



BOOST YOUR BIOSECURITY

Five Steps to Boost Your Biosecurity to Stop the Spread of African Swine Fever

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a viral disease and a serious threat to the North American pork industry. For years, producer groups, governments and swine health agencies have been working to monitor the risk and improve prevention protocols.

Biosecurity is our industry's first line of defense against ASF. People can spread diseases without knowing it. That's why everyone has a responsibility to understand and follow the best biosecurity measures to prevent this devastating disease from spreading or introducing it to their operations.

Increase cleaning and disinfecting



Reducing the spread of infection by cleaning and disinfecting everything that enters your farm property is essential. Chances are you've already got these biosecurity protocols in place, but here are a few reminders just in case.

- Make sure employees and visitors wear clean, dedicated boots and coveralls at all pig production facilities and farms
- Clean and disinfect all equipment and vehicles entering or leaving your farm site
- Anyone entering a barn should be required to shower in and out (where possible)

Know who and what is on your farm



Trucks and trailers carrying pigs from farm to farm can easily transmit this highly contagious virus unless proper protocols are followed every time. People can also be carriers, and while humans cannot get ASF, we can inadvertently carry it on clothing, boots, and equipment.

From producers and caregivers working in the barn, to veterinarians, feed delivery trucks and any other visitor, everyone has a role in heightening biosecurity to prevent ASF.

Protect your farm against African Swine Fever using these **5 steps to boost biosecurity in your operation**

1. Update and implement your biosecurity plan to protect against ASF

- People and trucks can easily spread ASF, so update your plan to include movement recording (for trucks and trailers, as well as people) to monitor the human element of disease transmission
- Make sure everyone who enters your farm property (workers and visitors) understand and follow any new restrictions and biosecurity protocols
- Provide biosecurity training to new workers or anyone on your farm

2. Restrict access

- Restrict entry to essential personnel only
- Implement farm entry and health screening questions (including travel to ASF-affected countries within the last seven days, travel to other hog operations and if employees have a fever) to control safe farm entry
- Install locks on barn doors and farm property gates and only authorized persons can enter
- Implement farm entry screening questions to provide automatic entry denials and downtime charts when necessary

3. Record all farm movements

- Record entry of trucks and people so that you can have the information available quickly
- Make sure visitor logbooks are detailed, complete and up to date
- Movement records should include all people, trucks and equipment entering and exiting your farm



4. Keep everyone informed

- Regular communication about disease and biosecurity updates will remind employees and farm visitors of the seriousness of ASF and their role in reducing your operation's risk of transmission
- Ensure your farm operation's communications and messaging can reach everyone instantly and upgrade your channels to an instant messaging service if necessary

5. Put your plan to the test

- Conduct an ASF response practice run with your farm's workers, caregivers, veterinarian and anyone else authorized to enter the property
- Run a trace-out report to test your reinforced approach to biosecurity to identify any holes, or areas for improvement
- Revisit your biosecurity plan until you are confident in your ASF preparedness