

# Human Health Issues Related to Petting Zoos and Fairs: How to Manage the Inherent Risks

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## Why Are We Here Today?

- Build relationships
- Corn maze, hayride, corn pit safety
- Working farm safety issues
- Human-animal interactions best practices
  - Discuss inherent risks
  - Managing those risks
  - Specific recommendations
- Provide resources
- Answer questions



## Corn Maze Safety

- Signs posted indicating entrance & maze rules-- including no smoking!!
- Parking lots & roads  $\geq$  75 feet away
- Local fire department knows size & location of maze
- Method for guests to communicate with employees (i.e. flags/cell phones)
- Elevated platform for employees to monitor maze
- Kids <12 with an adult



[www.safeagritourism.com](http://www.safeagritourism.com)

## Hayride Safety

- Before each ride inspect:
  - Wagon for loose boards, sharp edges, exposed nails/screws
  - Harnesses, hitches, & chains
- Pull only one wagon at a time
- Routes should not cross public roads or highways
- Guests board only after wagon hitched
- No children riding up front with driver



[www.safeagritourism.com](http://www.safeagritourism.com)

## Corn Pits

Are not recommended because...

- Corn and other small grains are a choking hazard for young children
- Potential allergy/asthma hazard
- Perfect size to stick up nose and in ears
- Provides habitat for rodents, snakes, and other animals



[www.safeagritourism.com](http://www.safeagritourism.com)

## Farming is a High Risk Occupation

- Agriculture is one of the most dangerous U.S. industries
- Leading cause of death is tractor rollovers
- Agricultural injuries more severe than non-agricultural injuries



[www.pressdemocrat.com](http://www.pressdemocrat.com)

## Working Farm Safety Issues: Farm Machinery & Environment

- Farm Machinery
  - Tractors, combines, front loaders, wagons, grain carts, trucks, ATVs, etc.
  - Falls
  - Pinch/crush injuries from moving parts
  - Entanglement in power take offs or drive belts
- Farm Environment
  - Electric fences
  - Grain bins
  - Silos
  - Manure pits
  - Haymows

[www.safeagritourism.com](http://www.safeagritourism.com)

## Working Farm Safety Issues: Prevention

- Do not allow visitors to explore the farm unattended
- Do not operate farm machinery near visitors
- Buckets down & keys removed when machines not in use
- Unsafe equipment stored in locked area



[www.safeagritourism.com](http://www.safeagritourism.com)

For more Information and Resources Please Visit  
the Integrating Safety into Agritourism Website at:

[www.safeagritourism.com](http://www.safeagritourism.com)

**Integrating Safety into Agritourism**

Home Walkthroughs • Commission • Insurance • Checklists • Resources • About

### Agritourism Safety

Agritourism – activities that bring visitors to a farm or ranch – is seen more often today than ever before. Types of agritourism operations vary: corn mazes, pumpkin patches, and your own operation, kids, parties, and more.

As agritourism continues to grow in popularity, implementing safety strategies to help maximize fun and maximize liability is increasingly important. This website provides tools and resources that can assist and educate.

To help keep visitors safe, use these walkthroughs, checklists and resources to implement safety best practices. It's easy and fun. For additional tips on getting the best out of this site, please review [Tips to Use This Site](#).

**Learn more about safety on farms**

For additional information on keeping children safe on farms, visit the [National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety](#) website.

**WALKTHROUGHS**

**Educate**

Interactive "walkthrough" use photos to contrast improper practices with best practices and guidelines. The walkthroughs help you learn what hazards to look for and how to identify them.

**CHECKLISTS**

**Identify**

Checklists can be printed and used to conduct systematic walkthroughs on a farm. Considering the checklist identifies and documents safety issues and hazards on the farm.

**RESOURCES**

**Address**

The resource page is loaded with signs, graphics, tags and other practical, ready-to-use items, providing the tools needed to address the safety issues found by using the checklist.

**National Children's Center**  
for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety

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Created by: (Name Redacted) / (Name Redacted)

Will your  
operation have  
animals?



## USDA Licensing- Do You Need a License?

### You need a license if:

- Animals are part of the agritourism attraction
- Contact with animals is purposeful
- Petting or feeding of animals occurs

### You don't need a license if:

- Animals are working or food animals
- Contact with animals is incidental and agriculture based, or
- Agricultural or veterinary skills taught

## What Type of License Might You Need?

- USDA Animal Care is licensing agency
- Exhibitors license is required for:
  - Domestic and exotic animals
- Pre-license process can take several months- don't wait until the last minute!
- Yearly inspections
- Visit the USDA Animal Care website:
  - [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov)
  - Click on Animal Welfare
- Contact the Regional Office at: 919-855-7100



### Situation

You own a dairy farm and occasionally give tours to school groups. When the students are in the calf rearing area learning about calf care, they sometimes reach out and pet a calf.

Do you need a USDA exhibitor's license?

### Situation

You run a crop farm and have a pumpkin patch open in the fall with a corn maze, hot dog stand, 50 head of feeder cattle in a dry lot, and 10 goats. The goats are brought in from a friend's farm just for pumpkin season for the kids to play with.

Do you need a USDA exhibitor's license?

## Why Should we Interact with Farm Animals?

Today most people don't live on or visit farms. Agricultural exhibits that include animals teach people about farm life

People can learn about:

- Living or working on a farm
- Where their food comes from
- Animal behavior
- The human-animal bond



## Contact with Animals Comes with Risks

- Injury risk

Animals can be unpredictable. Injuries more common in children because of their size and behavior. Injuries include being stepped on, pushed over, pinned, kicked, scratched, or bitten

- Disease risk

Zoonotic diseases are infectious diseases that people can get from animals, or that animals can get from people. Many of these may sound familiar, such as *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, influenza, ringworm

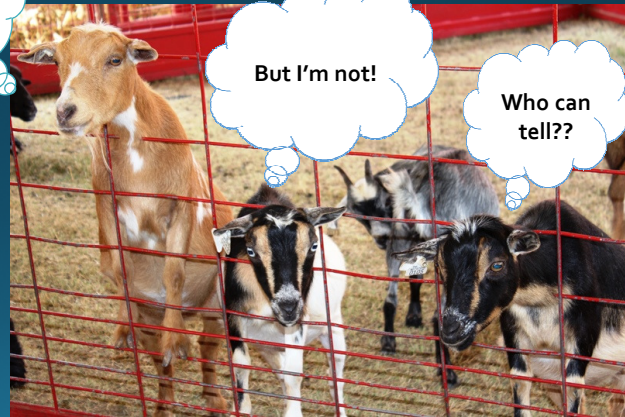




## Diseases – How Do People Get Sick From Animals?

- Healthy animals can carry germs
- These germs are normal for the animal & don't cause illness
- We can't tell by looking which animals might have these germs

I'm shedding germs.



## How Do People Get Sick From Animals?



- Germs are present in animal feces
- Germs spread to the animal's fur and skin & its environment
- People touch the animals or the environment & then accidentally get germs in their mouths
- This is called the fecal-oral transmission route
- Accidental ingestion of an animal's germs can be direct or indirect

## Direct Animal Contact

- Direct contact is exactly what it sounds like: people touch animals directly with their hands
- People then accidentally transfer the germs to their mouths



## Indirect Animal Contact

- Indirect contact occurs when hands or mouth come into contact with contaminated surfaces, such as railings or animal bedding
- People then accidentally transfer the germs to their mouths





## City Kids vs. Farm Kids

- Visitors may be misled by the close contact they see between operators and their animals
- Most don't realize they are more likely to get sick. Farmers have often built up some protection against germs animals have. City kids have less protection and are more at risk for illness
- Both city kids and farm kids can become sick

## What Germs Make People Sick?

Pathogen	Animals that carry pathogen	Symptoms in people
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and other Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC)	Cattle, sheep, goats	Diarrhea, bloody stool, stomach cramps
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Cattle, sheep, goats, deer	Watery diarrhea, stomach cramps, vomiting, weight loss, loss of appetite
Salmonella	Poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs, reptiles	Diarrhea, stomach cramps, fever, vomiting
<i>Campylobacter</i>	Poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs	Diarrhea, stomach cramps, fever

## Why Should We Be Worried? Is This a Big Problem?

- *E. coli* O157:H7 infections cause Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS); a severe illness requiring hospitalization. 5% of HUS cases are fatal.
- Children <5 at higher risk of severe illness
- MDH investigates animal contact outbreaks every year; occur nationwide every year
- Little to no regulation or guidance for operators



## What Do These Outbreaks Mean for You?

- For an owner, an outbreak can have a significant impact on both finances & reputation
- The average hospitalization cost of an HUS case is \$200,000 but can be over \$1 million. The liability can be devastating
- Outbreaks often make the news & social media. Lawyers recruit for lawsuits

The collage includes several news snippets:

- ABC NEWS:** E. Coli Outbreak Tied to Minn. Pumpkin Farm's Petting Zoo. By Katie Maloney. Oct 26, 2013 11:40am.
- KARE 11:** Local pumpkin patch petting zoo linked to E. coli. 11:25 AM, Oct 26, 2013 | 3 comments.
- Food Poisoning Bulletin:** E. coli O157:H7 Outbreak at MN. October 26, 2013 by Linda Larsen • Leave a Comment. The Minnesota Department of Health is reporting that three people are ill with confirmed E. coli O157:H7 infections after contact with animals at Pumpkins' petting zoo in Dayton, MN. The three cases are all children, two ages 10 and 10, and one age 11. The child is hospitalized with hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), a serious complication of an E. coli infection. The others were not hospitalized. The children visited the farm on October 12 or 13, 2013, and became ill on October 15 or 16, 2013. The Department is following up with any groups that visited that farm to discover if anyone else has become ill. Two more people may be part of this outbreak, since they have reported symptoms consistent with E. coli O157:H7 infections and are being tested. That child is hospitalized with hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), a serious complication of an E. coli infection. The others were not hospitalized. The children visited the farm on October 12 or 13, 2013, and became ill on October 15 or 16, 2013. The Department is following up with any groups that visited that farm to discover if anyone else has become ill. Two more people may be part of this outbreak, since they have reported symptoms consistent with E. coli O157:H7 infections and are being tested. That child is hospitalized with hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), a serious complication of an E. coli infection. The others were not hospitalized. The children visited the farm on October 12 or 13, 2013, and became ill on October 15 or 16, 2013. The Department is following up with any groups that visited that farm to discover if anyone else has become ill. Two more people may be part of this outbreak, since they have reported symptoms consistent with E. coli O157:H7 infections and are being tested.
- Food Poisoning Bulletin:** E. coli Lawsuit: 5 Reasons You Should Sue Now
- Food Poisoning Bulletin:** Latest News: Largest Multi-State Food Poisoning Outbreaks of 2013 #1: Three Children with E. coli O157 Infections in MO; FDA Extending Comment Period on Truist Fall Disinfection; Largest Multi-State Food Poisoning Outbreaks of 2013 #2: Giant Eagle Recalls Chocolate Salties for Undeclared Peanuts.
- Food Poisoning Bulletin:** Contact Private Client attorneys about your food.



## Public Veterinary Medicine: Public Health

### Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2013

National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians Animal Contact Compendium Committee 2013

#### Preface

The Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings has been published by the NASPHV and CDC since 2005.<sup>1</sup> The compendium provides standardized recommendations for public health officials, veterinarians, animal venue operators, animal exhibitors, visitors to animal venues and exhibitors, and others concerned with control of disease and with minimizing health risks associated with animal contact in public settings. The report has undergone several revisions, and this document substantially updates information provided in the 2011 compendium.<sup>2</sup>

#### Introduction

Contact with animals in public settings (eg, fairs, educational farms, petting zoos, and schools) provides opportunities for entertainment and education. The NASPHV understands the positive benefits of human-animal contact. However, an inadequate understanding of disease transmission and animal behavior can increase the likelihood of infectious diseases, rabies exposures, injuries, and other health problems among visitors, especially children, in these settings. Zoonotic diseases (ie, zoonoses) are diseases transmitted between animals and humans. Of particular concern are instances in which zoonotic disease outbreaks result in numerous persons becoming ill. During 1991 through 2005, the number of enteric disease outbreaks associated with animals in public settings increased.<sup>3</sup> During 1996 through 2012, approximately 200 human infectious disease outbreaks involving animals in public settings were reported to the CDC. Such outbreaks have

ABBREVIATIONS	
HUS	Hemolytic-uremic syndrome
NASPHV	National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians
STEC	Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i>

substantial medical, public health, legal, and economic effects.

Although eliminating all risk from animal contacts is not possible, this report provides recommendations for minimizing associated disease and injury. The NASPHV recommends that local and state public health, agricultural, environmental, and wildlife agencies use these recommendations to establish their own guidelines or regulations for reducing the risk for disease from human-animal contact in public settings. Public contact with animals is permitted in numerous types of venues (eg, animal displays, petting zoos, animal swap meets, pet stores, feed stores, zoological institutions, nature parks, circuses, carnivals, educational farms, livestock-birthing exhibits, agricultural fairs, child-care facilities or schools, camps, agritourism venues, and live animal markets) and other situations (eg, wildlife-photo opportunities). Managers of these venues should use the information in this report in consultation with veterinarians, public health officials, or other professionals to reduce risks for disease transmission.

Guidelines to reduce risks for disease from animals in health-care facilities, veterinary facilities, and various other occupational settings and from service animals (eg, therapy dogs) have been developed.<sup>4</sup> Although not specifically addressed here, the general principles

The NASPHV Animal Contact Compendium Committee: Kirk E. Smith, DVM, PhD, (Co-Chair), Minnesota Department of Health, 625 Robert St N, Saint Paul, MN 55105; John P. Dunn, DVM, PhD, (Co-Chair), Minnesota Department of Health, 625 5th St N, Nashville, TN 37243; Linda Casadevall, DVM, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, 3601 C St, Anchorage, AK 99507; Russell Daly, DVM, Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007; and Ron Weber, DVM, Washington State Department of Health, PO Box 47855, Olympia, WA 98504. Consultants to the Committee: Lacey Haron Johnson, MS, DVM, DPHI, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333; Karen Beck, DVM, PhD, North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 210 Williams St, Raleigh, NC 27601; Mark J. Gallo, International Association of Fairs and Expositions, 30011 Cano, Springfield, MO 65802; Alan Hoage, DVM, USDA, 4700 River Rd, Riverside Park, MD 20737; Christine Huber, MD, Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, Idaho Division of Public Health, 450 W State St, Boise, ID 83720; Thomas Hargrett, DVM, American Association of Equine Veterinarians, Kibbey Center, Room 133, 2471 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843; Thomas P. Meacham, DVM, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, 9803 Calverville Rd, Ste 710, Silver Spring, MD 20903; and Kendra Sautter, DVM, AVMA Council on Public Health and Regulatory Veterinary Medicine, 1831 N Meacham Rd, Schaumburg, IL 60173.

This article has not undergone peer review; opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the AVMA. Address correspondence to Dr. Smith (kirk.smith@state.mn.us).

# Animal Exhibit Facility Design

## Every Venue Should Have Three Areas

- 1. Non-animal areas**  
No animals are on display here



- 2. Transition areas**  
Located at the entrances and exits to animal areas



- 3. Animal areas**  
Animal contact is possible or encouraged



## 1. Non-animal Area

- Everything except animal area
- **NO** animals displayed
- Store, prepare, serve and consume foods only in this area
- Handwashing facilities & signs should be located where foods & beverages are served



## 2. Transition Areas

- Zones at entrance & exit of the animal contact area
- May seem unnecessary, but are critical in minimizing risk
- Transition zones help establish a 1-way flow of traffic; separate entrance and exit points
- Entrance zones:
  - Focus on education of visitors
  - Regulate traffic flow
- Exit zones:
  - Focus on handwashing

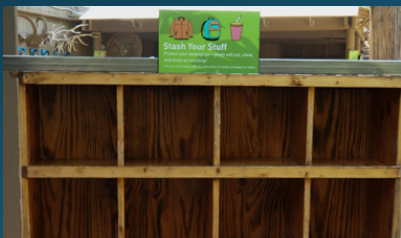


## Entrance Transition



- Main focus should be education

- Signs
- Staff members to educate, monitor for prohibited items, answer questions, and regulate traffic flow
- Storage for strollers, wagons, diaper bags, food and drink



## Exit Transition

- Main focus should be handwashing
- Signage to instruct visitors to wash hands & provide directions if sinks are not located within the transition zone
- Staff members should be present to encourage proper handwashing





### 3. Animal Areas

- Where animals are exhibited & visitors interact with them
- Contact with animals through a fence; no visitors in pens
- Prevent physical contact with higher risk animals
  - Calves, poultry, reptiles, amphibians
- Don't exhibit ill animals
  - Remove animals with scours immediately
- Keep food and beverages out
- Waste management considerations



### Animal - Visitor Interactions

Visitors should pet animals only through or over barriers



This reduces the potential for contamination & injury

## Animal - Visitor Interactions

People love to be inside the pen with animals, but it greatly increases the chance of getting manure on clothes, shoes, or hands. The risk of injury increases as well



## Animal Care and Management

## Animal Care and Management

- Carefully choosing the types of animals at your venue can reduce the possibility of disease & injury
- Some species or ages of animals are more likely to carry germs. This means they are riskier for some people. Please see the table on the next slide



## Different groups of people have different levels of risk

Human age and health status →	Healthy adults and children 5-18 years old	Children under 5 years old, adults over 65 years old, pregnant women, and immunocompromised persons
↓ Animal species	<p>Sheep, horses, ponies, alpacas, llamas, deer, pigs, goats</p> <p>Normal levels of risks, use standard prevention measures</p>	<p>Increased level of risk, consider no contact or be extra-careful with prevention</p>
<p>Pre-weaned calves, chicks, other poultry, reptiles, amphibians</p>	<p>Increased level of risk, be extra-careful with prevention</p>	<p>Highest risk level, recommend <b>NO CONTACT</b></p>

## Animal Care



- Don't include animals that have a known infection with a zoonotic disease
- Don't include animals from herds with a recent history of abortion, diarrhea, respiratory or skin disease
- Minimize stress and overcrowding
- Monitor animals daily for signs of illness or injury
- Remove sick or injured animals promptly, especially those with diarrhea/scours. These animals shed more germs

## Cleaning and Disinfection

Cleaning & disinfection are two separate processes. Both must be done to remove germs

What to clean & disinfect?

- Surfaces in the animal area that visitors can touch, such as railings & barriers

When to clean & disinfect?

- Daily
- When manure or visible debris is noticed



## Cleaning and Disinfection

### How to clean & disinfect?

- For cleaning, use water and a good detergent
- For disinfection after cleaning:
  - Bleach, in a 1:32 dilution, is very good. (Use 1/2 cup bleach to 1 gallon of water.)
  - or
  - Disinfection products, such as quaternary ammonium
- First surfaces should be cleaned to remove visible debris/feces.
- Then apply disinfectant & allow to dry rather than wipe off
- Consider your animals! You don't want them to inhale strong fumes



## Animal Feed and Water

- If allowing feeding be creative to minimize human-animal contact!
- One Minnesota exhibitor created PVC pipes that extend from visitor side to animal side



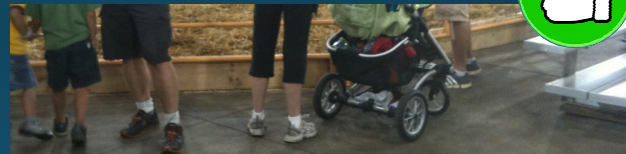
## Waste Management

- Remove manure & soiled bedding as soon as it is noticed
- Store animal manure away from the public. Consider rainfall, and prevent run-off from seeping into foot traffic areas
- Store pitchforks, shovels, front-loaders in areas not accessible to the public
- Avoid moving manure & soiled bedding through the non-animal area & transition areas. If not possible, use methods that prevent spillage
- Remember, we don't want the public to have contact with manure!



## Walkways and Floors

- Walkways and floors should be kept free of manure and bedding
- Use solid bottom barriers → to keep manure and bedding from spreading into the walkways



- When no barriers are present, bedding & manure can easily contaminate shoes & clothing & be tracked home or grabbed by children

## Education of Staff and Visitors

### Staff Training

You should know about illnesses & injuries that could result from the animals you work with



#### Reminders:

- Most germs from animals cause vomiting & diarrhea. People usually recover, but some may need hospitalization
- There are other diseases people can get, like influenza or ringworm
- Injuries, like bites or being knocked over, can happen easily

## Main Messages You Should Understand

- Healthy animals can carry germs that may make people sick; these illnesses are sometimes very serious
- Visitors can get germs on their hands, clothes, bags, or strollers through direct or indirect contact with animals or their environment
- People accidentally put these germs in their mouth, via eating, drinking or hand-to-mouth contact
- Handwashing is the best prevention; most germs can be removed
- Visitors should wash & dry hands even if they didn't touch animals

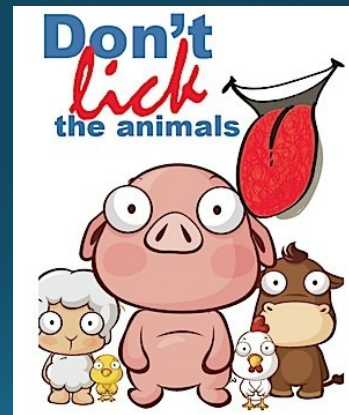


## Visitor Education and Signage

The two best ways to educate people



Verbal education from your staff



Well placed and effective signs



## Verbal Education from Staff to Visitors

- Staff should be actively engaged with visitors. Education becomes a natural conversation and is much more effective than signs alone



## Partnership Between Staff and Visitors

Both parents and staff should supervise children to prevent potentially dangerous behaviors

- Watch interactions between children and animals to make sure they are safe. Remind visitors that animals can cause injuries
- Prevent children from sitting or playing on the ground within the animal area
- Discourage hand-to-mouth activities such as thumb-sucking or pacifiers
- Limit contact with manure or soiled bedding

**Remember, Visitors Don't Understand the Risks**



**Your responsibility is to educate as much as possible**

**What is the Number One  
Way to Prevent Illness?**

**Handwashing!**

## Handwashing

- Handwashing is the best prevention step visitors can take to reduce their risk of getting sick!
- Key points to improve hand hygiene:
  - Verbal reminders from staff
  - Large signs with prominent messages
  - Staff at the exit area
  - Convenient, clean & close facilities
  - Adequate running water with soap & paper towels



## Location of Handwashing Stations

- Position handwashing stations at exit within traffic flow to maximize usage
- Also have stations located in food concession areas
- Independent handwashing stations that are located away from bathrooms can help families supervise children washing



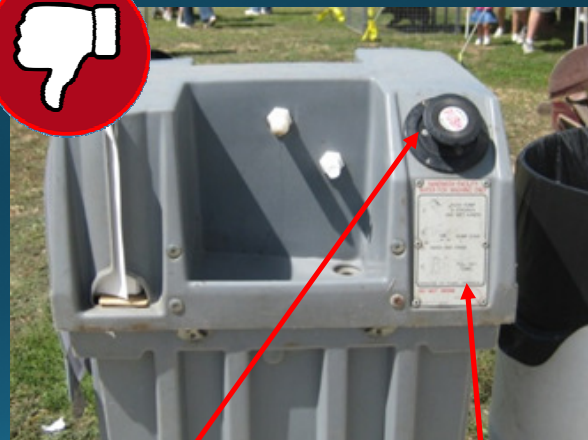
## Type and Design

- Stations should be accessible to children, adults & those with disabilities
- They should be low enough to reach or equipped with a stool



## Type and Design

- Easy to use sinks or stations are best. Complex or mysterious stations cause people to quickly give up without washing
- Stations should allow both hands to be free to wash. Don't use stations that require one hand holding a pump to get water



Hand pump!

Needs instructions!

## Notes About Hand Sanitizer

- Sanitizer has a place & can quickly eliminate some germs, but it is not effective against all germs
  - Doesn't work against *Cryptosporidium*
- Doesn't work if hands are visibly dirty
- Needs to contain 60% (or more) alcohol
- May be used until soap & water are available  
doesn't replace soap & water!



## Help with Handwashing Stations

- AGRI Minnesota Value Added Grant Program from MDA
  - Offers grants to individual farmers or businesses for improvements to their agritourism operation. Handwashing stations, construction costs for expansion, or season-extending facilities
  - Also available for other items that will add value to an agricultural operation
  - There are two application periods per year
  - [Grant program](#)



## Resources

### MDH's Upcoming Voluntary Certification Program

- New online program in development
- Can become a certified venue
- Will be live in 2017
- Voluntary; any venue encouraging human-animal interaction
- Stay tuned

# MDH Resources

**MDH** Minnesota Department of Health  
ZOOLOGIC DISEASES UNIT

### Agritourism Checklist

The best practices described below are based on the [Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings](#).  
If you are a petting zoo operator, please use this checklist as a tool to design and operate your petting zoo according to the national standards. If you are hiring a petting zoo, please use this checklist to evaluate potential vendors.

**Facility Design**

- Running water
- Accessible for children and persons with disabilities
- Plan in place for providing paper towels, soap, and water
- Hand sanitizer (should be used as a supplement to soap and water and does not replace soap and water for handwashing)
- Plan in place for providing hand sanitizer
- Fencing of animals only allowed over/through barriers (fences); visitors not allowed in pens
- No physical contact by the public with chicks, ducklings, reptiles, calves, or dangerous and exotic animals (e.g., primates, wolf pup)
- No transport of manure/soiled bedding through public areas
- Transition area at entrance between non-animal and animal areas
- Provide stroller and bag storage to keep items out of animal areas
- Transition area at exit as people leave animal space to non-animal space
- Place handwashing stations/guides near exit so visitors can't miss them

**Visitor Education**

- Educational messages in multiple formats (e.g., signs, videos, recorded messages, stickers, bracelets, interaction of staff and visitors, etc.)
- Signage in transition area at entrance
  - Animals can carry germs that can make people sick
  - No food or drink in animal areas
  - No hands-to-mouth activities in the animal area (i.e., drinking, eating, bottles, pacifiers)

## Have fun on the farm and stay healthy!

Even healthy, well cared for animals can have germs that can make people sick.

Keep food and drinks out of animal areas. This includes bottles, sippy cups, and pacifiers. You don't want to get germs on them.

**Wash your hands with soap and water.** Wash hands after visiting the animals and before eating. Don't just use hand sanitizer. It doesn't work against all germs.

Don't touch your mouth. That's how germs get in your body and make you sick.

**Wear appropriate clothing and shoes.** Such as sturdy shoes and clothes you can get dirty. When you get home, change your clothes and shoes and wash them.

Don't touch the farm equipment. Farm equipment can be dangerous. Stay with your group.

If you are pregnant, under age 5, over age 65, or have a compromised immune system, you are at higher risk for more serious infections.

**See you soon!**

MDH Minnesota Department of Health  
Zoonotic Diseases Unit  
1645 Hennepin Avenue, 10th Floor  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103  
Phone: 651.201.3434

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
POSTER ORDER FORM

**PREVENT DISEASE**

Wash Hands  
Properly  
After Visiting  
the Animals!

**PREVENT DISEASE**

Don't Touch  
Your Mouth  
After Visiting  
the Animals!

**PREVENT DISEASE**

Keep Food  
and Drinks  
Out of Animal  
Areas!

Please mail \_\_\_\_\_ food-trinkets and \_\_\_\_\_ how  
disease spreads/poster (at no charge) to:  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Please Fax To: Dennis Malby/Greiner 612-201-3740  
or email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mail To: Greiner  
Minnesota Department of Health  
Agri-Extension/Enterprise and -Control Section  
P.O. Box 107  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55104-0107  
Phone: 651-201-3434

[MDH Link](#)

# Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center (UMASH) Resources

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[UMASH Link](#)