



VETERINARIANS  
**BIOSECURITY BASICS**

# SPREAD THE WORD TO STOP THE SPREAD OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Veterinarians, you play a crucial role in preventing African swine fever from wiping out America's pig population and devastating our pork industry. Work with pig owners and farm managers to review their biosecurity procedures and keep African swine fever away from their animals. Help them to:



## Update Their Biosecurity Plan and Start Ongoing Training for Personnel

- Assist each site's biosecurity manager to develop and update an enhanced written biosecurity plan.
- Help the biosecurity manager set up training for employees and visitors.
- Make sure each site communicates biosecurity measures in a language each person who enters the site can understand.



## Restrict Access to Production Sites

- Limit their site's entry points and protect each with lockable gates. Have them lock buildings when no one is present.
- Establish a perimeter buffer area (PBA) to serve as an outer barrier around buildings to limit movement of the virus near animals. Designate a clearly marked parking area outside the PBA. People and vehicles moving through PBA access points must follow cleaning, disinfection, and other biosecurity measures.



## Enhance Employee Biosecurity Practices

- Limit access only to people who are essential to the production site.
- Ensure everyone crossing the line of separation (LOS) arrives showered and wearing clean clothing and shoes. All people crossing that line should sign an agreement to follow the rules.
- Require those crossing a LOS access point to complete an entry logbook. Make sure the logbook is monitored and information is maintained.



## Ensure Strict Protocols for Animal Movement

- Make sure pigs and semen, if applicable, come from documented sources and are verified as free of foreign animal diseases. Even then, no other animals can be introduced onto the site for at least 7 days before moving animals to another pork production site with susceptible animals.
- Work with your clients on a contingency plan for interrupted animal movement. Animals leaving the production site can only move in one direction across any line of separation at one time.
- Make sure contaminated areas are cleaned and disinfected.



## Prevent Feed Contamination and Control Wildlife, Rodents, and Flies

- Ensure that grain and feed are delivered, stored, mixed, and fed in ways to prevent contamination. Encourage farmers to clean up and dispose of feed spills immediately to discourage wildlife.
- Make sure facilities are designed to prevent all animals, including birds, from coming into contact with pigs.
- Remind clients that rodent and fly control programs take effort, and everyone at their site needs to put the work in for them to be effective.



## Dispose of Carcasses and Manure Properly

- Put in place proper protocols for disposal of dead animals to avoid attracting wildlife, rodents, and other scavengers.
- Ensure rendering vehicles don't enter the PBA. Manure should be removed to prevent exposure of the herd to disease agents.
- Work with clients on a plan to store manure onsite if it cannot be moved offsite as a result of an outbreak.



Veterinarians are the front line of defense against African swine fever. Visit the USDA website at [www.aphis.usda.gov/ProtectOurPigs](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ProtectOurPigs) for all the biosecurity best practices and control measures to help people keep their pigs safe. Their livelihoods depend on it.

