

Clothing that is brought back home should be washed several times before packing to return home. Place in plastic bags before packing in your luggage. Upon returning home, wash all clothes in a strong disinfectant at least twice, and dry on the hot setting.

5. Ways you can help keep foreign animal diseases away from our farms.....

1. Leave the shoes you wore in the country you visited in the country you visited. If you cannot leave your shoes, remove all organic matter, and then disinfect them with household bleach as listed on back page.

2. Remove any organic matter (dirt, manure) from luggage, cameras, cell phones and other personal items before returning to the U. S.

3. Immediately upon returning to the U.S. wash all clothing taken out of the U.S. at least twice.

4. Bring no plant or animal products into the U.S. This includes all types of food items, even canned foods.

5. Avoid farms sale barns, fairs, stockyards, zoos and any other animal facility, at least two weeks after returning to the U.S.

This material is intended to communicate animal health management practices, to agricultural personnel, missionary participants and other volunteer groups traveling to foreign countries, which may reduce the risk of spreading disease.



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BIOSECURITY FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL

Programs To Protect The Public & Domestic Livestock



**Prepared by Clemson University
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Livestock-Poultry Health Programs
SC Farm Bureau**

When traveling to foreign countries, be aware that there are many diseases in addition to Foot and Mouth disease that could cause major health and economic problems in farm animals and birds, wildlife and zoos.

In many parts of the world, farm animals are often found in cities and urban areas, not just in farming areas. They may be used for transportation, they may be pets, or they may be in the process of being driven to market.

Just because no major disease is in the news in the area you are to visit does not mean that the disease is not present. Disease organisms may live in the soil, manures, animal carcasses or structures. They may survive for very long periods in moist, shaded locations. Animals that have had a disease may shed the organism for weeks or months after they recover themselves.

Disease reporting and investigative systems are often inadequate, and information is often not up to date. Assume that wherever you travel, you may come into contact with disease organisms.

Caution! Zoos, fairs, animal exhibitions, slaughtering areas and even meat markets can be sources of disease causing germs. Just as you attempt to protect yourself from harmful germs, please try equally hard to not bring animal disease causing germs home with you.

Just because you cannot see any visible signs of feces on your clothing or footwear does not mean that there cannot be a possibility for bringing disease germs into this country when you return.. Shoes are

particularly hard to clean and disinfect.

Be more careful than official information provided to you may suggest, especially with footwear and clothing. Rubber and plastic footwear is usually very difficult to find and very expensive when traveling in other countries. Purchase them before you travel.

No matter how you protect your clothing and shoes while visiting agricultural areas in other countries, plan to leave your shoes behind as you leave the country. Take inexpensive, easily washed clothes, and leave them at your last stop.

1. Use boots and coveralls while in animal area, and change clothes before leaving animal area.
2. Disinfect equipment and boots often. Check the disinfectants list that follows. Remove all organic matter from boots before disinfecting. Read label for effective life of all disinfectants. Chlorine must be mixed within several hours of application.

Supplies: The following disinfectants are suggestions, and not intended to be a complete listing of acceptable materials.

Nolvasan/Chlorasan - Excellent for washing boots and items such as scales and tag applicators. Material is not as corrosive and is safe for skin contact.

DC&R - Highly effective premise disinfectant. Has residual effect for seven

days. Corrosive. Avoid skin contact.

Household bleach (Clorox) Used as a .1% Sodium hypochlorite solution..

Make by adding 2.2 ounces (approx 1/4 cup) of bleach to one gallon of water. (Excellent quick kill, no residual) Effective against Foot and Mouth disease, African Swine Fever, swine vesicular disease and hog cholera.

For heavily contaminated areas and a wider range of organisms killed, use a 3% solution. Mix 1 gallon of bleach with 1 gallon of water.

Komfort Guard Disposable Coveralls

Effective for short time dust exposure to reduce dry particulates. Do not reuse if used to prevent disease spread.

Related Internet locations:

Routine Biosecurity Measures for On site Farm Visits or Other Livestock Concentration Points

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov:80/oa/fmd/fmdbiose.html>

Protecting Our Livestock and Poultry Industries: Biosecurity Tips

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov:80/oa/pubs/fsbiosec.html>

Disease Prevention Guidelines for U.S. Livestock Shows, Agricultural Fairs, and Other Agriculture Related Events

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/pubs/fsfmfair.html>

Additional biosecurity brochures and related literature references in the Extension section of

<http://cufp.clemson.edu/avs>