. FAD PReP NAHEMS

Acknowledgments

Development of this presentation was by the Center for Food Security and Public Health at Iowa State University through funding from the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture

Author: Glenda Dvorak, DVM, MPH, DACVPM