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## **[Example] Small Farm Biosecurity Plan**

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*[Editor's Note: This is only one example of a biosecurity plan for small-scale pig operations in one region and may be used as a template. It is unlikely that all measures will be practical or appropriate for your context and should therefore be adapted according to the needs and priorities of your farm. It is recommended that the adoption of any such farm plan be the result of farm-wide discussions with your team for maximum buy-in, understanding, and practicality.]*

Farm Name: The Happy Pig Farm

Date of Plan Preparation: May 24, 2021

Farm Manager: Somchai Noon

Farm Manager Contact Info: 082-345-6758

Annual Farm Biosecurity Plan Review (all staff): May 24, 2022

All farm staff have been made aware of the Farm Biosecurity Plan and have been briefed on its contents:

YES  NO Date:

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### Objective:

To prevent the spread of the African Swine Fever Virus (ASFV) onto the Happy Pig Farm and maintain an ASFV-free production zone for the benefit of animals and the staff that work with them.

### Identified Avenues of Potential Spread:

- People,
- Pigs,
- Production Practices,
- Feeds & Supplies,
- Waste Material

### Plan of Action:

#### PEOPLE

Source	Risk Potential	Plan of Action
Farm Staff	Staff run the risk of spreading ASFV and infected material after visiting their home villages and other partner farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All staff should be trained &amp; made aware of Farm Biosecurity Plan, with regular follow-ups scheduled</li><li>• Identify designated staff for pig production tasks</li><li>• Pig production staff must change into designated boots and coveralls when working within pig production areas</li><li>• Staff entering pig production areas must walk through disinfectant foot bath</li></ul>
Visitors	Visitors can unknowingly spread the ASFV through infected materials and are likely coming from unknown locations and/or farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limit points of entry to the farm</li><li>• Restrict access to pig pens and production areas</li><li>• Visitors must change into boots and coveralls provided by the farm IF access is necessary</li><li>• Any visitor entering pig production areas must walk through disinfectant foot bath</li></ul>
Outside Vendors	Whenever possible, vendors must be treated as visitors with limited access onto the farm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Delivery zone should be designated and separate from pig production areas</li><li>• Clear signage for on-farm deliveries</li></ul>

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## PIGS

Source	Risk Potential	Plan of Action
New Pigs	Pig-to-pig transmission remains one of the highest potential risks of spread and should be mitigated at all costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new pigs allowed on the farm</li> <li>The only pigs on the farm should come from on-farm breeding and/or through artificial insemination</li> <li>IF a new pig must be introduced onto the farm it should be isolated and quarantined for 30 days first</li> </ul>
Outside Pigs	In some cases, neighboring pigs and/or wild pigs may access the farm, bringing the ASFV virus with them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm perimeter fence should be maintained and checked regularly</li> <li>Additional fencing and exclusion should separate pig production areas from the rest of the farm</li> </ul>
Moving Pork Products off the Farm	Trucks and trailers used to transport pigs and products off the farm, to market or slaughterhouses, run the risk of bringing back infected material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles and equipment should be cleaned and disinfected upon return to the farm</li> </ul>

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## PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Source	Risk Potential	Plan of Action
Dedicated Equipment	Shared equipment increases the risk of spread of infection from less secure areas of the farm. To prevent cross-contamination, tools used within pig production areas should be separate from other farm equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy additional tools, buckets, hoses, etc. to be used only within pig production areas of the farm</li> </ul>
Equipment Hygiene	Tools can harbor contaminated soil, water, or pig fluids on them. To prevent cross-contamination, tools should be cleaned and disinfected regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify as a team how often tools and equipment should be cleaned/disinfected</li> </ul>
Semen & Artificial Insemination	ASFV spreads readily through animal fluids such as blood, saliva, and semen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semen should come from a reputable source and administered by a veterinarian or farm staff only</li> </ul>
Vehicles	Infected material may inadvertently travel on the wheels and undercarriages of vehicles coming from areas infected by ASFV .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles must pass through a disinfectant bath when entering the farm (preferably a disinfectant bath, followed by a trough of dry lime)</li> <li>Vehicles must be parked in designated areas on the farm, away from pig production areas Motorcycles and bicycles included</li> </ul>

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## FEEDS & SUPPLIES

Source	Risk Potential	Plan of Action
Feed Sources	Feeds can harbor ASFV, either in the feed ingredients or on the bags in which they are transported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feed materials should come from reputable sources</li> <li>Increase the amount of feed materials grown on the farm to avoid purchasing outside materials</li> </ul>
Feeding Food Scraps	Food scraps can be a source of contaminated material, coming from unknown sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding food scraps ("swill" feeding) should be limited if possible; It should be avoided unless food has been cooked at 70°C for at least 30 minutes</li> <li>Pigs should never be fed pork products, as these can harbor ASFV for up to 100 days</li> </ul>
Bedding Material	Bedding material such as rice hulls can harbor ASFV, through the bedding material itself, or on the bags in which they come in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feed materials should come from reputable sources</li> <li>Increase the amount of bedding materials produced on the farm to avoid purchasing outside materials</li> </ul>
Storage Areas	Storage areas run the risk of harboring rodents that may spread pathogens from farm to farm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage areas should be kept clean, with feed and bedding materials stored properly</li> <li>Traps should be set to keep a rodent-free area</li> </ul>

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## WASTE MATERIAL

Source	Risk Potential	Plan of Action
Manure Management	Pig manure can harbor ASFV for 10-14 days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid passing pathogens on to farms downstream, manure waste should be trapped and stored on site, and composted or treated</li> </ul>
Water Management	Pathogens can very quickly spread through water, especially if contaminated by run-off from other farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pigs should not have access to water from canals, or other bodies of water where ASFV could have entered</li> <li>Prevent pigs from being able to drink wastewater of any kind</li> <li>Drinking water may be chlorinated if at risk of being contaminated</li> </ul>

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### **Follow-Up:**

*Plan should be revisited periodically (quarterly recommended) and review of plan with all staff should be conducted.*

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### **Notes:**

- Remember that sunlight and dry conditions kill the virus, while shaded and moist conditions allow it to thrive.
- All disinfectants require time to kill ASFV because it is so densely encapsulated (like an onion). The virus is inactivated by high pH and low pH (<4 and >11). Several of the disinfectants are good—they require contact time.
  - Various disinfectants are effective: chlorine, iodine, formalin, and caustic soda (lye; NaOH) are all effective. See Disinfectants for Use Against ASFV (<https://rr-asia.oie.int/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/4-disinfectants.pdf>) resource for more information.
- Foot baths are difficult to keep clean and need to be changed daily to remain effective.
  - It is recommended (because of cost) that footbaths be filled with a concentrated bleach solution (8 oz per gallon of water) and then have a dry pan of lime to step into with wet boots; both are relatively cheap and will work if kept clean and fresh.
- Vehicle and bicycle tires do not stay in the tire baths long enough to do the trick –and easily become contaminated. If possible, wash tires and then have vehicles drive through dry lime. The lime area needs to be long enough for the whole circumference of the tire to be exposed to the lime.