

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY QUEENSLAND CHECKLIST FOR MANAGING HENDRA VIRUS RISKS FOR HORSE PROPERTIES AND OTHER HORSE RELATED BUSINESSES

ISSUE	YES	NO	COMMENT
Flying foxes			
Are flying foxes known to be in the vicinity of the			
property?			
Property design and maintenance	-		
Does the property have trees that are attractive to			
flying foxes for either roosting or feeding?			
If yes, are steps taken to minimise contact between			
flying foxes and horses? For example:			
• Remove horses from paddocks where flying foxes			
roost.			
• Avoid placing horses in paddocks that contain			
trees that are attractive to flying foxes or remove			
horses from paddocks when trees are flowering or			
fruiting.			
• At night, bring horses into a cleared night holding			
area or covered enclosure without nearby or			
overhanging trees.			
• Avoid feed that is attractive to flying foxes (e.g.			
fruit, vegetables and molasses)			
• Tree management			
• Clear trees that are attractive to flying			
foxes for roosting or feeding.			
• Plant trees that are not attractive to flying			
foxes for roosting or feeding.*			
To deter roosting, plant single trees or single lines of			
trees, and clear or avoid planning groves.			
Are feed bins and watering points placed under cover			

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland checklist for managing Hendra virus risks for horse properties and other horse related businesses

PN10389 Version 2 Last updated 3 June 2011.

ISSUE	YES	NO	COMMENT
and away from trees.			
Are horses prevented from having nose-to nose			
contact with horses on adjoining properties? (e.g.			
double fence the boundary or position paddocks away			
from the boundary)			
Are the yards and stables maintained in a hygienic condition?			
Is there an area where sick horses can be isolated?			
Amenities			
Is there ready access to hand hygiene amenities in clinical and stable areas?			
Are workers' amenities maintained in a hygienic condition?			
Is a shower provided for workers who have had			
contact with sick horses (e.g. portable camping			
shower)?			
Hendra virus response plan			
Is there a plan for safely responding to potential and			
confirmed cases of Hendra virus?			
If yes, is the plan documented?			
Routine contact with horses			
Is hand hygiene routinely performed after contact with			
horses, their blood and body substances and associated items and equipment?			
Are cuts and abrasions covered up before horse			
contact?			
Are first aid kits readily available so that staff can			
cover cuts and abrasions?			
Is horse equipment routinely cleaned/disinfected after			
use and before use on another horse?			
Is there a procedure for the safe handling, use,			

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland checklist for managing Hendra virus risks for horse properties and other horse related businesses PN10389 Version 2 Last updated 3 June 2011.

ISSUE	YES	NO	COMMENT
transport and disposal of needles, syringes and other sharps?			
Are needles and syringes disposed of in a rigid walled, puncture resistant container?			
Routine higher risk procedures on horses			
Are higher risk procedures on horses?			
* Procedures that involve a high level of contact with,			
or aerosolisation of, horse blood and body substances			
(e.g. assisting veterinarians with necropsy, dental			
procedures).			
If yes, is the following PPE routinely worn when			
performing higher risk procedures on horses?			
disposable gloves			
• protective clothing			
• hair covering (e.g. bucket hat)			
• for droplets: facial protection (e.g. face shield,			
safety eyewear/mask)			
• for aerosols: particulate respirator (e.g. disposable,			
fluid-resistant P2 respirator).			
Contact with sick horses			
Are sick horses isolated from people and other horses			
and animals until you have sought a veterinary			
opinion?			
Is contact with sick horses limited to that which is			
absolutely necessary?			
Does contact with sick horses occur after contact with			
healthy horses?			
Are adequate supplies of PPE provided for contact			
with sick horses? If yes, does this include:			
disposable gloves			

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland checklist for managing Hendra virus risks for horse properties and other horse related businesses

PN10389 Version 2 Last updated 3 June 2011.

ISSUE	YES	NO	COMMENT
• disposable splash resistant overalls with hood			
• facial protection (e.g. safety eyewear/face shield)			
• impervious safety footwear			
disposable P2 respirator.			
Have steps been taken to manage heat stress when			
wearing PPE?			
Is there a procedure to notify others (e.g. carcass			
disposal contractors) about Hendra virus risks if there			
is a suspect or confirmed case at the property?			
Is there a procedure to ensure that visiting horse			
practitioners (e.g. farriers) are not allowed to work on			
sick horses?			
Training			
Are workers provided with information, instruction			
and training on routine hygiene practices, the			
management of sick horses and Hendra virus and its			
associated infection control/biosecurity procedures?			
Are workers provided with training on the correct use			
of PPE?			
Notifiable events			
Is there a procedure to record work injuries, work-			
caused illnesses and dangerous events?			
Is there a procedure to notify Workplace Health and			
Safety Queensland of serious bodily injuries, work-			
caused illnesses and dangerous events?			
Is there a protocol to notify Workplace Health and			
Safety Queensland of occupationally acquired			
zoonoses, other work-caused illnesses, serious bodily			
injuries and dangerous events?			

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland checklist for managing Hendra virus risks for horse properties and other horse related businesses

PN10389 Version 2 Last updated 3 June 2011.

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

© The State of Queensland (Department of Justice and Attorney-General) 2011

Copyright protects this document. The State of Queensland has no objection to this material being reproduced, but asserts its right to be recognised as author of the original material and the right to have the material unaltered.

The material presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. The State of Queensland makes no statements, representations, or warranties about the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and the reader should not rely on it. The Queensland Government disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including, without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you might incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way, and for any reason.

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, **Department of Justice and Attorney-General** Workplace Health and Safety Queensland checklist for managing Hendra virus risks for horse properties and other horse related businesses PN10389 Version 2 Last updated 3 June 2011.