

WEG 2018 Biosecurity and Welfare

World Equestrian Games 2018

Tryon International Equestrian Center, North Carolina

2nd – 25th September 2018

BIOSECURITY MANUAL

Biosecurity, quarantine and infection control operational procedures

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Glossary and Definitions

Term	Definition
ADA	American Disability Act
Biosecurity Manager	Veterinarian in overall charge of biosecurity, reports to VSM
Containable disease	A non-USDA reportable, non-FAD; affected horses are judged by the WEG VSM and Biosecurity Manager to be of acceptable risk to be managed in the isolation facilities at TIEC
DAZ	Domestic Arrivals Zone
Domestic FEI Competition horses	FEI Competition horses which are either normally resident in the USA, or have previously been imported to the USA and completed PAQ at a USDA approved import quarantine center.
Exhibition Barns	These are barns physically outside the FEI Venue Compound, and provide the only housing for Exhibition horses.
Exhibition/ADA Horses	All horses present at TIEC during WEG that are not part of FEI competition: Demonstration, and ADA horses and ponies. These are all US resident animals.
Exhibition Barn Veterinarian	These veterinarians work exclusively with Exhibition Horses, overseeing their arrival inspection and health while at TIEC. They do not have credentials for admission to the FEI compound and will not have contact with FEI competition horses.
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease (a disease not normally occurring in the USA and which is reportable to USDA)
FEI	Federation Equestre Internationale or International Federation for Equestrian Sport
FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls	These isolation stalls are inside the FEI Venue Compound, and are for isolation of FEI Competition Horses in the face of disease (non-Piroplasmosis-positive horses exclusively).
FEI Competition Horses	Horses competing at the 2018 games, includes International and Domestic horses.
FEI Stewards	Individuals with FEI accreditation, tasked with ensuring rules of competition are followed.
FEI Venue Barns	These are all barns inside the FEI Venue Compound. They provide housing for FEI Competition Horses.
FEI Venue Compound	This is the area of the TIEC enclosed by a secure perimeter policed by the FEI, and overseen by FEI Stewards. It does not include Barn 1 and the DAZ, or the PAQ (Barn 5).
GSP	Greenville-Spartanburg International airport, in South Carolina. Primary landing site for International FEI Competition Horses.
International FEI Competition horses	FEI Competition Horses arriving in USA for purposes of WEG competition. These horses arrive at GSP and travel under seal or USDA-escorted to TIEC to complete PAQ.
International FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive horses	FEI Competition Horses arriving in USA for purposes of WEG competition, which are known to be Piroplasmosis-positive in advance. These horses arrive at GSP and travel under seal or USDA-escorted to TIEC to complete PAQ, and are then housed in the Piroplasmosis Barns.

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International Miami-Arrival FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive Horses	Any International FEI Competition horse arriving in Miami USDA approved import quarantine center and completing PAQ there which are Piroplasmosis-positive, and travel to TIEC under seal or USDA-escorted. These horses will join the Piroplasmosis-positive International FEI Competition Horses immediately after inspection at the DAZ.
NC State Vet Hospital	North Carolina State, College of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Hospital. Regional referral hospital providing hospitalization and isolation resources for FEI Competition Horses.
NCDA-CS-CS	North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
NF	National Federation
Non-containable disease	A USDA reportable disease or a FAD; also includes contagious endemic diseases that would be difficult to control if they occurred at TIEC during WEG; affected horses could be judged by the USDA, NCDA-CS or WEG VSM to be unsuitable for management in the isolation facilities at TIEC and could be shipped to a remote isolation facility.
PAQ	Post Arrival Quarantine – this will occur in TIEC Barn 5 exclusively, and in the adjacent PAQ Isolation Stalls.
PAQ Isolation Stalls	These stalls are part of PAQ, and are situated immediately adjacent to Barn 5. They provide isolation facilities for horses in PAQ only
Piroplasmosis Barns	These barns are inside the FEI Venue Compound, and are for International FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive horses
Piroplasmosis-positive Horse Isolation Stalls	These stalls are inside the FEI Venue Compound, and are for isolation of International FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive horses if needed in the face of disease.
Piroplasmosis-positive horses	All International FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive horses and International Miami-Arrival FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive Horses. These horses are housed exclusively in the Piroplasmosis Barns, and managed according to specific biosecurity protocols.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Security Team	TIEC employees/contractors providing security for TIEC venue.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Stables Manager	TIEC employee with overall responsibility for stable logistics, movement of horses (including to isolation), provision of food and water, C&D of barns.
TEH	Tryon Equine Hospital – Official private equine veterinary hospital providing hospitalization and isolation resources for FEI Competition Horses.
TIEC	Tryon International Equestrian Center – the venue for the WEG.
UGA Vet Hospital	University of Georgia, College of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Hospital. Regional referral hospital providing hospitalization and isolation resources for FEI Competition Horses.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VSM	Veterinary Services Manager
WEG	World Equestrian Games 2018
WEG Vet Services Team	Veterinary team reporting to the VSM

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-01</p>	<p>Staffing and operational responsibilities at arrivals points: (1) PAQ (International FEI competition horses); (2) Domestic arrivals (Domestic FEI competition horses and Exhibition horses) (USDA, NCDA-CS, WEG Vet Services teams)</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the operational roles and responsibilities of the different teams that will be responsible for receiving, and managing the flow of, horses arriving at the TIEC venue up to, and including, the transfer of horses from quarantine (PAQ) and domestic arrivals (DAZ) to the FEI Venue Barns or the Exhibition Barns.</p>
<p>PAQ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrivals schedule for international horses has been coordinated by Peden Bloodstock GmbH and The Dutta Corporation, who are the Official International Shipping Agents for WEG and are the equine transport logistics managers for international horse movements to and from TIEC for the WEG. In addition, some horses arriving at TIEC will be shipped IRT (International Racehorse Transport). • Full details of shipping arrangements can be found in the Equestrian Freight Manual (available from the FEI website¹). • International FEI Competition horses flying direct to North Carolina for WEG will arrive at Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport (GSP). Note that international horses flying to other US airports (New York, Miami and Chicago) will clear PAQ at the port of entry and will move to the venue as Domestic FEI Competition Horses to go through the same entry procedure as horses that are resident in the USA. International horses being imported under CEM-waiver that have cleared PAQ at the port of entry will be monitored by USDA and will be shipped to TIEC in sealed trailers. Details of USDA procedures for international arrivals, including horses under CEM-waiver, can be found in the USDA WEG Arrival SOP. • On arrival at GSP, horses will be unloaded and the required blood samples for PAQ testing (EIA, Equine Piroplasmiasis, Dourine and Glanders) will be collected by USDA personnel. Horses will then be transferred to trucks for transport to TIEC under the supervision of USDA personnel. Trucks will be escorted to TIEC by State Police vehicles and USDA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On arrival at TIEC, trucks will clear security at the venue entry point and then move to the secure PAQ area (Barn 5) where horses will be unloaded under the supervision of Peden Bloodstock personnel and transferred into the relevant 'pod' within PAQ. • Once horses are in the PAQ barn, they become the responsibility of, and are under the jurisdiction of, the USDA team. • Grooms will have access to the pod to assist with settling horses into their stables and assisting with initial clinical examination. Once this is complete, grooms will leave the pod, the pod will be sealed and the 42 h PAQ period begins. Grooms and treating vets will have access to the pod only with the approval of the USDA. Details of USDA procedures for PAQ can be found in the USDA WEG PAQ SOP. • Horses will receive a minimum of four rectal temperature checks during PAQ (the first at initial arrival and then every 12 hours) as specified in the USDA WEG PAQ SOP. Horses will be released from PAQ once the 42 hour period is completed provided they have remained clinically normal and all test results are negative (or, in the case of Piroplasmiasis, the PAQ test result matches the horse's expected Piroplasmiasis status). Further details about import testing protocols can be found in the USDA Equine Import testing Protocol². • Once released from PAQ, grooms will walk horses across to the FEI Venue Barns under the direction of the Stables Manager. International horses under the CEM-waiver are subject to USDA monitoring (see USDA WEG SOP for monitoring CEM-waiver horses).
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¹inside.fei.org/system/files/17.11.17%20Peden%20Bloodstock%20Equestrian%20Freight%20M anual%20WEG%202018%20Tryon%20USA.pdf

²https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/downloads/testing-equidae-during-quarantine.pdf

<p>Domestic arrivals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be two Domestic Arrival Zones (DAZ): 1 & 2 • DAZ1 will be at the entry to the FEI Venue Compound beside Barn 1. • DAZ 2 will be within the FEI Venue Compound and positioned adjacent to Barns' 6 and 7. It is necessary because of the very long distance from DAZ1 to this part of the venue, and the difficulty in safely walking horses from DAZ1 to Barns' 6 & 7. • The following groups of horses are classified as domestic arrivals for the purposes of WEG 2018:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ International horses that have previously completed PAQ at New York, Miami and Chicago and been imported to the USA.○ Domestic (US resident) FEI competition horses○ Domestic (US resident) Exhibition Horses being used for demonstrations, and also ADA miniature ponies*● Domestic arrivals will reach the venue by private transporter.● Each truck will have an arrivals time appointment; the schedule for domestic arrivals is coordinated by Peden Bloodstock GmbH.● On arrival at TIEC, trucks clear security at the venue entry point and then make their own way to DAZ1 if they are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Domestic FEI Competition Horses which are to be housed in Barns 2, 3 or 4.○ Exhibition Horses.● Trucks proceed to DAZ2 if they are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Domestic FEI Competition Horses which are to be housed in Barns 6 & 7.● Marshalling of trucks and supervision of unloading will be carried out by a member of the WEG Stables Manager's team.● Horses will be unloaded by the grooms that have accompanied the horses; members of the WEG Stables Manager's team may be available to assist with unloading if requested but this will normally be the accompanying grooms' responsibility.● Once the DAZ arrival checks have been completed, grooms will walk their horse into the FEI compound to their allocated barn and stalls (FEI competition horses) or to their allocated stalls in Barn 1 (Exhibition horses).
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-02</p>	<p>Biosecurity protocols and guidance for grooms, riders and team veterinarians while horses are stabled in the FEI Venue Compound</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to provide guidance for National Federations on the biosecurity measures that are in place during the build-up to competition including what to expect on arrival; during competition; and on departure from the WEG. The guidance extends to all those from the NF's with responsibility for the care and management of team horses at the venue, especially grooms, riders and team veterinarians.</p>
<p>SOP</p>	<p>Biosecurity measures in place at the TIEC venue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WEG Veterinary Services team, working with USDA and NCDA-CS, the FEI and the TIEC venue managers, has put in place a number of biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of disease entry to the venue and to help ensure that all FEI Competition Horses stay healthy whilst at the venue and are able to return home healthy. • Horses arriving from outside the USA that have not undergone Post Arrival Quarantine (PAQ) at the port of entry into the USA will be received at the venue by a team led by veterinarians from the USDA who will supervise the transfer of horses into the PAQ stables and will supervise their care and health monitoring for 42 hours before transfer into the main venue stabling at the end of PAQ. The USDA has primary responsibility for biosecurity of horses in PAQ. • All Domestic FEI Competition horses, International Miami-Arrival FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive Horses, and Exhibition Horses will receive a veterinary health and welfare check on arrival in the Domestic Arrivals Zone (DAZ) before being cleared to move to the FEI Venue Compound (FEI Venue Barns) or Exhibition stables. The WEG Vet Services Biosecurity team has primary responsibility for biosecurity of horses in the DAZ. • Piroplasmosis-positive horses will be stabled in Piroplasmosis Barns dedicated for exclusive use of Piroplasmosis-positive horses and will be subjected to additional supervision and controls whilst on the venue, including treatment with acaricides, and inspection for ticks. These precautions are detailed in the NCDA-CS <i>Infectious Disease Management and Surveillance Plan</i> and USDA <i>Equine Piroplasmosis Mitigation Protocol</i>. The USDA, with the assistance of NCDA-CS, has

	<p>primary responsibility for biosecurity of horses in the designated Piroplasmosis barns and areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All horses in the FEI Venue Compound and in Exhibition Barns outside the FEI Venue Compound will be required to have twice daily visual health inspection and temperature checks (rectal temperature) which should be recorded on the sheets provided to NF's by the WEG Veterinary Services Manager (VSM). These checks can be carried out by grooms or other NF members; NF's are welcome to ask for assistance from WEG Veterinary Services members if they wish. Team Veterinarians are responsible for making sure the temperatures are recorded on the stall recording sheet and for signing the entry in the FEI Venue Compound. The Exhibition Barn Veterinarians are responsible for this in the Exhibition Barns (Barn 1).• Stewards will be responsible for collecting the temperature recording sheets in the FEI Venue Compound in the evening each day after the evening temperatures have been recorded. Stewards will check that temperatures have been entered onto each sheet and will notify the Biosecurity Manager if any values are missing or appear incorrect. Stewards will capture the data on the sheets so they can be stored on a spreadsheet at the vet clinic. This duty will be the responsibility of the Exhibition Barn Veterinarians in the Exhibition Barns.• Any horses with increased rectal temperatures or any other signs of disease (including, but not limited to, nasal discharge, coughing, diarrhoea or neurological signs/ataxia/incoordination) must be reported to a member of the WEG VSM or WEG Biosecurity manager immediately. The Team Veterinarian is responsible for ensuring that clinical signs of disease are reported immediately to the Biosecurity Manager and the VSM. This duty will be the responsibility of the Exhibition Barn Veterinarians in the Exhibition Barns and any horses with clinical signs outside of the normal range, in particular those listed in TIEC-WEG-BIO-13, must be reported immediately to the Biosecurity Manager who will be responsible for liaising with the VSM. <p>General guidance to all personnel working with horses in the main venue stabling barns to reduce disease transmission risk</p> <p>In the FEI Venue Barns, and the Exhibition Barns, all personnel should use common sense, and simple, biosecurity precautions. Small changes to</p>
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	<p>hygiene practices and husbandry make a big difference and significantly reduce disease risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Both the FEI Venue Barns, and the Exhibition Barns, have hand sanitisers at the entry points and hand washing facilities located adjacent to each barn: use these frequently to reduce the risk of disease transmission• If your hands become visibly soiled, wash them following the guidance provided in the posters displayed at the hand wash points: wet hands and clean thoroughly using the hand sanitiser dispensers provided• If your hands become soiled and you are not able to wash your hands immediately, apply hand sanitiser to reduce the risk of contaminating the stable area or creating an infection risk to other horses before you wash your hands• Do not allow contact between your horses and horses from other NF's: think about where you tie horses up so that nose to nose contact is avoided• Avoid contact between yourself and horses from other NF's; if you do have contact with other horses wash your hands. If your clothing becomes soiled by other horses especially with discharges, urine, faeces or blood change your clothes before handling your own horse• Keep your boots clean• Do not share feeding and watering equipment• Do not share tack• If you are concerned about the health of your horse, or other horses around you, report this immediately to the WEG Veterinary Services Manager (Dr Anne Baskett and Dr Bill Hay).
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-03</p>	<p>Biosecurity control points, zoning and biosecurity procedures at the venue</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define: (1) the biosecurity control points across the venue; (2) the different biosecurity zones within the venue, including the zones for PAQ, domestic competition horse arrivals, Exhibition arrivals, and the zones for Piroplasmosis-positive horses; (3) the general biosecurity procedures that apply in each of these zones and to cross reference these to the relevant USDA and NCDA-CS protocols.</p>
<p>SOP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of biosecurity at the 2018 World Equestrian Games is to reduce the risk of infectious or contagious disease entry into TIEC and if disease does occur (either in the FEI Venue or in Exhibition Barns), to reduce the risk of disease spread. • The biosecurity measures in place for the WEG are risk based and are proportionate to the disease dynamic risk assessment in place before and during the period of the WEG as determined by USDA, NCDA-CS and WEG Vet Services team in consultation with the VSM, and as set out in the WEG 2018 Biosecurity Risk Register. • There are three biosecurity zones: green zone (normal biosecurity), amber zone (higher biosecurity) and red zone (highest biosecurity). Entry to these zones will be designated by a green, amber or red horse pictogram plus a multilingual written notice. Entry to the red zone will be additionally designated by disinfectant mats, through which all personnel must walk on entry and exit. • The green biosecurity zone within the FEI Venue Compound is the main stabling area. Horses in this area are all of defined minimum health status and include the High Health High Performance (HHP) subpopulation. Access to this area is controlled via accreditation passes but there is no additional restriction on personnel movements. Alcohol hand cleansers are positioned at entry points into the green zone and all personnel entering this zone must apply hand cleanser. All horses in the green biosecurity area must have their rectal temperatures taken and recorded twice daily, either by NF personnel or WEG Vet Services personnel. All National Federations are encouraged to follow the simple biosecurity

	<p>guidance detailed in TIEC-WEG-BIO-02. There are no special requirements for PPE or boot disinfection but all personnel are encouraged to wash their hands after touching or working with a horse before attending to any other horses and to avoid or minimise contact between themselves and other horses, as well as to minimise direct and indirect contact between horses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green biosecurity measures also operate within the Exhibition Barn. Horses in this area are also subject to minimum health status requirements and will be judged and managed as healthy horses having met these requirements and having passed a veterinary inspection on arrival in the DAZ of the same standard that applies to FEI horses. Although Exhibition horses represent a potential higher biosecurity threat than FEI horses, the precautions taken in relation to defining their minimum health and vaccination status reduce the residual risk to low and it is acceptable to manage the Exhibition Barn area under green biosecurity measures. This provision will make operation of the Exhibition Barn area more practical and achievable.• The amber biosecurity zones are: (i) the Piroplasmosis-positive stables and exercise areas (which are under the jurisdiction of USDA); and (ii) the Domestic Arrivals Zone [DAZ] (which is under the control of the NCDA-CS, FEI Delegate and the WEG Veterinary Services Team). Access to these areas is restricted to authorised personnel who have been trained in accordance with TIEC-WEG-BIO-02 and TIEC-WEG-BIO-17 (Biosecurity procedures and Cleansing and Disinfection) and TIEC-WEG-BIO-07 (procedure for the veterinary health check) and is restricted to USDA, NCDA-CS and WEG Vet Services personnel, Peden Bloodstock GmbH personnel and authorised National Federation personnel. FEI personnel (FEI Veterinary Commissions, FEI Stewards and the FEI Veterinary Director, FEI Veterinary Advisor and FEI Testing Officials have access in order to ensure that official duties, controls, investigations and testing take place. FEI treating vets may also require access. Access to the DAZ is restricted to USDA, NCDA-CS and WEG Vet Services biosecurity personnel, Peden Bloodstock personnel and authorised National Federation personnel accompanying the horse required for unloading and loading horses and handling them in the veterinary
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	<p>inspection stables (normally one person per horse). Other NF personnel are not allowed in the DAZ unless invited by the Security Team. Access to the Piroplasmosis-positive designated areas is restricted to USDA, NCDA-CS personal and WEG vet services biosecurity personnel authorised by USDA and NCDA-CS-CS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biosecurity procedures in the amber zones are designed to reduce the risk of indirect disease transmission between horses via vectors and fomites in the amber zone, including requirements for PPE, boot cleaning and disinfection (PAQ and DAZ), and tick control and inspection (Piroplasmosis-positive designated areas).• In the DAZ, WEG vet services biosecurity personnel must dress appropriately and wear approved PPE. The dress code for veterinary personnel working in the DAZ is:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ freshly laundered scrub top worn over a clean vet services polo shirt○ bare arms below the elbow○ clean, long khaki pants (shorts are not permitted)○ disinfectable waterproof work boots (this means boots that can be immersed in water, can be disinfected and can be scrubbed. Training shoes or similar, open toes shoes etc are not permitted) <p>Arms and hands must be kept clean and alcohol hand cleanser must be applied in between each horse. Arms and hands that become visibly dirty or grossly contaminated must be washed before applying alcohol hand cleanser. The scrub top must be replaced for a clean one if it becomes dirty or contaminated with body fluids. A clean, freshly laundered scrub top must be worn each day. If a member of the biosecurity team comes into contact with a horse suspected of having an infectious or contagious disease, they must leave the DAZ once that shipment of horses has been dealt with and have a and complete change of clothes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical examination gloves will not be worn for routine health checks but must be worn if handling any horse where there is suspicion of disease, evidence of clinical signs or an elevated temperature.
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- Horses in the PAQ will be subjected to health surveillance as directed by the USDA team, including twice daily rectal temperature checks (each horse will receive a minimum of four rectal temperature checks before release from PAQ). Horses in the Piroplasmosis-positive designated areas must have their rectal temperatures taken and recorded twice daily as in all other barns, in addition to the USDA requirements for tick surveillance and control.

The red biosecurity zones are the PAQ area (which is under the jurisdiction of the USDA) and the two sets of FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls located within FEI Venue Compound (located adjacent to barns 6 and 7 and adjacent to the covered arena). Access to the PAQ area is restricted to USDA personnel or other personnel who have been authorized by USDA. Access to the main venue isolation stables is restricted to personnel who have been trained and who have been accredited as competent by NCDACS and the WEG Veterinary Services Manager. Only essential personnel are permitted to enter the isolation stables. All personnel must sign in and out of this area. Strict operating protocols must be adhered to as specified in TIEC-WEG-BIO-14 Stringent biosecurity precautions designed to reduce the risk of disease spread within the stables and reduce the risk of disease spread to outside areas operate in the isolation stables. Stringent requirements for PPE, boot disinfection and hand washing apply in the red zone. All equipment and utensils used in this area must be marked with red tape to avoid accidental transfer and use in other parts of the venue.

TIEC-WEG-BIO-04	Health requirements for International FEI Competition horses
Purpose	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the health requirements, including required and recommended vaccinations, for International FEI Competition horses arriving at the venue.</p> <p>The principle of designating a defined health status is that all horses on the venue must be of equivalent health status in order to: (i) minimise the risk of disease transmission between groups of horses; (ii) to maintain confidence in infection control by all competitors; (iii) and to ensure that the health status of international horses is not compromised so that they can be issued with an export certificate by USDA for return to their country of origin or country of next destination.</p>
Definition	<p>International FEI Competition horses must meet the minimum health standards defined by USDA, NCDA-CS and the FEI. This includes a current, valid health certificate; current, valid vaccination for Equine Influenza; current, valid vaccination against EHV-1; successful completion of PAQ; and negative tests on arrival for Equine Piroplasmosis Glanders, Dourine and EIA (further details about import testing protocols can be found in the USDA Equine Import testing Protocol)¹.</p>

¹ https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/downloads/testing-equidae-during-quarantine.pdf

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-05</p>	<p>Health requirements for Domestic FEI Competition Horses</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the health requirements, including required and recommended vaccinations, for Domestic FEI Competition Horses arriving at the venue.</p> <p>The principle of designating a defined health status is that all horses on the venue must be of equivalent health status in order to: (i) minimise the risk of disease transmission between groups of horses; (ii) to maintain confidence in infection control by all competitors; (iii) to ensure that the health status of international horses is not compromised so that they can be issued with an export certificate by USDA for return to their country of origin or country of next destination; and (iv) to protect the health status of the domestic horse population.</p>
<p>Definition</p>	<p>Domestic FEI Competition Horses must meet the minimum health standards defined by UDSA, NCDA-CS and the FEI. This includes a current, valid health certificate meeting NCDA-CS requirements; current, valid vaccination for Equine Influenza; current, valid vaccination against EHV-1; successful completion of DAZ; negative serology tests for Piroplasmiasis carried out within 30-90 days and EIA carried out within 12 months of arrival at the venue.</p>

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-06</p>	<p>Health requirements for Exhibition Horses</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the health requirements, including required and recommended vaccinations, for Exhibition horses, which include: demonstration horses, exhibition horses, pony-ride animals, and ADA miniature horses present at TIEC during the WEG.</p> <p>The expectation is that Exhibition horses must meet the same health standards as the FEI Competition horses. The principle of designating a defined health status is that all horses at TIEC must be of equivalent health status in order to: (i) minimise the risk of disease transmission between groups of horses; (ii) to maintain confidence in infection control by all competitors; (iii) and to ensure that the health status of international horses is not compromised so that they can be issued with an export certificate by USDA for return to their country of origin or country of next destination.</p>
<p>Definition</p>	<p>Exhibition horses arriving at the venue for demonstrations during the WEG present a potential disease risk to FEI Competition horses within the FEI Venue Compound. This risk may be mitigated to an acceptable level by requiring these horses to be of equivalent health status as FEI Competition horses. Exhibition Horses must meet the minimum health standards defined by UDSA, NCDA-CS and the FEI. Exhibition Horses must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be identified by a micro-chip. 2. Have a current, valid health certificate meeting NCDA-CS requirements, and issued within 30 days of their arrival at the venue, even if they are normally resident in NC. 3. Have a negative serology test for Piroplasmosis carried out within 30-90 days and EIA carried out within 12 months of arrival at the venue. 4. Provide an FEI Passport or Recognition Card or USEF Passport, <u>OR</u> they must have an equivalent document that is certified by an USDA accredited veterinarian and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formally identifies them b. Declares their ownership c. Declares their resident location. d. Lists prior vaccination 5. If they do not have an FEI Passport or Recognition Card or USEF Passport they must provide an owner attestation that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lists prior Infectious disease testing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Lists Horse Shows or Events attended in the past 60 days c. Lists any anti-doping or controlled medication testing. <p>6. Have evidence of vaccination against Equine Influenza and EHV-1 equivalent to that required of FEI Competition Horses.</p> <p>7. A derogation has been issued for these horses which means that Dourine and Glanders tests are not required.</p>
<p>Management of Exhibition Barns and monitoring of Exhibition Horse Health</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exhibition Horses will undergo an arrival inspection at the DAZ equivalent to that which Domestic FEI Competition Horses are subjected to. The intake and inspection of Exhibition Horses will take place at a different time each day (later, and with pre-scheduled arrivals slots expected to be between 1pm and 4pm) than that of Domestic FEI Competition Horses. 2. All Exhibition Horses will be stabled in the Exhibition Barn, which is outside the FEI Venue Compound. Exhibition Horses will not enter the FEI Venue Compound, including any competition areas inside that compound, at any time during the WEG or at any time that FEI Competition Horses are present at the TIEC venue. 3. A separate staff of veterinarians will staff the Exhibition Barns, and perform the arrival inspections of all Exhibition Horses. These veterinarians will only have credentials for the Exhibition Barns, and will not enter the FEI Compound, or have any contact with any FEI Competition Horses. 4. The Exhibition Barn veterinarians will meet with and report to the Biosecurity Manager every day for the duration of time that Exhibition Horses are present at TIEC. 5. Different personnel will care for the FEI Venue Barns and the Exhibition Barns. No personnel will move between these barns without showering and a change of clothes, and absolutely no equipment will be shared between the two facilities. 6. Exhibition horses are required to have twice daily visual inspection, monitoring and recording of rectal temperatures while they are resident in the Exhibition Barns. This data must be posted on the stable door at all times. Any horses with pyrexia and/or clinical signs of disease must be reported to the WEG Biosecurity Manager immediately by the Exhibition Barn veterinarians. The Biosecurity Manager is responsible for subsequent liaison with the VSM.

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-07</p>	<p>Veterinary health and welfare inspection and biosecurity procedures for domestic arrivals at the DAZ, including coordination with security screening and FEI inspections</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to set out the procedures for the veterinary health and welfare inspection on arrival for Domestic FEI Horses and Exhibition Horses that will be carried out by the WEG Veterinary Services team, and by the Exhibition Barn Veterinarians, respectively. This SOP also sets out how the inspections by the FEI delegates are coordinated with the arrivals inspection.</p>
<p>Organisation and layout of the DAZ</p>	<p>DAZ1 is located at the East end of Barn 1 (adjacent to Barn 2). The DAZ consists of three rows of seven stalls: an outside row (Stalls 92-98) and two inside rows in the same aisle (Stalls 78-84, 85-91). The two inside rows will be used for receiving domestic arrival horses and conducting the veterinary health check. Each of the two rows will be operated by a dedicated WEG Biosecurity Team and both teams will operate under the supervision of the WEG Vet Services Biosecurity Manager. The two aisles will run in parallel with alternating shipments of horses being directed into alternate aisles. The outside row will be used as a holding area for any shipments of horses that have a problem identified during the arrivals procedure. This includes vaccination irregularities and health concerns.</p> <p>Two additional aisles in Barn 1 will be allocated as holding space for shipments of horses requiring a hold for more than 2-3 h pending investigation and diagnostic testing if there is a concern about the health status of one or more horses on the transporter.</p> <p>DAZ2 will be situated adjacent to Barns 6 & 7.</p> <p>All domestic arrivals trucks will have cleared security screening at the venue entry point and so there are no security procedures that need to be coordinated with, or meshed into, the DAZ veterinary health inspection. The only simultaneous activity that will be occurring alongside the DAZ vet health inspection is the unloading of equipment from the truck that will be carried into the FEI compound (FEI competition horses) or the Exhibition stalls in Barn 1.</p>

	<p>Marshalling truck movements and overseeing of the unloading of horses will be carried out by a member of the WEG Stable Manager's team. The grooms accompanying each shipment of horses will be responsible for unloading.</p> <p>The FEI inspection will occur at the same time as the vet health check in the DAZ and will be coordinated with the activities of the team of WEG veterinarians carrying out the vet health checks on domestic arrivals each day.</p> <p>Appointments for DAZ arrival are issued in advance and only on receipt of a copy of the vaccine pages of the passport, EHV vaccine record, and their test results that have been emailed to the admin team at TIEC (so there is a copy held at the venue) and then forwarded to NCDA-CS with details of the arrivals appointment. Scans of these documents must be sent to NCDA-CS no later than 7 days before arrival at the venue. NCDA-CS will check that the vaccination schedule and that test results are correct.</p>
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<p>DAZ arrivals timeline</p>	<pre> graph TD A["Copies of valid health certificate, EIV vaccination record (from passport), EHV-1/-4 vaccination record and test results for EIA and Piroplasmiasis sent to NCDA-CS-CS for checking no later than one week before arrival"] --> B["If health certificate, all vaccines and test results are OK, an appointment is issued for an arrival time at the DAZ"] B --> C["On the scheduled day and time truck arrives at TIEC Truck clears security check at the venue entrance"] C --> D["Marshalling of truck movements overseen by member of Stable Manager's team"] D --> E["Horses unloaded by accompanying grooms and taken into DAZ examination stalls"] E --> F["Grooms hold horses for ID check and veterinary health check. FEI inspection will occur at the same time."] F --> G["If all horses are clinically normal, they are released from DAZ and grooms walk horses into allocated stalls in the main venue stabling (FEI horses) or into allocated stalls in Barn 1 (Exhibition horses)"] G --> H["If a problem is detected at the vet health check, the whole group is held pending further assessment"] </pre>
<p>General requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All domestic horses will receive a veterinary health and welfare inspection on arrival at TIEC in the DAZ located in Barn 1 • The purpose of this inspection is to identify horses with injuries or welfare problems and to reduce the risk of admitting horses with infectious or contagious disease into the main venue stabling • International FEI Competition Horse arrivals will be moved directly to the venue PAQ on arrival, which is where all health and welfare checks will take place under the jurisdiction of the USDA team before being allowed entry into the main venue stabling • Domestic FEI Competition Horses, International Miami-Arrival FEI Competition Piroplasmiasis-positive Horses, and Exhibition Horses will

	<p>be received by the WEG Veterinary Services team, or Exhibition Barn veterinarians for Exhibition Horses, in the Domestic Arrivals Zone (DAZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The veterinary health and welfare inspection at the DAZ is a key pre-emptive measure in biosecurity risk management and mitigation which significantly reduces the risk of infectious or contagious diseases entering the main venue and reduces the impact of any diseases on the WEG because it allows diversion of affected horses away from the FEI Venue Compound and Exhibition Barns to isolation stables or an isolation facility such as Tryon Equine Hospital (TEH) • The decision-making tree for the veterinary health and welfare inspection at the DAZ is summarized in TIEC-WEG-BIO-08 • A limited number of International Miami-Arrival FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive Horses are expected to arrive directly from Miami as US domestics having cleared PAQ in Miami. These horses are likely to be housed in Barns 6 or 7, so they will be unloaded in DAZ2. The C&D for these trucks will be conducted at the facility at PAQ.
<p>SOP for the veterinary health and welfare inspection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On arrival at the DAZ, but before unloading into the DAZ stables for veterinary inspection and health screening, all horses will be visually inspected for signs of injury or disease on the transporter by a member of the WEG Vet Services team. • The DAZ contains two separate rows of stalls that will be used for veterinary inspection (Stalls 78-84, 85-91); consignments of horses will be handled as an entire epidemiological group and each row of stalls will be used for alternate consignments to maintain epidemiological separation and allow C&D of one row (this will be triggered if a horse with suspicion of infectious or contagious disease is detected) before entry of the next consignment. Operating two aisles in parallel will also reduce the likelihood of back-up of trucks and horses awaiting inspection. Each aisle will be cleaned between epidemiological groups, although disinfection is not necessary if all horses in the previous group were clinically normal and passed the veterinary health inspection. • The purpose of the initial inspection is to decide which category the consignment of horses fits into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No injured horses on board; all horses appear clinically normal ○ Injured horses on board; other horses appear clinically normal

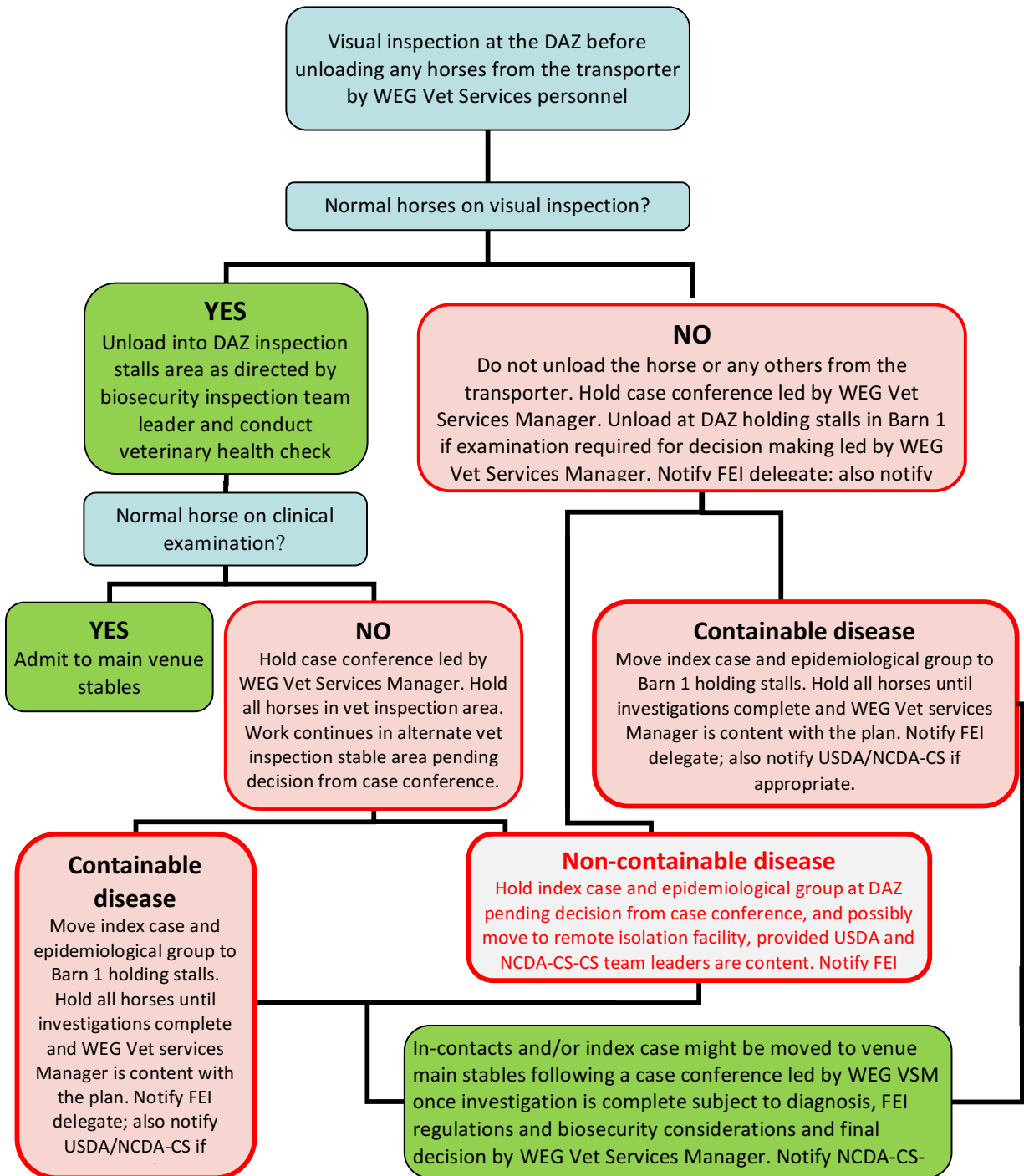
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Horses on board with clinical signs of disease <p>1. No injured horses on board; all horses appear clinically normal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● If there are no injured horses on board and all horses appear clinically normal during the initial inspection, horses will be unloaded by the accompanying grooms into the DAZ stables under the supervision of a member of the Stables Manager’s team.● Grooms should then remain in the veterinary inspection area with their horse passports until the veterinary inspection is complete.● FEI delegate will carry out the FEI inspection at the same time, the WEG Biosecurity team may also check the horse’s microchip number against its passport to confirm its identity.● Grooms will be asked to hold their horses for the inspection and provide any information needed about their horses to allow the inspection to be completed.● Once the health check is complete, the WEG Biosecurity team makes an entry on the Arrivals Health Certificate to confirm that the horse has been checked and to record its rectal temperature.● If all horses on the transporter are clinically normal at the veterinary health inspection they will be allowed to move to the main venue stables under the supervision of the Stables Manager.● If any horses on the transporter are found to be pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ} \text{ F} / 38.6^{\circ} \text{ C}$) or display other clinical signs of disease, the entire epidemiological group will be temporarily held in the DAZ veterinary inspection area and a case conference held led by the WEG VSM, and including USDA, NCDA-CS, FEI delegate, and NF representative.● Once the health check is completed, the passport, accompanying health certificate and test results, and a completed DAZ Vet Health Check form will be put in a zip lock folder, retained by the WEG Biosecurity team and transferred to the FEI delegate. <p>2. Injured horses on board; other horses appear clinically normal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● If there are injured horses on board the transporter will be held at the DAZ stables where the injured horses can be unloaded for veterinary treatment. The uninjured horses in the transporter can then receive their veterinary health check as above. The injured horse may be judged to be able to enter the venue stables of veterinary clinic after health screening, or it may require transport to TEH. A case conference
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	<p>(WEG VSM, and including USDA, NCDA-CS, FEI delegate, and NF representative) should be called before making a decision to move an injured horse off the venue.</p> <p>3. Horses on board with clinical signs of disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If any clinical signs of disease are detected during the initial visual inspection, the transporter will be held in the DAZ and horses will not be unloaded. A case conference will be held which will be led by the WEG Veterinary Services manager. The case conference will be led by the WEG VSM and participants will include USDA, NCDA-CS, FEI delegate, and NF representative (usually the team vet).• Given that all horses will have been healthy at the time of embarkation it is unlikely that horses arriving at the DAZ will have clinical signs suggestive of a specific disease; initial presenting clinical signs at this stage are likely to be non-specific and initial decision making will therefore be on a syndromic basis.• The purpose of the case conference is to determine whether an infectious or contagious disease is likely to be present; which type of syndrome is presented; and whether the disease is likely to be containable at the venue using the additional holding stalls in Barn 1, the isolation stalls dedicated for DAZ use, or whether the disease is likely to be non-containable and should be diverted to isolation at a remote isolation facility (TEH, UGA Vet Hospital or NC State Vet Hospital). See TIEC-WEG-BIO-11 for a list of ‘containable’ and ‘non-containable’ diseases and syndromes. Normally the whole epidemiology group will be held and managed as a single group. However, depending on the disease suspected (e.g. colitis or pleuropneumonia), and the outcome of the case conference, an individual affected horse could be diverted to TEH and the rest of the shipment either held or allowed to progress through the DAZ.• The final decision, providing there is not a suspicion of a federal or state-regulated disease (see above), lies with the WEG Vet Services team leader as does the responsibility for subsequent actions.• If any horse at the DAZ is suspected to have a containable infectious or contagious disease (see (TIEC-WEG-BIO-11), the index case and the rest of the epidemiological group will be moved to the Barn 1 holding stalls for further clinical examination, monitoring and testing. If a containable infectious or contagious disease is confirmed, or the clinical picture is
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	<p>highly suggestive, the index case and the rest of the epidemiological group will either be moved to the dedicated DAZ isolation stalls or could possibly be shipped to a remote isolation facility at TEH, UGA Vet Hospital or NC State Vet Hospital for further clinical examination, monitoring and testing, depending on the outcome of the case conference. The WEG VSM is responsible for communicating with staff at the remote center before horses are shipped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If any horse is suspected to have a non-containable infectious or contagious disease, it and the rest of the epidemiological group will not be held at the venue and will be shipped to a remote isolation facility at TEH, UGA Vet Hospital or NC State Vet Hospital for further clinical examination, monitoring and testing, depending on the outcome of the case conference and the decision of the USDA or NCDA-CS team leader. The USDA or NCDA-CS team leader is responsible for communicating with staff at the remote isolation facility to ensure the facility is ready to receive the entire epidemiological group before the transporter(s) leave the DAZ.
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-08</p>	<p>Veterinary health and welfare inspection decision making tree at the Domestic Arrivals Zone (DAZ)</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the decision-making tree for all horses arriving at the venue and being checked at the DAZ by the WEG Vet Services team. This includes Domestic FEI Competition Horses, International Miami-Arrival FEI Competition Piroplasmosis-positive Horses, and Exhibition Horses.</p>
<p>SOP</p>	<p>The decision-making tree aims to provide clarity about the flow of horses through the DAZ veterinary inspection area and the decisions that should be made at each step of the flow. It defines who the decision makers are at each step of the process and where horses should be held or moved to. An underpinning principle is that all horses in a shipment constitute an epidemiological group and for the purposes of arrivals health checks must be managed as a single group. The only situation in which an individual horse will be removed from the group is if it is injured but otherwise healthy, or if the welfare of the horse would be severely compromised (as determined by the WEG VSM) if it remained in the area in which the group is being held. Special arrangements would need to be made (following a case conference) before removing the horse from the group. This could include transporting the horse directly to TEH or an alternative facility.</p> <p>The flowchart on the next page sets out the decision-making tree for arrivals at the DAZ and should be used in conjunction with the other biosecurity SOPs in this document.</p>

Decision making tree for all horses arriving at the DAZ*

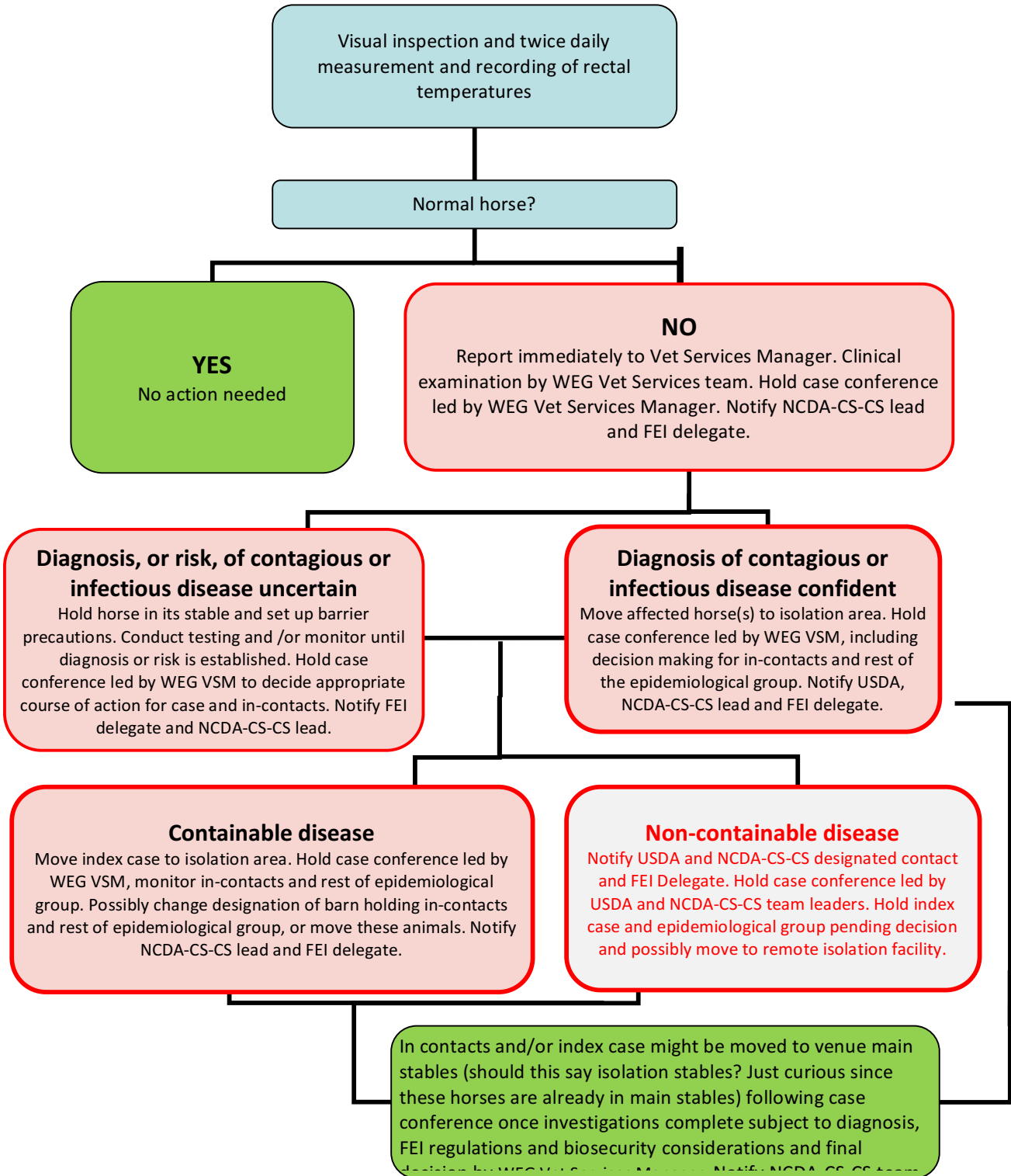


*Note that this flowchart applies to both FEI Competition horses and Exhibition horses arriving at the DAZ. The only difference lies in reporting lines: for Exhibition horses the Exhibition Barn veterinarians are responsible for the arrivals health checks and any horses with pyrexia or other clinical signs must be reported to the Biosecurity Manager, who is responsible for subsequent liaison with the VSM.

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-09</p>	<p>Veterinary health and welfare inspection and biosecurity procedures for horses in the FEI Venue Barns and Exhibition Barns</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the decision-making tree for all horses after arrival at the venue and having been admitted to the main venue stabling. This protocol includes all stabling within the FEI Venue Compound and also the Exhibition Barns. It does not include the PAQ barns or the Piroplasmosis Barns because these are controlled by the USDA with support of NCDACS. It also does not include the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls at the venue because these are controlled by a separate biosecurity SOP TIEC-WEG-BIO-13.</p>
<p>SOP</p>	<p>All horses in the FEI Venue Barns, Piroplasmosis Barns and Exhibition Barns must receive a twice daily visual inspection and have their rectal temperatures measured and recorded. In the FEI compound barns this is the responsibility of the WEG Vet Services Team but can be delegated to NF personnel. In the Exhibition Barns this is the responsibility of the Exhibition Barn Veterinarians. Any horse that develops pyrexia or clinical signs of disease in the FEI Venue Barns or Piroplasmosis Barns must be reported to the WEG Services Manager immediately. Any horse that develops pyrexia or clinical signs of disease in the Exhibition Barns must be reported to the Biosecurity Manager immediately who is responsible for subsequent liaison with the VSM.</p> <p>The flowchart on the next page sets out the decision-making tree for horses developing signs of disease and should be used in conjunction with the other biosecurity SOPs in this document. Horses developing clinical signs of disease present an immediate command and control challenge. Decision making is complicated because multiple other stakeholders including NF veterinarians and other NF personnel, as will treating vets, are likely to be involved. Emotions can run high when there is suspicion of disease and the Biosecurity Manager needs to take a central role to allow the WEG VSM to remain independent of the initial investigation and information gathering. A particular biosecurity challenge is that the shipment epidemiological groups will have been reasserted in the main venue stabling areas, making establishment of risk groups difficult. Affected horses will have new sets of direct and indirect contacts having been moved to the main venue stabling. In most cases the disease status and contagion risk of the affected horse</p>

	<p>will not be certain and so the horse will be held in its stable until a case conference has been held and more information has been gathered.</p> <p>Some clinical presentations will initiate immediate removal to the isolation stables. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Diarrhoea with pyrexia or leucopaenia2. Pyrexia with leucopaenia3. Diarrhoea of more than 24 h duration4. Sudden onset ataxia or neuro signs with or without pyrexia5. Clinical signs suggestive of contagious respiratory disease
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TIEC-WEG-BIO-10	Decision making tree for all horses in the main venue stabling, excluding PAQ and isolation areas
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-11</p>	<p>Suspicion of disease; pre-emptive measures; and categories of 'containable' and 'non-containable' diseases</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to (i) define the clinical signs and other triggers that should raise the suspicion of infectious or contagious disease and (ii) to define the categories of 'containable' and 'non-containable' disease. It is likely that the first clinical sign detected for all diseases in the Risk Register will be pyrexia and so it will not be initially clear what specific disease is presented. Monitoring (time) and further information (diagnostic tests) are likely to be needed to establish the likely diagnosis, contagion risk and hence appropriate containment measures. Containment measures will include all options from barrier containment in the horse's stable with no other control measures put in place; through barrier containment for the affected horse and its in-contacts; removal of the individual affected horse to isolation; removal of the affected horse and its in-contacts to isolation; removal of the affected horse (and possibly its in-contacts) from the venue; shut down of part of the venue shut down of all of the venue. Effective communication regarding the level of intervention and control required is essential, irrespective of the scale of the control measures applied, and is a key role for the Biosecurity Manager working closely with the WEG VSM.</p> <p>Suspicion of disease at the DAZ or the main venue, and subsequent actions taken, should be risk based and proportionate taking into account the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local, national and international equine disease situation, including reports and risk assessments generated by USDA and NCDA-CS • The disease situation and local conditions at the point of embarkation of horses for their journey to TIEC together with information from the equine logistics team (Peden Bloodstock GmbH) on the individual teams and their horses • The horse health and journey information provided by teams on arrival at the DAZ <p>Biosecurity and other measures taken in response to any horses with clinical signs detected at the DAZ or the main venue must be proportionate and determined by the overall risk assessment for</p>

	<p>the horse or group as described above. Importantly, they must be justifiable, well communicated and must reduce risk of onwards transmission.</p>
<p>Pre-emptive measures</p>	<p>The risk of infectious or contagious disease occurring in any of the competition horses is mitigated by the following pre-emptive measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and country-level disease surveillance by USDA and NCDA-CS-CS will inform the disease Risk Register up to, and including, WEG Time. The reporting process is dynamic such that any change in disease status will trigger an update in the Risk Register and downstream differential diagnosis for the disease syndromes listed in these SOPs. • For horses entering PAQ, the point of embarkation and movements before embarkation information from the logistics team (Peden Bloodstock GmbH) is important in the overall risk assessment. • PAQ is a vital, mandatory regulatory control for horses travelling from internationally. Horses may undergo PAQ at the port of entry or on arrival at the venue. • The DAZ is a key pre-emptive measure allowing early detection of infectious or contagious of disease and exclusion of the affected horse(s) and its epidemiological group from the main venue. • The DAZ 1 holding stalls in Barn 1, the DAZ isolation stalls, and the FEI Competition Horse Isolation stables allow isolation of horses with suspected or confirmed infectious or contagious diseases judged to be containable at TIEC outside the FEI Venue Barns (and hence safeguard the WEG). Because these holding and isolation areas are located at TIEC, they allow affected horse(s) to be stabled in the same geographical area as the competition thus facilitating supervision by the NCDA-CS-CS and WEG Vet Services team, communication with the relevant National Federation and possible return to competition. • Transfer and isolation of horses at the TEH or at UGA Vet Hospital or NC State Vet Hospital allows horses with suspicion or confirmation of infectious or contagious disease judged to be

	<p>non-containable at the venue, to be moved to a remote isolation facility. The intention of this measure is to safeguard the WEG by removing infected horses from TIEC, although movement of horses in this category can only happen after approval from USDA, NCDA-CS and the FEI delegate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In any occurrence of clinical disease at the venue the international, national and local disease situation will be used to prioritise differential diagnoses with regard to diseases on the Risk Register.
<p>Clinical signs of disease: triggers for suspicion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All NF's are expected to have embarked only healthy horses and that no horses with clinical signs of disease will have been loaded onto transporters for the journey to TIEC, whether for international or domestic travel. • Domestic horses (out of state and in-state) must have an Arrivals Health Certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days certifying that the horse was clinically normal at the time of examination. This form has a section for the DAZ Biosecurity Team to document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ That the horse has had its arrivals veterinary health check ○ Its rectal temperature ○ Whether it was clinically normal ○ Whether any abnormal clinical signs were detected and what action has been taken as a result (this could include a decision that the signs are not suggestive of infectious or contagious disease, for example that a cough is due to heaves/equine asthma or that skin lesions are not ringworm) • Assuming that only healthy horses will have been shipped, and also given that most infectious and contagious diseases initially present with non-specific clinical signs, it is unlikely that any horse will have clinical signs characteristic for any of the diseases on the Risk Register on arrival at the venue, whether into PAQ or DAZ. • Suspicion of an infectious or contagious disease, is therefore likely to be based on individual clinical signs (see below), or disease syndromes such as those listed in TIEC-WEG-BIO-09.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual clinical signs will act as triggers for suspicion that an infectious or contagious disease might be present but are highly unlikely to trigger suspicion of a specific disease being present: further observation, clinical examination and diagnostic testing is likely to be required for a specific diagnosis to be made. • A list of clinical signs associated with diseases listed in the Risk Register can be found in Table 11.1 below. • The initial decision making for any horse with suspicion of infectious or contagious disease is whether the horse and the rest of its epidemiological group can be managed at the venue ('containable disease' or whether the affected horse and the rest of its epidemiological group cannot be managed at the venue ('non-containable disease') and may need to be shipped to a remote isolation facility.
<p>Examples of 'containable' diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipping fever • Colitis • Strangles* • Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) • Equine Piroplasmiasis • Ringworm • Colitis, Salmonellosis, Clostridiosis • Equine coronavirus • Pigeon Fever • Potomac Fever • Rabies <p>* The VSM may decide to remove suspected or confirmed strangles cases to a remote isolation facility (THE or Georgia Veterinary School) rather than isolating at the venue.</p>
<p>Examples of 'non-containable' diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine influenza • Equine herpesvirus • WNV • EEE • EIA • EVA • Glanders • Vesicular stomatitis • Dourine

Table 11.1 Clinical signs that may be associated with infectious or contagious diseases listed in the Risk Register

Clinical sign	Comment
Pyrexia (defined as rectal temperature > 101.5 °F [38.6°C])	Pyrexia is a non-specific clinical sign and is likely to be the first warning of disease risk. It is an early clinical sign in all endemic and FAD diseases on the disease risk register
Nasal discharge	Nasal discharge is a non-specific clinical sign of respiratory disease; it is a clinical sign of several endemic respiratory diseases as well as some of the FAD diseases. Frothy nasal discharge is an uncommon clinical sign, usually associated with pulmonary oedema; it can have cardiac and respiratory causes and may be associated with FAD disease (e.g. AHS).
Dyspnoea or tachypnoea	Dyspnoea and tachypnoea are non-specific clinical signs of respiratory disease; they are clinical signs associated with several endemic respiratory diseases as well as some of the FAD diseases
Cough	Cough is a common and non-specific sign of respiratory disease; it is associated with both endemic and some FAD diseases. Frequent dry, hacking cough is sometimes associated with EI infection
Diarrhoea (not colitis)	Mild to moderate transient diarrhoea is a common clinical sign of endemic disease and might feature in certain FAD diseases; the key differential diagnosis is colitis (profuse diarrhoea with systemic clinical signs including fever, depression, colic and leukopaenia)
Lymph node abscess	Lymph node abscesses, especially respiratory tract LN's are strongly suggestive of <i>S. equi</i> (strangles) or virulent <i>S. zooepidemicus</i> (which should be managed as strangles).
Skin lesions (hair loss, crusting)	Common clinical signs associated with ringworm (dermatophytosis) and rain scald (Dermatophilosis); other skin lesions especially skin ulceration are uncommon clinical signs and should raise suspicion of FAD.
Haemorrhagic discharges including haemorrhagic diarrhoea	May indicate acute Salmonella or Clostridial colitis; may also be a feature of Equine Infectious Anaemia (thrombocytopenia)
Profuse diarrhoea/colitis	Usually accompanied by systemic illness and may be associated with Salmonella or Clostridia sp.
Sudden onset and severe dyspnoea with frothy nasal discharge	A non-specific clinical sign which indicates pulmonary oedema or other severe pulmonary disease causing decreased ventilation; may be a feature of AHS
Sudden onset or severe ataxia	May indicate EHM or WNV or EEE

Severe depression	A non-specific clinical sign which may be associated with a wide range of endemic or FAD disease
Oedema	A non-specific clinical sign which may indicate severe systemic disease; may indicate certain endemic diseases including EIV and EHV/EHM; may indicate FAD disease including EIA
Petechiation	A non-specific sign of vasculitis may be a feature of severe systemic disease including disseminated intravascular coagulation; may be a feature of EIA
Sudden onset or marked anaemia	A non-specific clinical sign which may be linked to a variety of diseases including some FAD disease including EIA
Skin ulceration and/or ulcerative lymphangitis	May indicate FAD or endemic reportable diseases including Dourine and Pigeon Fever

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-12</p>	<p>Criteria for holding horses at the DAZ for investigation, diversion of horses to Barn 1 holding stalls from the DAZ; or for removal of horses from the FEI Competition Barns stables to the FEI Competition Horse Isolation stalls</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the circumstances that would result in the holding of a shipment of horses at the DAZ for further investigation; holding of horses in the DAZ holding stalls; diversion of horses from the DAZ to a remote isolation facility at TEH or UGA Vet Hospital or NC State Vet Hospital.</p> <p>At the time of initial suspicion of disease, horses are highly unlikely to present with clinical signs suggestive of particular diseases because they will be detected early in the course of disease. This SOP therefore uses syndromic descriptors as triggers for action rather than specific disease diagnosis because there will rarely be a specific diagnosis when initial decision making occurs. Any horse with clinical signs that might indicate infectious or contagious disease that is considered ‘containable’ (see below) is the responsibility of the WEG Vet Services biosecurity team working under the WEG VSM. The WEG Vet Services biosecurity team are the primary decision makers and will keep stakeholders informed, including the team veterinarian. Any horse with clinical signs that might indicate infectious or contagious disease that is considered ‘non-containable’ is the responsibility of the USDA and NCDA-CS, working with the WEG VSM.</p>
<p>SOP</p>	<p>The syndromes that are likely to be encountered in the DAZ or main venue stabling are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrexia with no other clinical signs² • Pyrexia with respiratory signs¹ • Pyrexia with diarrhoea¹ • Diarrhoea without pyrexia² • Ataxia with pyrexia¹ • Ataxia without pyrexia • Other neurological clinical signs with or without pyrexia: abnormal mentation, depression or muscle tremors <p>Where any of these syndromes are detected at the DAZ, the affected horse and the rest of the epidemiological group will be held at the DAZ holding stables for monitoring and diagnostic testing. A positive</p>

	<p>diagnostic test for respiratory, nervous system or enteric pathogens will trigger a case conference led by the WEG VSM to determine what to do with the index case and the rest of the epidemiological group.</p> <p>Where any of these syndromes marked with superscript 1 are detected in the FEI Competition Barns stabling barns, the index case will be immediately moved to the FEI Competition Horse Isolation (pyrexia with respiratory signs, pyrexia with diarrhoea, ataxia with pyrexia). A full list of syndromes requiring immediate diversion to the isolation stalls is contained in TIEC-WEG-BIO-13.</p> <p>The index case will be moved to the venue isolation stalls after 24 h for syndromes marked with superscript 2 in the list above (pyrexia with no other clinical signs, diarrhoea without pyrexia).</p>
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TIEC-WEG-BIO-13	Actions to be taken when key disease syndromes are detected in the DAZ, in the FEI Venue Barns, or Exhibition Barns: actions for index cases, actions for in-contacts and diagnostic test requirements.
Purpose	<p>The tables below provide guidance on the actions that should be taken with the index and in-contacts for horses presenting with these key syndromes at the DAZ or in the main venue stables. The following syndromes are described:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pyrexia with no other clinical signs at the DAZ 2. Pyrexia with no other clinical signs in the main venue stabling 3. Pyrexia with respiratory signs at the DAZ 4. Pyrexia with respiratory signs in the main venue stabling 5. Pyrexia with diarrhoea 6. Diarrhoea without pyrexia 7. Ataxia with pyrexia, and other neurological syndromes with pyrexia 8. Ataxia without pyrexia, and other neurological syndromes without pyrexia

Pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) with no other clinical signs at the DAZ		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold horse in DAZ holding stables in Barn 1 • Increased monitoring – take temperature hourly (and record it) and check for appearance of other clinical signs • If temperature falls to below threshold ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) within 3 hours, the affected horse and the rest of the epidemiological group can enter the main venue stabling • If temperature remains $\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ after 3 hours, call a case conference led by the WEG VSM to decide whether to hold the entire shipment in the holding area of Barn 1, or to divert the entire shipment to a remote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole in-contact group (trailer load) are kept together, and released together, pending outcome of case conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed by case conference, could typically lead to collection of NPS or NPL from the index case and all in-contacts and test for a respiratory virus panel (EIV, EHV-1/-4, ERV) and S equi by qPCR. Also CBC from index case to check for leucopaenia.

isolation facility (TEH or UGA Veterinary School or NC State Veterinary School).		
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Pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) with no other clinical signs in the FEI Competition Barns		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold horse in its stable • Apply barrier precautions around the stables (plastic chain around stable door, boot dip, restricted entry, increased PPE for veterinary personnel) • Increased monitoring: check and record temperature every hour • If the horse has a rectal temperature $\geq 103^{\circ}\text{F}/39.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the first recording, collect a CBC. • If rectal temperature increases to $\geq 103^{\circ}\text{F}/39.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ collect a blood sample for CBC. • If CBC is abnormal, with a leucopaenia, then remove horse to isolation. • If rectal temperature remains elevated ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) after 24 hours then remove horse to isolation. • If horse is removed to isolation, consider implementing diagnostic testing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor rectal temperatures of in-contact horses twice daily and check for appearance of other clinical signs • A positive infectious disease diagnostic test or abnormal CBC from the index case will trigger a case conference to determine what to do with the in-contact horses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed by case conference, could typically lead to collection of NPS or NPL from the index case and all in-contacts and test for a respiratory virus panel (EIV, EHV-1/-4, ERV) and S equi by qPCR. • If other clinical signs appear, e.g. diarrhoea, additional testing for enteric pathogens will be required.

Barrier definition

- Horse remains in its stall with restrictions placed on access to the stall
- Clear signage and a plastic barrier chain across the stall doorway must be put up to indicate area of restriction
- A disinfectant foot mat (using InterventionTM disinfectant diluted 1:16 in water) and brush must be set up outside stable

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- Only essential personnel must enter the stall (ideally this will be a single authorized groom who must be thoroughly trained in use of PPE and supervised at all times by the team vet and an authorised member of the WEG Vet Services team). Once the horse has been admitted to isolation the groom caring for the horse must have no contact with other horses. If this is not possible (for example if a NF does not have sufficient numbers of grooms to allow this), the groom must attend to the horse in isolation last and must shower before handling other horses.
- Only dedicated feed utensils, tack, grooming kit and mucking out equipment to be used
- Wear clean Tyvek suit, over boots and examination gloves at all times when working in the barrier area; remove these when leaving the barrier area; wash hands with soap and water then disinfect hands with hand sanitiser after handling the horse

Pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) with respiratory signs at the DAZ		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If detected on the initial 'over the trailer door inspection', do not unload the horse and hold it and the rest of shipment pending outcome of case conference • A decision on what to do with the in-contacts and the index case will be taken in a further case conference once the results of diagnostic tests are known. This will include whether to move groups of horses to the isolation stalls; to isolate within sections of a barn or a whole barn; or to ship horses to a remote isolation facility (TEH, UGA or NCS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased monitoring of the in-contacts – take temperature hourly (and record it) and check for appearance of other clinical signs, pending outcome of diagnostic tests and case conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed by case conference, could typically lead to collection of NPS or NPL from the index case and all in-contacts and test for a respiratory virus panel (EIV, EHV-1/-4, ERV) and S equi by qPCR.

Pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) with respiratory signs in the FEI competition barns		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately move the affected horse to the isolation stalls in a trailer pending the outcome of case conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole in-contact group (trailer load) are kept together, and released together, pending outcome of case conference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed by case conference, could typically lead to collection of NPS or NPL from the index case and all in-contacts and test

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If detected in the DAZ inspection area, hold horse in DAZ holding stables in Barn 1 pending outcome of case conference to decide whether to hold the entire shipment in the holding area of Barn 1 or DAZ isolation stalls, or to divert the entire shipment to a remote isolation facility (TEH, UGA or NCS). 		<p>for a respiratory virus panel (EIV, EHV-1/-4, ERV) and S equi by qPCR.</p>
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Pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$) with diarrhoea		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove horse to isolation Take samples for enteric pathogen panel testing by qPCR (Salmonella and Equine Coronavirus) Take a blood sample for CBC. A positive enteric pathogen diagnostic test, or abnormal CBC, will trigger a case conference led by the WEG VSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor rectal temperatures of in-contact horses twice daily and check for appearance of other clinical signs Apply barrier precautions around the stables of in-contact horses: plastic chain around stable door, boot dip, restricted entry, increased PPE for veterinary personnel (Tyvek suit and overboots, clinical examination gloves) A positive diagnostic test from the index case will trigger a case conference to determine what to do with the in-contact horses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect a faecal sample from the index case test for enteric pathogens (enriched culture and qPCR for Salmonella and qPCR for coronavirus) Collect a blood sample for a CBC to check for leucopaenia Samples may be collected from in-contacts as a result of a case conference triggered by a positive test result from the index case

Diarrhoea without pyrexia		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold horse in its stall and apply barrier precautions Take a CBC, and if abnormal, with a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor rectal temperatures of in-contact horses twice daily and check for appearance of other clinical signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect a faecal sample from the index case test for enteric pathogens (enriched culture and qPCR for Salmonella and qPCR for

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<p>leucopaenia, then remove horse to isolation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take samples for enteric pathogen panel testing by qPCR (Salmonella and Equine Coronavirus) If diarrhoea persists at 24 h, take further samples and remove the horse to the isolation stalls A positive diagnostic test will trigger a case conference led by the WEG VSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the index case still has diarrhoea at 24h, apply barrier precautions around the stables of in-contact horses: plastic chain around stable door, boot dip, restricted entry, increased PPE for veterinary personnel (Tyvek suit and over boots, clinical examination gloves) A positive diagnostic test or abnormal CBC from the index case will trigger a case conference to determine what to do with the in-contact horses 	<p>coronavirus) when diarrhoea first appears and again at 24h if diarrhoea is still present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect a blood sample for a CBC to check for leucopaenia if the horse still has diarrhoea at 24h Samples may be collected from in-contacts as a result of a case conference triggered by a positive test result from the index case
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Ataxia with pyrexia ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$), and other neurological syndromes with pyrexia		
Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove horse to isolation Take samples for neurological pathogen testing, including EHV-1, EEE and WNV A positive diagnostic test will trigger a case conference led by the WEG VSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor rectal temperatures of in-contact horses twice daily and check for appearance of other clinical signs Apply barrier precautions around the stables of in-contact horses: plastic chain around stable door, boot dip, restricted entry, increased PPE for veterinary personnel (Tyvek suit and over boots, clinical examination gloves) A positive diagnostic test from the index case will trigger a case conference to determine what to do with the in-contact horses; this could include isolation of groups of in-contacts within their barn, or closure of an entire barn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect a NPS for testing for EHV-1 DNA by qPCR, and for viral isolation. Collect a blood sample for testing of buffy coat for EHV-1 DNA by qPCR If these samples are negative for EHV-1, collect other samples for testing for other neurological diseases on the 2018 WEG Biosecurity Risk Register as directed by USDA and NCDA-CS

Ataxia without pyrexia, and other neurological syndromes without pyrexia

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Immediate actions for case	Immediate actions for in-contact horses (direct and indirect contacts)	Diagnostic tests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply barrier precautions around the horse • Take samples for neurological pathogen testing, including EHV-1, EEE and WNV • A positive diagnostic test will trigger immediate removal of the affected horse to the isolation stalls; and a case conference led by the WEG VSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor rectal temperatures of in-contact horses twice daily and check for appearance of other clinical signs • A positive diagnostic test from the index case will trigger a case conference to determine what to do with the in-contact horses; this could include isolation of groups of in-contacts within their barn, or closure of an entire barn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect a NPS for testing for EHV-1 DNA by qPCR • Collect a blood sample for testing of buffy coat for EHV-1 DNA by qPCR • Collect samples for testing for other neurological diseases on the 2018 WEG Biosecurity Risk Register as directed by USDA and NCDA-CS

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-14</p>	<p>Operational procedures for FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to set out the procedures for operation of the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls, including requirements for personnel, training and cleaning and disinfection.</p> <p>Horses presenting with certain syndromes in the FEI Venue Barns stabling will automatically be removed to the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fever of unknown origin (raised rectal temperature for two consecutive measurements/of greater than 12 h duration) 2. Diarrhoea with pyrexia or leucopaenia 3. Pyrexia with leucopaenia 4. Diarrhoea of more than 24 h duration 5. Sudden onset ataxia or neuro signs with or without pyrexia 6. Clinical signs suggestive of contagious respiratory disease
<p>SOP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls is to separate horses with suspected infectious or contagious disease from the rest of the competition horses and so reduce the risk of disease transmission to horses in the FEI Venue Barns or, in the case of zoonotic disease, to reduce the risk of disease transmission to people • The FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls operational procedure restricts movements of horses into and out of the isolation area, restricts access by personnel to the isolation area, imposes special biosecurity precautions and limits movement of personnel between the isolation area and the main barn stabling areas • Decision making trees for admission to isolation are given in TIEC-WEG-BIO-08 and TIEC-WEG-BIO-10 • Only personnel who have been trained to follow the biosecurity procedures in TIEC-WEG-BIO-03 and to work safely and effectively in an isolation facility are permitted to enter the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls. The number of authorized personnel should be kept to the minimum required for proper operation of the isolation stables, for protection of welfare and provision of appropriate veterinary care

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls are temporary structures consisting of stalls housed within tents. The design of isolation stalls has not been finalised, specifically whether they will be individual tents (one stall per tent) or groups of stalls within larger tents. <p>Admission of patients to the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only FEI Competition horses already admitted to the FEI Venue Compound can be admitted to the FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls. If problems are identified in horses at the DAZ, those horses need to be evaluated and treated outside the FEI Venue Compound.• If considered appropriate by the WEG VSM, horses developing problems that meet the triggers for removal to the isolation stalls after arrival at the main venue will normally be transported to the isolation stables in the venue using the mobile ambulance to reduce the risk of contamination of the venue.• The handler will unload the horse and lead it through to the edge of the isolation area wearing plastic over-shoes. An appropriately dressed member of the biosecurity team and a trained groom will receive the horse and admit the horse to the isolation area. The handler must then leave via the isolation area, discard the plastic overshoes, disinfect their hands using alcohol gel and shower and change their clothes before handling other horses. <p>Working in the Isolation Stables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eating, drinking, chewing gum or smoking is not permitted in the Isolation Stables• Protocols for entry, exit and wearing protective clothing will be posted in all FEI Competition Horse Isolation Stalls and must be followed at all times, without exception <p>Protocol for entry and exit from the Isolation Stables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entry is only via the designated entry point• Entry and exit to and from the entry point is only permitted once footwear has been cleaned and disinfected using the footbath (containing Intervention™ disinfectant diluted 1:16 in water) and scrubbing brush
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Stable Team are responsible for making up and replacing fresh foot bath disinfectant solution daily, as well as topping up the footbath during the day as required• Leave bulky outdoor clothing (coats etc) at the entry point; put on clean Tyvek coveralls and boot covers dedicated to the Isolation Stalls and examination gloves• To exit the dirty (main) stable area:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Remove Tyvek coveralls and boot covers○ Remove gloves○ Wash hands using Vetscrub CHX and water○ Disinfect hands with alcohol gel• ALL contaminated clothing awaiting washing must to be bagged in a clinical waste bag and washed using laundry detergent <p>Treatment of patients in the Isolation Stalls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When a horse is admitted to the Isolation Stalls any drugs, fluids etc required must be stored in the Isolation Area and must not be returned to the vet clinic or taken out of the Isolation Stalls once taken in. Any bottles opened must be dated and labelled with patient name and ID number. <p>Feeding, bedding and mucking out Isolation Stalls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Special hygiene regulations and restrictions apply for feeding, bedding and mucking out the Isolation Stables.• All equipment and utensils used in the Isolation Stables must be marked with red tape to avoid accidental transfer and use in other parts of the Venue. <p>Cleaning and disinfection of Isolation Stables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Special precautions apply for cleaning and disinfection of the Isolation Stables. These are specified in TIEC-WEG-19.
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-15</p>	<p>List of diseases containable and non-containable at the venue isolation stalls and which require transfer to external isolation facilities (TEH or UGA Vet Hospital or NC State Vet Hospital)</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the diseases which are considered to be containable or non-containable at the venue isolation stabling.</p> <p>Epidemiological groups with diseases judged by the WEG VSM to be containable at the venue isolation stables as a result of the case conference with relevant stakeholders including the Biosecurity Manager, the USDA team lead, the NCDA-CS team lead and the FEI delegate, will be moved to one of the venue isolation areas for further observation, clinical examination and laboratory testing to allow a diagnosis to be made, or suspicion of the diseases on the Risk Register to be negated.</p> <p>Epidemiological groups with diseases judged by the WEG VSM as a result of the case conference to be non-containable at the venue isolation stables will be transported direct to an external isolation facility (e.g. TEH or Georgia Veterinary School) for further observation, clinical examination and laboratory testing to allow a diagnosis to be made or suspicion of the diseases on the risk register to be negated. Where there is judged to be a risk of FAD disease authority and decision-making passes to the USDA team lead and NCDA-CS team lead. The likely destination for animals where there is a suspicion of FAD disease, or a disease that is judged non-containable at TEH, is Georgia Veterinary School.</p>
<p>Syndromes containable at the venue isolation stables</p>	<p>Horses that are housed in the main venue stabling within the FEI compound and develop any of the following syndromes will be automatically moved to the venue isolation stalls for monitoring and diagnostic testing to establish a diagnosis. In-contact horses (direct and indirect contact) will be subject to increased surveillance and may be subject to barrier precautions and testing as set out in TIEC-WEG-BIO-12.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fever of unknown origin (raised rectal temperature for two consecutive measurements/of greater than 24 h duration) 2. Diarrhoea with pyrexia or leucopaenia 3. Pyrexia with leucopaenia 4. Diarrhoea of more than 24 h duration

	<p>5. Sudden onset ataxia or neuro signs with or without pyrexia 6. Clinical signs suggestive of contagious respiratory disease</p>
<p>Diseases likely to be containable at the venue isolation stables*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strangles • Pleuropneumonia (shipping fever) • Piropiasmosis • Diarrhoea including colitis and Salmonellosis/Clostridiosis • Ringworm • Rabies <p>*This could include isolation of a whole barn or partial barn for a strangles or Salmonellosis. Note that the VSM may decide to remove suspected or confirmed strangles cases to a remote isolation facility (TEH or Georgia Veterinary School).</p>
<p>Diseases likely to be non-containable at the venue isolation stables*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern equine encephalomyelitis • Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy • Equine influenza • Equine infectious anaemia • Equine viral arteritis • African horse sickness • Glanders • West Nile Virus • Equine viral arteritis • Vesicular stomatitis <p>*Detection of these diseases would involve removal of horses to a remote isolation facility (TEH or Georgia Veterinary School); or could involve holding of groups of horses at the venue with some impact on individual disciplines(e.g. Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy); or could involve holding all horses at the venue with termination of the competition (e.g. Equine influenza).</p>

TIEC-WEG-BIO-16	Criteria for release of horses from venue isolation stalls
Purpose	The purpose of this SOP is to set out the situations in which a horse could be released from the isolation stalls at the venue.
SOP	<p>In most cases, once a horse enters isolation it is unlikely to be released from isolation in order to enter competition. However, there may be situations when a horse has been admitted to isolation because of suspicion of disease but that suspicion is subsequently negated within a short enough time frame for the horse to be released back into the main venue stabling.</p> <p>No horse can be released from isolation unless a case conference led by the WEG VSM has been held and the conclusion of that conference is that the horse can be released from isolation. The horse could re-enter competition, subject to approval from the FEI delegate. This scenario may occur for horses with pyrexia of unknown origin that resolve, suspected colitis cases or pleuropneumonia where the horse has been clinically normal for at least 24 h and, where appropriate, has been tested negative for a respiratory pathogen panel or an enteric pathogen panel.</p>

<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-17</p>	<p>Domestic Arrivals Zone cleaning and disinfection; Exhibition Barns cleaning and disinfection</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the procedures for cleaning and disinfection that must be followed in the Domestic Arrivals Zone. This applies to the use of the DAZ both for FEI Competition Horses and for Exhibition Horses. This SOP also applies to cleaning and disinfection of the Exhibition Barns.</p> <p>The disinfectant that will be used throughout the venue, including the DAZ and the Exhibition Barns, is Accel^R InterventionTM (referred to from now on as InterventionTM), which is an accelerated peroxide and disinfectant and is a highly suitable disinfectant for use throughout the venue. InterventionTM is broad spectrum and has a good range activity against all the pathogens on the WEG 2018 risk register. It has residual activity once applied to surfaces and the diluted product is of low irritancy to animal and human skin. There are two features that are particularly attractive for use at the venue: (i) it retains good activity in the presence of organic material (one of the best activities of the commercially available disinfectants); and (ii) it remains active for extended periods once diluted and so retains good activity in footbaths and foot mats (unlike VirkonTM).</p>
<p>SOP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the DAZ veterinary inspection areas are in use they must be kept clean and tidy. Droppings must be picked up and urine squeegeed out of the stable. Clinical waste must be put immediately into clinical waste bins. • Disinfection of the DAZ veterinary inspection areas will not normally be carried out between each batch of horses but is required if horses with suspected or confirmed clinical disease have been in those areas • If a horse with any clinical signs of disease is detected in the DAZ veterinary inspection the stable where the affected horse has been examined and all stables where other members of the epidemiological group have been unloaded and/or examined must be cleaned and disinfected using the procedure outlined in this protocol. Other areas in the DAZ where that horse has been must also be cleaned and disinfected using this protocol. The areas must not be used for any other horses until the cleansing and disinfection has been completed. As a general operating principle, if a horse with clinical signs of disease is detected in one of the rows of veterinary

	<p>health check stalls, that row of stalls will be taken out of use and only the other row used until the contaminated row of stables has been satisfactorily cleansed and disinfected as specified in this protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cleaning and disinfection protocol<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All bedding, hay and manure must be removed using a fork/shovel into bins2. Walls should be cleaned by applying the Intervention™ high level disinfectant cleaner at a 1:16 dilution rate using a mop. Walls should be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaner fluid. Walls only need to be scrubbed in the event of there being an area of visible contamination. Any scrubbed area will be wiped dry after scrubbing.3. Any areas of visible contamination on the stable partitions should be sprayed using an Intervention™ trigger spray and brush scrubbed, then wiped dry or squeegeed to remove excess.4. The floor should be washed over with the Intervention™ general disinfection cleaning strength solution (1:16). Areas of visible contamination on the floors should receive trigger spray attention and scrubbed.5. Floors may need to be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaning fluid.6. Stable doors and bars should be scrubbed or wiped with Accel at 1:16 dilution using a cloth; edges of doors should be sprayed and wiped dry.7. Stables should be left to dry for as long as possible, with at least 5 min contact time allowed before reusing the stable. <p>If a horse with suspected respiratory disease with possible aerosol transmission routes (e.g. equine influenza virus) has been detected in the DAZ, misting of the airspace with Intervention™ should be carried out to disinfect airspace at the end of the C&D procedure.</p>
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-18</p>	<p>Main barns cleaning and disinfection; vet clinic cleaning and disinfection</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the procedures for cleaning and disinfection that must be followed in the main venue barn stabling and in the vet clinic.</p> <p>The disinfectant that will be used throughout the venue, including the vet clinic, is Intervention™. Intervention™ is an accelerated peroxide and disinfectant and is a highly suitable disinfectant for use throughout the venue. Intervention™ is broad spectrum and has a good range activity against all the pathogens on the WEG 2018 risk register. It has residual activity once applied to surfaces and the diluted product is of low irritancy to animal and human skin. There are two features that are particularly attractive for use at the venue: (i) it retains good activity in the presence of organic material (one of the best activities of the commercially available disinfectants); and (ii) it remains active for extended periods once diluted and so retains good activity in footbaths and foot mats (unlike Virkon™).</p>
<p>Stalls</p>	<p>Stalls must be cleaned and disinfected before new horses are admitted using the following protocol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All bedding, hay and manure must be removed using a fork/shovel into dumpsters 2. Stalls will be swept and any loose material shovelled into the dumpsters (dumpsters will be removed by the waste contractors) 3. Walls should be cleaned by applying the Intervention™ disinfectant cleaner at a 1:64 dilution rate using a mop. Walls may be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaner fluid. Walls only need to be scrubbed in the event of there being an area of visible contamination. 4. Any areas of visible contamination on the stable partitions will be sprayed using an Intervention™ trigger spray diluted 1:16 and brush scrubbed, then squeegeed to remove excess. 5. The floor should be washed over with the Intervention™ general disinfection cleaning strength solution (1:64). Areas of visible contamination on the floors should receive trigger spray attention and scrubbed.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Floors may be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaning fluid. 7. Stall doors and bars should be scrubbed or wiped with a cloth using the general dilution strength (1:64) of Intervention™. Edges of doors should be trigger sprayed and wiped dry. 8. RINSING: The goal of this SOP is to use a minimum amount of water: rinsing is not usually required when using Intervention™. Floors may be squeegeed to remove excess solution after application if a fast turn-around is required between occupancy, provided a contact time of at least 5 min has been allowed. 9. Stalls should be left to dry for as long as possible (at least 30 min). 10. When a horse is expected imminently and a 30 min turn-around is not possible, a drying mop may be used after squeegee use, to render the floor as dry as possible. However, at least 5 min contact time must be allowed before any mopping is carried out, and immediate mopping must not be done. 11. Stalls should be allowed to dry before fresh bedding is installed in preparation for new horse arrival; if this is not possible at least 5 min contact time must be allowed before introducing bedding or horse.
<p>Vet clinic</p>	<p>All horse stalls should be cleaned and disinfected immediately after use and before a new horse enters the stall.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All visible contamination should be removed before cleaning and disinfection begins. 2. Manure (and any bedding, if present) should be removed with a shovel and brush, the area should then be hosed to remove traces of faeces from flooring; urine should be hosed away; blood and other body fluids should be hosed away. When hosing it is vital that aerosols are minimised to reduce the risk of infectious/contagious agent spread. Volumes of water used should be kept to a minimum. 3. All bedding, hay and manure should be removed using a fork/shovel into bins 4. Walls will be cleaned by applying the Intervention™ disinfectant cleaner at a 1:16 dilution rate using a mop. Walls should be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaner fluid. Walls will

	<p>only be scrubbed in the event of there being an area of visible contamination. Any scrubbed area should be wiped dry after scrubbing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Any areas of visible contamination on the stable partitions should be sprayed using an Intervention™ trigger spray diluted 1:16 and brush scrubbed, then wiped dry or squeegeed to remove excess.6. The floor will be washed over with the Intervention™ general disinfection cleaning strength solution (1:16). Areas of visible contamination on the floors should receive trigger spray attention and scrubbed.7. Floors will be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaning fluid.8. Stall doors and bars will be scrubbed or wiped with a cloth using Intervention™ (1:16 dilution). Edges of doors should be trigger sprayed and carefully wiped dry.9. Stalls should be left to dry for as long as possible, with at least 5 min contact time allowed before reusing the stable.
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<p>TIEC-WEG-BIO-19</p>	<p>Cleaning and disinfection of Isolation Stables</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to define the procedures for cleaning and disinfection that must be followed in the Isolation Stables.</p> <p>The disinfectant that will be used throughout the venue, including the Isolation Stables, is Intervention™. Intervention™ is an accelerated peroxide and disinfectant and is a highly suitable disinfectant for use throughout the venue. Intervention™ is broad spectrum and has a good range activity against all the pathogens on the WEG 2018 risk register. It has residual activity once applied to surfaces and the diluted product is of low irritancy to animal and human skin. There are two features that are particularly attractive for use at the venue: (i) it retains good activity in the presence of organic material (one of the best activities of the commercially available disinfectants); and (ii) it remains active for extended periods once diluted and so retains good activity in footbaths and foot mats (unlike Virkon™).</p> <p>The protocol for C&D of the Isolation Stables is similar to that for other areas on the venue except that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste is removed into dedicated dumpsters that are kept closed in between use. These dumpsters are removed from the venue by specialist contractors and handled as clinical waste. 2. All surfaces must be scrubbed before application of disinfectant 3. Disinfectant is used at 1:16 dilution throughout the isolation area
<p>Isolation stalls</p>	<p>Isolation stalls must be cleaned and disinfected after a horse has been released and before any new horses are admitted.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. All bedding, hay and manure must be removed using a fork/shovel into dedicated dumpsters kept in the isolation area. These dumpsters are to be kept closed when not being used for mucking-out. 13. Stalls will be swept and any loose material shovelled into the dumpsters (dumpsters will be removed by specialist waste contractors and handled as clinical waste.) 14. Walls, stable partitions, doors, grills and floor must be scrubbed using diluted detergent before application of disinfectant.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">15. Intervention™ disinfectant cleaner at a 1:64 dilution rate should be applied to walls using a mop. Walls may be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaner fluid.16. Stable partitions must be sprayed using an Intervention™ trigger spray diluted 1:16 and brush scrubbed, then squeegeed to remove excess.17. The floor should be washed over with Intervention™ disinfectant (at 1:16 dilution).18. Floors may be squeegeed to remove excess disinfectant cleaning fluid, provided a contact time of at least 5 min is allowed.19. Stall doors and bars should be scrubbed or wiped with a cloth using Intervention™ at 1:16 dilution. Edges of doors should be trigger sprayed and wiped dry.20. RINSING: The goal of this SOP is to use a minimum amount of water: rinsing is not usually required when using Intervention™. Floors may be squeegeed to remove excess solution after application if a fast turn-around is required between occupancy, provided a contact time of at least 5 min is allowed.21. Stalls should be left to dry for as long as possible (at least 30 min).22. When a horse is expected imminently and a 30 min turn-around is not possible, a drying mop may be used after squeegee use, to render the floor as dry as possible. However, at least 5 min contact time must be allowed before any mopping is carried out, and immediate mopping must not be done.23. Stalls should be allowed to dry before fresh bedding is installed in preparation for new horse arrival; if this is not possible at least 5 min contact time will be allowed before introducing bedding or horse.
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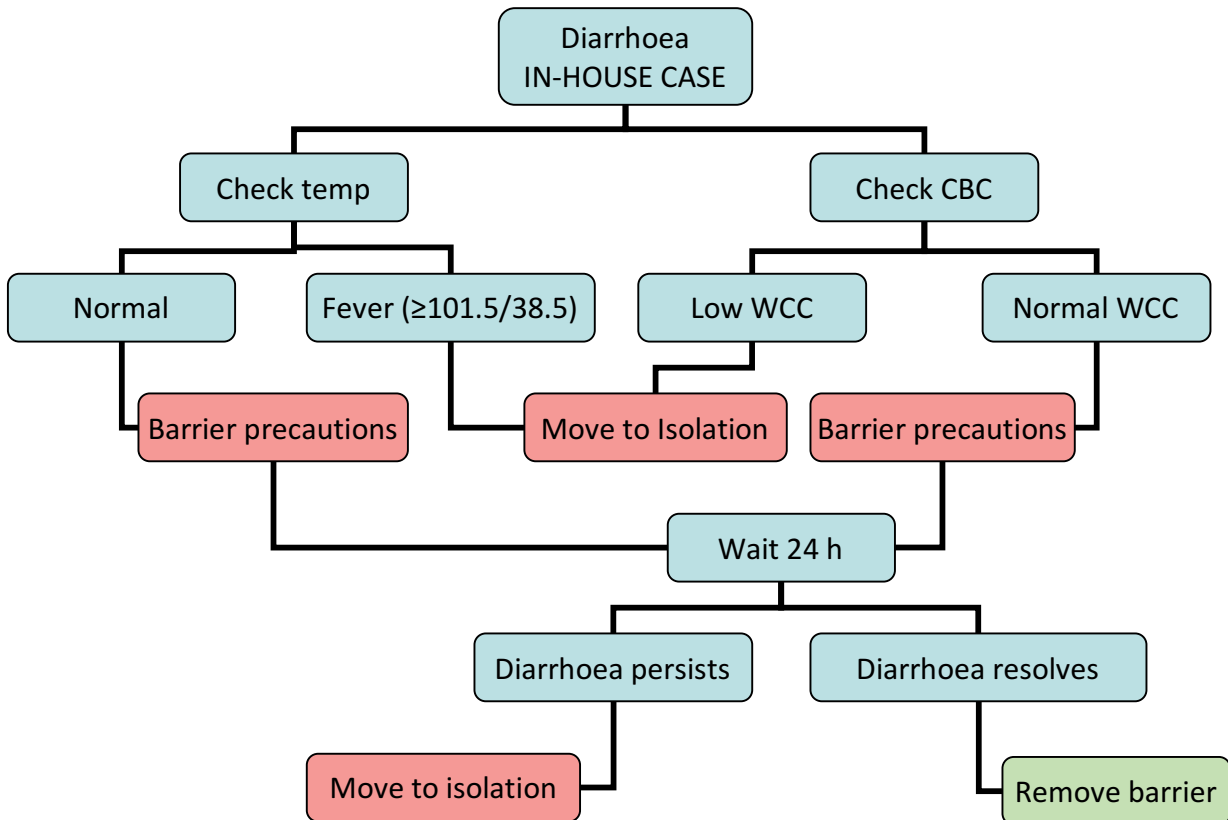
TIEC-WEG-BIO-20	WEG procedures for biosecurity incident management and communications during WEG
Purpose	The purpose of this SOP is to ensure that there is a clear line of communication and clear messaging (i) within the venue to National Federations, to WEG Vet Services team members, to the FEI and to USDA/NCDA-CS; (ii) within the venue to spectators; and (iii) to the external public audience, media and other external stakeholders
SOP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communications to stakeholders in relation to any confirmed case of infectious or contagious disease likely to have impact on normal operations and/or on competition will be handled by the WEG VSM (Dr Anne Baskett and Dr Bill Hay) and the TIEC Media. 2. All communications and messaging will be agreed upon before release through a conference between the media core group comprising the WEG Vet Services (coordinated by the VSM), the FEI (coordinated by the relevant delegate and the Commission) and TIEC (coordinated by Mr Eric Straus and Mr Michael Stone). If a disease under the jurisdiction of NCDA-CS or USDA is involved, a representative of the relevant agency will also be involved in this conference. 3. The key roles of the media core group will be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand and coordinate the impacts of the incident, taking into account which disease, where it has occurred, isolation and other movement restrictions, possible impacts on the ability of domestic horses to leave the venue, possible impacts of international horses to be issued with USDA health certificates for export and travel to their country of origin • ensure FEI commission and TIEC directors are fully appraised • ensure communications and messaging are coordinated so that there is consistency of messaging from all agencies; and to ensure that the TIEC Media Manager is fully briefed 4. Decisions on messaging and methods of dissemination, including social media, will need to be made swiftly in order to remain in control of the story and prevent misleading information being promulgated via the media. Frequent updates will be required. 5. In the event of a suspected FAD or reportable disease the WEG Vet Services team and FEI delegate will be notified informally at the 'suspected' stage by USDA or NCDA-CS. At this stage, this information will be confidential information and not for general dissemination. However, the VSM will need to ensure that appropriate individuals within the WEG management team at TIEC and are briefed so that appropriate contingency and communication planning can begin in the event that the suspicion is confirmed.

TIEC-WEG-BIO-21	Diseases under the jurisdiction of USDA
Purpose	The purpose of this SOP is to list the disease under the jurisdiction of USDA and NCDA-CS. This list is an extract from the USDA document <i>Voluntary 2018 U.S. National List of Reportable Animal Diseases (NLRAD) - National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) Reportable Diseases, Infections, and Infestations List</i>
List of diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A020 Vesicular stomatitis (VS) • A110 African horse sickness (AHS)* • B051 Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)* • B053 Echinococcosis / hydatidosis (Echinococcus granulosus, E. multilocularis)* • B058 Rabies* • B060 New World screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)* • B061 Old World screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana)* • B062 Trichinellosis (Trichinella spp.)* • B201 Contagious equine metritis (Taylorella equigenitalis)* • B202 Dourine (Trypanosoma equiperdum)* • N220 Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)* • N221 Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)* • B205 Equine infectious anemia (EIA)* • B206 Equine influenza (EI)* • B207 Equine piroplasmiasis (Theileria (Babesia) equi, B. caballi)* • B208 Equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV- 1)* • B208a Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHV1 - EHM) • B209 Glanders (Burkholderia mallei)* • B211 Equine viral arteritis (EVA)* • B212 Japanese encephalitis (JE)* • B215 Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)* • B216 Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)* • B352 Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)* • N002 West Nile fever* • W075 Hendra • C613 Melioidosis (Burkholderia pseudomallei) • C752 Pigeon fever (Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis, ulcerative lymphangitis) • C753 Strangles (Streptococcus equi subsp equi) <p>* = 2018 OIE listed diseases</p>

TIEC-WEG-BIO-22	WEG Vet Services control plans for other (non-USDA jurisdiction) diseases
Purpose	<p>The purpose of this SOP is to set out the control plans for key non-USDA and non-NCDA-CS diseases listed in the Risk Register. These diseases are colitis and suspected Salmonellosis or Clostridiosis, Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy, Equine Influenza and Equine Strangles.</p> <p>The AAEP Outbreak Guidelines will be used as the framework for managing these diseases. Venue and situation-specific decisions will be made following a case conference led by the WEG VSM.</p>
22.1	Colitis and suspected Salmonellosis or Clostridiosis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This applies to all horses with diarrhoea and all horses with suspected or confirmed colitis or suspected Salmonellosis or Clostridiosis (note that confirmed Salmonellosis cases should be reported to NCDA-CS for possible public health follow-up) • Definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diarrhoea: liquid faeces retaining no shape in bedding passed more than twice in a 12 h period ○ Fever: > 3 rectal temperatures of ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) in 24 h ○ Leucopaenia: total WCC $< 4 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ • Criteria for automatic admission to Isolation for horses in the main venue barn stabling: horses with fever ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) and leucopaenia (WCC $< 4 \times 10^9/\text{L}$) must be admitted to isolation as suspect colitis cases, regardless of whether diarrhoea is present or not • Horses with diarrhoea (with or without fever) but which have not had haematology carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must be worked up in the stable and not moved to the vet clinic • minimal personnel are to be involved in the work up • a CBC should be run • if the WCC is $< 4 \times 10^9/\text{L}$, the horse must be transferred to isolation • if there is a strong clinical suspicion that the horse has colitis (eg very soft faeces in the rectum, fluid colon contents on ultrasound) the horse must be transferred to Isolation irrespective of the WCC. This decision will be made by the biosecurity team in conjunction with the Treating Vet team

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the WCC is normal, and the diagnosis is unclear, the horse can be barrier stabled in the main stable block under the supervision of the Biosecurity Team • if the fever recurs, a WCC is to be re-checked within 24 hours • if the WCC is low, the horse must be transferred to isolation • if diarrhoea develops, the horse must be transferred to the isolation stalls • if a suspected colitis case or a horse with any other known or suspected GI disease develops a fever, use the flow chart to determine whether it needs to go to the Isolation Stalls • suspected colitis cases detected at the DAZ will usually be diverted to TEH, as determined by the outcome of the case conference • suspected colitis cases occurring at the main venue stabling will be moved to the isolation stalls
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Decision making tree for horses with diarrhoea



Barrier definition

- Horse remains in stable in its stall with restrictions placed on access to the stall

- Clear signage and a plastic barrier chain across the stall doorway must be put up to indicate area of restriction
- A disinfectant foot mat and brush must be set up outside stable
- Only essential personnel must enter the stall (ideally this will be a single authorized groom, the team vet and an authorised member of the WEG Vet Services team)
- Only dedicated feed utensils, tack, grooming kit and mucking out equipment to be used
- Wear clean Tyvek suit, overboots and examination gloves at all times when working in the barrier area; remove these when leaving the barrier area; wash hands with soap and water then disinfect hands with hand sanitiser after handling the horse

22.2	Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This applies to all horses with suspected EHM • Case definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute onset hindlimb ataxia with or without forelimb ataxia with or without fever ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) • Acute onset hindlimb ataxia with perineal signs, with or without fever ($\geq 101.5^{\circ}\text{F}/38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) • For horses with neurological signs detected at the DAZ. Criteria for automatic diversion to a remote isolation facility (TEH or Georgia Veterinary School): horses with sudden onset ataxia and/or perineal signs, with or without fever • For horses with neurological signs detected at the FEI Venue Barns stabling. Criteria for automatic admission to the isolation stalls: horses with sudden onset ataxia and/or perineal signs, with or without fever • Diagnostic samples for provisional diagnosis followed by confirmation of diagnosis must be collected: blood (serum) sample for immediate serological diagnostic testing (Svanova EHV-1/EHV-4-gG ELISA [Boehringer Ingelheim]); nasopharyngeal swabs for DNA detection by qPCR; whole blood for virus DNA detection by qPCR • Pending results of these tests, precautions and restrictions on adjacent horses must be implemented: barrier precautions should be put in place, twice daily rectal temperatures must be recorded and contact between these horses and others should be minimised, including limiting personnel contact

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the affected horse tests positive, a case conference will decide on appropriate biosecurity measures including testing of in-contact horses, testing of other horses in the barn, restrictions on movement and competition. The case conference may decide that part or all of the barn in which the affected horse was housed must be isolated • Isolation measures are required for at least 14 days after the index case developed clinical signs and may be required for longer subject to epidemiological conditions on the ground • Declaration of disease-free status for in-contact horses at the end of the 14 day isolation period is dependent on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ absence of clinical signs ○ absence of nasal shedding of virus (negative qPCR on NPS)
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<p>22.3</p>	<p>Equine Influenza Virus</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influenza virus outbreaks have high morbidity and low mortality. Affected horses usually recover uneventfully. Affected horses are unable to train or compete and an influenza outbreak would have high impact on competition at TIEC, including suspension of competition. • In the event that the international or national equine influenza situation changes the WEG Vet Services team and FEI Commission may decide to require additional testing of horses for EIV using the qPCR diagnostic test before entry to the main venue stabling. • Clinically healthy horses which test positive on the qPCR test will be denied entry into TIEC. • Horses with clinical signs suggestive of equine influenza will be isolated immediately, tested (qPCR testing of a NPS sample) and a case conference held. Horses with clinical signs and or confirmation of disease at the DAZ will be diverted to a remote isolation facility at the Georgia Veterinary School along with the rest of the epidemiological group. Subject to the outcome of the case conference, horses with clinical signs or confirmation of disease at the TIEC main venue stables will either be isolated in at the venue isolation stalls or in their barn depending on the epidemiological

	<p>situation. Serial testing of affected horses, in-contacts and of the rest of the epidemiological group will inform biosecurity decisions, control measures and impact on competition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Equine Influenza outbreak in the TIEC venue would be likely to result in suspension of completion and termination of WEG 2018. • Inclusion criteria for horses suspected to have influenza are fever with or without clinical signs of respiratory disease (depression, lymphadenopathy, nasal discharge and dry, hacking cough) • For horses with fever and respiratory signs suggestive of influenza detected at the DAZ. Criteria for automatic diversion to the isolation facility at Georgia Veterinary School as suspected influenza cases: horses with fever and suggestive respiratory signs • For horses with fever and/or respiratory signs suggestive of influenza detected at the TIEC main venue stabling. Criteria for automatic admission to the venue isolation stalls as suspected influenza cases: horses with fever and respiratory signs • Diagnostic samples for provisional diagnosis followed by confirmation of diagnosis must be collected. • Pending results of these tests, precautions and restrictions on the rest of the epidemiological group which must be isolated, twice daily rectal temperatures must be recorded and testing carried out as considered appropriate by the Vet Services team leader • If the horse tests positive, a case conference led by the WEG VSM will decide on appropriate biosecurity measures including testing of in-contact horses, testing of other horses in the barn, isolation of in-contacts, restrictions on movement and competition.
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<p>22.4</p>	<p>Equine Strangles</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strangles has variable clinical impact from mild and self-limiting disease to severe and, rarely, fatal disease. The disease can have significant effects on welfare and affected horses will not be capable of competition. An outbreak would therefore have an impact on competition (at least for affected horses and in-contacts) although would not automatically mean that competition is suspended, but could mean so if biosecurity measures were not adhered to or if

	<p>communications and messaging via the media and social media were not effectively managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The mode of transmission (mainly non-aerosol routes, including fomites) means that disease is relatively easily contained provided adequate biosecurity measures are followed. The consequences of strangles for equine health and welfare and for competition can be effectively mitigated by the countermeasures. However, there would be a significant media impact of a strangles outbreak and communications would need to be carefully managed.• For horses with fever and respiratory signs suggestive of strangles detected at the DAZ. Criteria for automatic diversion to the remote isolation facility at Georgia Veterinary School as suspected strangles cases: horses with fever and characteristic respiratory signs. Note: horses with fever and respiratory signs not immediately suggestive of strangles will be held in the DAZ holding area pending diagnostic test results (qPCR testing of a NPS sample); a positive test will result in the horse and the rest of the epidemiological group being diverted to the isolation facility at Georgia Veterinary School.• For horses with fever and respiratory signs suggestive of strangles detected at the main venue stabling. Criteria for automatic admission to the venue isolation stalls: horses with fever with or without characteristic respiratory signs are to be admitted to the venue isolation stalls for monitoring and investigation. Note: horses with fever and respiratory signs not immediately suggestive of strangles will be immediately moved to the venue isolation area pending diagnostic test results (qPCR testing of a NPS sample); a positive test will result in a case conference to decide what to do with the affected horse, the epidemiological group and in-contacts.• Pending results of tests, precautions and restrictions on the rest of the epidemiological group must be applied, including barrier precautions, twice daily rectal temperatures recording, and testing carrier out as considered appropriate by the Vet Services team leader• If any horse tests positive, a case conference led by the WEG VSM will decide on appropriate biosecurity measures including testing of in-contact horses, testing of other horses in the barn, restrictions on movement and competition.
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