

Animal Disease Emergency Work Zones

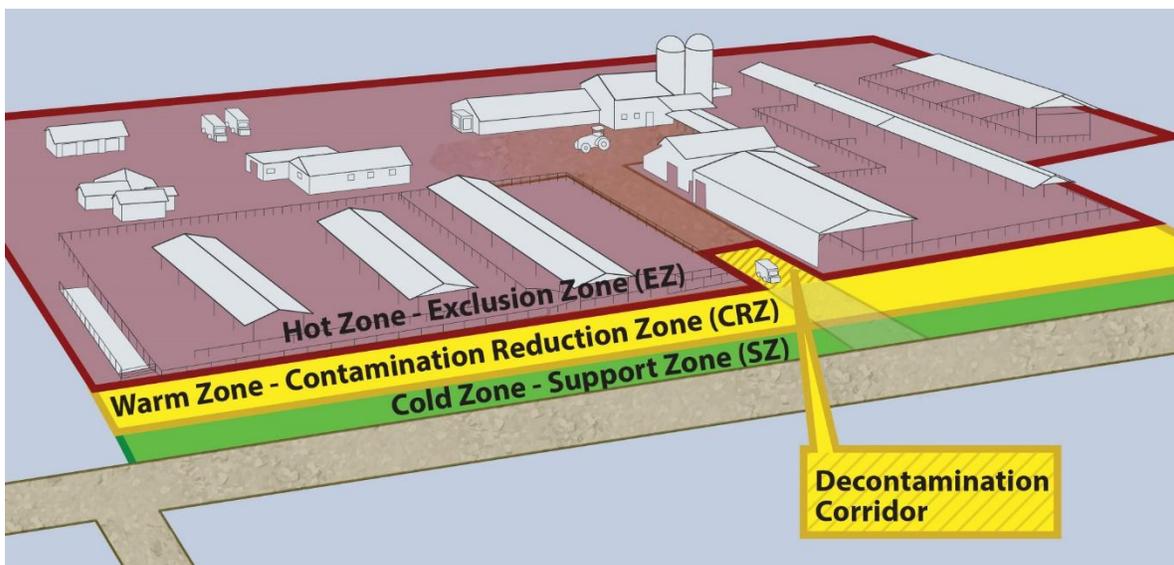
Know the Terminology



During animal disease emergency (ADE) responses, biosecurity work zones will be established to coordinate and control access and activities for response site. This Just-In-Time handout explains response work zones and describes activities that occur in each area.

Why Designated Works Zones are Needed

- Work zones are established to protect responders and prevent the unintentional spread of the pathogen onto or off of an infected or suspected premises. These work zones apply to entry and exit of personnel and vehicle traffic.
- Responders should understand the location and boundaries of each of these work zones upon arrival and follow the established protocols and biosecurity procedures for the response site.



Description of ADE Work Zones

The three work zones used during an ADE are the Hot Zone, the Warm Zone, and the Cold Zone. These zones are determined by the presence or absence of biological or chemical hazards and activities performed. The Decontamination Corridor – which contains the clean-dirty line – is the designated area used to control entry and exit for the site.

Hot Zone or Exclusion Zone (EZ)

- The Hot Zone encompasses a potential or known contaminated or unsafe area (e.g., an infected premises). It is a high-risk area since it contains infected animals and associated housing, equipment, and vehicles.
- Access is strictly limited and tightly controlled. Entry and exit only occur through a designated access point. All personnel entering must wear appropriate PPE.
- Activities performed within the Hot Zone may include sampling, vaccination, depopulation, disposal, and cleaning and disinfection of the premises.

The Warm Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)

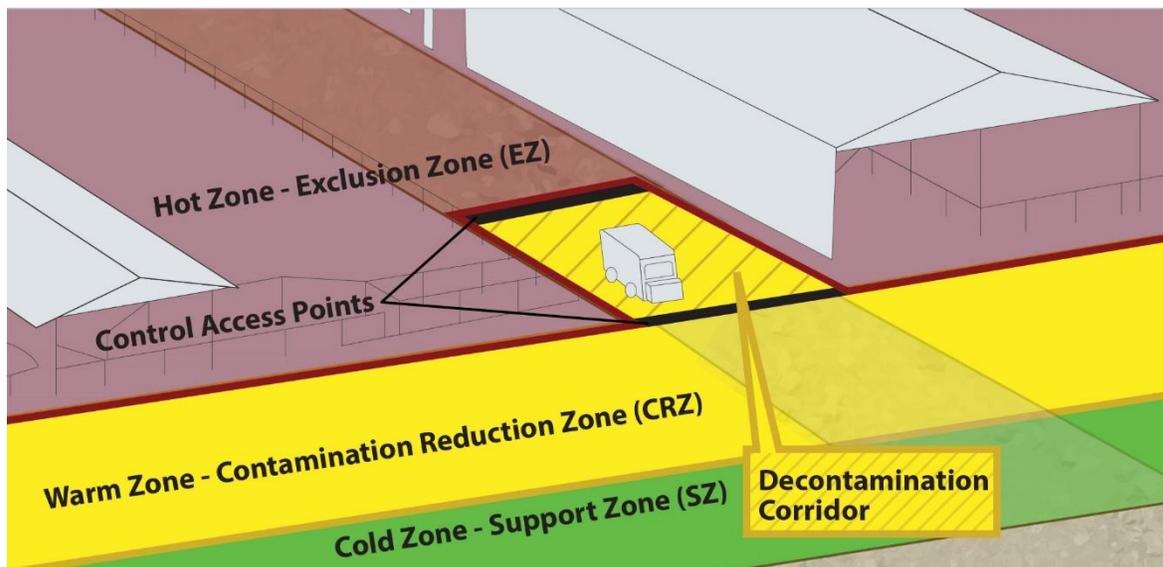
- Another high-risk area due to the potential for exposure to pathogens and chemical disinfectants. Access to this area is strictly limited and tightly controlled.
- All personnel in the Warm Zone must wear appropriate PPE.
- Entry and exit occur through designated control access points in the Decontamination Corridor.

The Decontamination (Decon) Corridor

- A designated area within the Warm Zone that controls movement (entry and exit) between the Hot Zone and the Cold Zone.
- Control Access Points are located at each end of the corridor.
- Any item leaving the Hot Zone, including PPE, must be thoroughly disinfected or discarded in a biosecure manner.

The Cold Zone or Support Zone (SZ)

- The Cold Zone is the clean uncontaminated area of the site. Responders should not be exposed to hazardous conditions in this area.
- It is often the planning and staging area where administrative, clerical, and other support staff are based.
- Responders that need to enter the Hot Zone will don (put on) PPE in the Cold Zone.



Additional [Just-In-Time training resources](#) can be found on the **CFSPH website**.

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