

**MANAGING OCCUPATIONAL HENDRA VIRUS RISKS FOR HORSE PROPERTIES AND OTHER HORSE RELATED BUSINESSES
– SELF SURVEY –**

ISSUE	YES	NO	COMMENT
Flying foxes			
Are flying foxes known to be in your area?			
If not, do you have horses on your property that have been moved from flying fox areas?			
Property design			
Do you have an isolation area for sick horses?			
Do you have a suitable area for use as a biosecurity entry/exit site?			
Are visitors restricted from contact with horses?			
Do you place feed bins and watering points under cover and away from trees?			
Does the property have trees that are attractive to flying foxes for either roosting or feeding?			
If yes, do you do take steps to minimise contact between flying foxes and horses? For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove horses from paddocks where flying foxes roost. • Avoid placing horses in paddocks that contain trees that are attractive to flying foxes or remove horses from paddocks when trees are flowering or fruiting. • At night, bring horses into a cleared night holding area or covered enclosure without nearby or overhanging trees. • Avoid feed that is attractive to flying foxes (e.g. fruit, vegetables and molasses) if they are known to be in the area. • Tree management 			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clear trees that are attractive to flying foxes for roosting or feeding. ○ Plant trees that are not attractive to flying foxes for roosting or feeding. * ○ To deter roosting, plant single trees or single lines of trees, and clear or avoid planting groves. 			
Are horses prevented from having nose-to nose contact with horses on adjoining properties? (e.g. double fence the boundary or position paddocks away from the boundary)			
Do you maintain the yards and stables in a hygienic condition?			
Do you provide ready access to hand hygiene amenities, including in outdoors areas?			
Do you provide showers for workers who have had contact with sick horses?			
Do you maintain workers' amenities (e.g. bathrooms, dining areas) in a hygienic condition?			
Hendra virus response plan			
Do you have a Hendra virus response plan?			
Is this plan documented?			
Have you developed supporting policies and procedures?			
Training			
Do you provide Hendra virus information, instruction and training to workers?			
Do you keep training records?			
Routine contact with horses			
Do you and your workers routinely perform hand hygiene after horse contact, after contact with a			

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horse's blood and body fluids including nose and mouth secretions and after handling soiled items and equipment?			
Do you and your workers routinely cover cuts and abrasions before horse contact?			
Is horse equipment routinely cleaned/disinfected after use and before use on another horse?			
Do you have a system for the safe handling, use, transport and disposal of needles, syringes and other sharps?			
Do you dispose of needles and syringes in a rigid walled, puncture resistant container?			
Higher risk procedures on horses			
Do you and your workers perform higher risk procedures on horses such as invasive procedures involving the nose and mouth (e.g. use of horse gags and stomach tubes)?			
If yes, do you and your workers wear: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • particulate respirators (minimum is a disposable fluid-resistant P2 respirator) • facial protection (e.g. safety eyewear/face shield) • disposable gloves • protective clothing 			
Contact with sick horses			
Are workers instructed to consider the possibility of Hendra virus when dealing with any sick horse?			
Do you isolate sick horses until you have sought a veterinary opinion?			
Do you have a system to ensure that contact with sick horses limited to that which is absolutely necessary?			
Do you provide adequate supplies of appropriate			

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personal protective equipment (PPE) for contact with sick horses? To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • particulate respirators (minimum is a disposable fluid-resistant P2 respirator) • facial protection (e.g. safety eyewear/face shield) • disposable gloves • disposable splash resistant overalls with hood • impervious safety footwear 			
Do you have a system to ensure that contact with sick horses occurs after contact with healthy horses where practicable?			
Do you instruct workers to wash off any contamination and shower and change clothes after contact with a sick horse? (e.g. use of a portable camping shower)			
PPE training			
Do you provide your workers with training on the correct use of PPE?			
Do you keep records of PPE training?			
Do you provide instruction on how to perform a respirator fit check upon donning?			
Do any workers who may have to wear respirators have facial hair?			
If yes, how do you ensure that they can safely wear respiratory protection?			
Do you have a system to manage heat stress issues associated with the use of PPE?			
Risks to others			
Do you have a system to ensure that others (e.g. animal disposal/burial contractors) are informed about			

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Hendra virus risks if you have a suspect or confirmed Hendra virus case at the property?			
Do you have a system to ensure that visiting horse practitioners (e.g. farriers) are only allowed to work on healthy horses and not sick horses?			
Do you have a system to ensure that visiting veterinarians adopt biosecurity practices when attending to sick horses?			
Notifiable events			
Do you have a system to notify Workplace Health and Safety Queensland of occupationally acquired zoonoses, other work-caused illnesses, serious bodily injuries and dangerous events?			
If you employ fewer than 20 workers, would you like to be contacted by a Workplace Health and Safety Queensland Small Business Adviser?			

* Trees that are not attractive to flying foxes include: conifers, casuarinas (she oaks), cypress, brachychiton (kurrajong, flame tree, bottle tree), fiddlewood trees, olive trees, bougainvillea, racehorse trees (tipuana), jacaranda, poinciana and wattle (the little red flying fox feeds on pollen when other food is scarce but the wattle flowering season though intense is very short). Of these, jacaranda, poinciana, kurrajong and tipuana are shade trees.

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