

Pig biosecurity management plan:

Information guide

An information tool to assist you with developing your biosecurity management plan (BMP). This guide provides:

- Reasoning for implementing a biosecurity practice, and
- A description or list of activities, documents or processes that could be followed to adequately meet requirements for each biosecurity practice.

The list of activities, documents, and processes have been developed in collaboration with the pork industry, pig producers, and pig veterinary specialists. The information in this guide seeks to provide advice about pig keeping requirements, biosecurity and pig health management, understanding production systems and situations will vary.

1

Stock purchase

Have procedures in place to ensure incoming pigs do not introduce disease.

2

Good pig health practices

Monitor the health of your stock. Keep a record of treatments and losses.

3

Work with your vet

Develop a health plan. Seek veterinary assistance for any sick pigs.

4

Visitors

Display biosecurity signage. Keep a visitor record. Provide visitors with clean boots and outerwear. Wash and dry hands. Disinfect tools and equipment.

5

Feed

Beware of contaminated feed. Use approved feed ingredients only.

People food is NOT pig food.

6

Pig transport

Wash pig transport between loads. Manage pig movements to avoid contamination. Complete a PigPass NVD.

7

Feral animals, pests and waste

Prevent access of domestic pigs to feral pigs and waste sites. Control pests.

8

Other livestock

House pigs separately to other livestock. Do not allow cattle and sheep to access pig feed.



If you notice unusual disease symptoms, abnormal behaviour, unexpected deaths or suspect an emergency animal disease in your pigs, immediately call your veterinarian, stock inspector or the **Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline** on **1800 675 888**.

EMERGENCY ANIMAL
DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE
1800 675 888

Pig Biosecurity Management Plan information guide

The following information guide provides reasoning (in *italics*) on why a biosecurity “item” has been included in the biosecurity management plan checklist or template.

For most biosecurity “items”, there will be a description or list of activities, documents or processes that could be followed to adequately meet the requirements for that “item”.

For APIQ certification compliance requirements, please refer to the APIQ Standards available at <http://www.apiq.com.au/>

Glossary:

Biosecurity Management Plan is a document that outlines the measures put in place to mitigate the risks of pests and diseases on your property.

Biosecurity Management Area is the part, parts of, or whole area of a place to which the biosecurity management plan may apply. In practice, the management area could be your whole property, or a part of your property (e.g. a particular shed, paddock or other facility). The management area should be clearly defined - preferably with maps - in your biosecurity management plan.

Clean Areas or Zones are where pigs are housed or handled, and access is restricted.

Dirty Areas or Zones are those that surround the ‘CLEAN’ areas with free movement of people, vehicles and machinery. Dirty areas have the potential to be contaminated with pathogens that are to be kept out of pig areas.

Controlled Entry Point is a visually defined entry point(s) through which traffic (such as workers, visitors, equipment and vehicles) enters clean areas.

Prohibited Pig Feed or Swill includes meat, bone, blood, offal, hide from a mammal or anything that comes into contact with these. You must not feed or allow any pigs access to:

- meat (raw, cooked or processed), bone, blood, offal or hides
- food or table scraps that contain meat, meat products or have been in contact with meat or any of these
- household, commercial and industrial food wastes include restaurant food and discarded cooking oils
- illegally imported dairy products
- anything that has been in contact with these through collection, storage or transport particularly contaminated bins or containers such as take – away food containers
- mammalian carcasses

Restricted Animal Material (RAM) includes a wider range of animal material, and includes all vertebrate animal material from mammals, fish and birds such as meat, fish, feather, bone or blood meal, eggs, pet foods. Gelatine, milk and milk products and tallows including cooking oils that have been treated to comply with a specified standard are exempt from the ban. You must not feed any vertebrate animal material to ruminants, which includes cattle, sheep, goats, deer, camels and camelids (alpacas). This also means you must prevent access to vertebrate animal material by ruminants unless it is not reasonable or practical (for example, stock licking each other, cow eating its placenta.)

Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g. photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), or using an app that stamps on date and time. Example template – See [LINK](#).

1.0 Pig Health

Do you

1.1	Monitor the health and welfare of your pigs daily?	<p><i>It is important to recognise signs of disease to maintain a healthy herd and to allow you to respond quickly if unfamiliar or unexpected signs of ill health occur.</i></p> <p>List activities and systems to monitor stock health, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How often checks are made?• Who checks the pigs?• How you check the health of your pigs – what do you do?• What do you do if you identify sick or injured pigs? <p>How are checks recorded?</p> <p>NB. Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g. photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), using an app that stamps on date and time.</p>
1.2	Have procedures in place for incoming pigs to ensure they do not introduce disease?	<p><i>Live pigs represent the greatest risk for disease introduction to your existing pigs</i></p> <p>Describe the pre-purchase, purchase and post-arrival processes you apply for new pigs. Describe how you manage new pigs on arrival to your farm to ensure the risk of disease introduction to your existing pigs is minimised.</p> <p>Procedures should preferably be developed in consultation with a private or Government veterinarian. Below are some recommendations of things you might consider:</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quarantine/isolate incoming pigs prior to introduction to pigs already on your farm to allow time for clinical signs of diseases of concern to show if present. The length of quarantine/isolation should be 30 days or as agreed with your veterinarian.• Source new pigs from a quality-assured supplier.• Source new pigs from the same, known source rather than from multiple or unknown sources.• Request that a health declaration authorised by a veterinarian is provided with purchased pigs,• Request a record of treatments including medications, vaccines and other chemicals administered for purchased pigs.<ul style="list-style-type: none">o A treatment record will inform withholding periods, indicate diseases that pigs have been vaccinated or treated for and when, and assist you to be informed about the health and ongoing health management of new pigs. <p>Maintain records of all incoming pigs including date of purchase, pig identification, pig source, veterinary or other documentation relating to their health status. Refer to the example template.</p>
1.3	Have procedures in place for incoming semen to ensure it does not introduce disease?	<p><i>Some diseases may be transmitted in semen, or on semen packaging.</i></p> <p>Describe the processes you apply to incoming semen. There are some recommendations below to help you think about what you might do.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purchase semen from a quality-assured supplier• Request a semen vendor declaration addressing health of the boars and including any chemical withholding periods that apply to the semen• Ensure semen transporter or delivery does not enter clean areas of your piggery and is preferably to a location away from your piggery.• Keep records of all matings using purchased semen
1.4	Identify and isolate (where possible) sick pigs from the main group?	<p><i>Identifying sick animals helps assist effective diagnosis, treatment and monitoring to maintain a healthy herd.</i></p> <p>How do you detect (look for) and identify sick pigs (e.g. with an ear tag, mark or other identifier)? What do you do with them? What information do you record?</p>
1.5	Seek veterinary assistance for any sick animals?	<p><i>Veterinarians are trained to diagnose, treat and help prevent disease and injury in pigs. They are also trained to detect and respond rapidly to signs of emergency diseases.</i></p> <p>Who does your piggery call when it needs advice on pig health, illness or injury, including treatments?</p>

<p>1.6 House all pigs in pens/sheds or separate paddocks to other livestock on the property?</p>	<p><i>Where different livestock species cohabit, it could mean your pigs have access to other animal carcasses, feed or faecal matter. This represents a disease risk for your pigs (e.g. influenza) or other livestock and may be illegal (swill feeding and RAM).</i></p> <p>Describe how pigs are housed separately to other livestock on your property</p>
<p>1.7 Keep records of vaccinations and treatments for your pigs?</p>	<p><i>Keeping a record of treatments helps identify out of the ordinary, e.g. unexpected or unfamiliar health issues. If treatments are unexplained and/or increase rapidly, call a veterinarian or the EAD hotline on 1800 675 888.</i></p> <p>Your records should include the date, pen number (if applicable), pig identification (e.g. individual identification, pig class, batch or location), number of pig/s treated, pig weight, treatment or vaccination given, dose, WHP or ESI information, reason for administering and response to treatment.</p> <p>Refer to the example template</p>
<p>1.8 Record deaths and illness and injury events, including their suspected cause?</p>	<p><i>Keeping a record of losses and ill health helps identify out of the ordinary health issues in your herd. If losses or ill health are unexplained and/or increase rapidly, call a veterinarian or the EAD hotline on 1800 675 888.</i></p> <p>Your records should include the date, number of pig/s, pig identification, age/weight and reason (or suspected reason) for death.</p> <p>Refer to the example template</p>

2.0 Pig Feed

Do you

2.1	And everyone who feeds your pigs understand what prohibited pig feed (SWILL) is?	<p><i>Prohibited pig feed includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meat (raw, cooked or processed), bone, blood, offal or hide derived from a mammal and• Anything that has contact with these materials• Illegally imported dairy products• Household, commercial or industrial food waste, including restaurant food and discarded cooking oils.
2.2	And everyone who feeds your pigs know not to feed prohibited pig feed (SWILL) to the pigs?	<p><i>It is illegal to feed, allow pigs access to or direct another person to feed swill to pigs.</i></p> <p>How do you ensure everyone who feeds your pig understands SWILL and does not feed swill? What information do you use to remind people of what SWILL is and the importance of not feeding it? Where do you keep this information? You could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Display a definition of SWILL in your piggery.• Do not allow pork products, including cooked or processed pork, to enter areas where pigs are housed or handled, or where pigs could otherwise access. <p>For more information on swill feeding, refer to https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/livestock/pigs/feeding-your-pigs/</p>
2.3	And everyone who feeds your pigs understand what restricted animal material (RAM) is?	<p><i>Restricted Animal Material (RAM) must not be fed to ruminant livestock species (e.g. cattle, sheep, goats or deer). RAM includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any material taken from a vertebrate animal other than tallow, gelatin, milk products or oils. It includes rendered products, such as blood meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, fish meal, poultry meal, feather meal, and compounded feeds made from these products.• Eggs are considered RAM and must not be fed to ruminants.
2.4	And everyone who feeds your pigs know not to feed pig feed and RAM to ruminants (e.g. cattle, sheep, goats, deer) as well?	<p><i>How do you ensure everyone who feeds your pig understands RAM and does not feed RAM to ruminant livestock species on your property? What information do you use to remind people of what RAM is and the importance of not feeding it to ruminants? Where do you keep this information? You might include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displaying a definition of RAM in your feed storage areas (e.g. a brochure from Animal Health Australia https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/download/1840/)• Housing your pigs separately to other livestock• Ensuring your pig feed is inaccessible to other livestock• Sealing your pig feed storage receptacles/silos/feeders to prevent accidental access by other livestock <p>For more information on the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban: https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/australian-ruminant-feed-ban/</p>
2.5	Have procedures in place to ensure clean and fresh drinking water is available?	<p><i>Contaminated water can transmit some diseases</i></p> <p>Describe the source of water you use for your pigs, and how it is delivered.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check pig watering points in pens or paddocks daily.• Water for drinking should not be co-located in wallowing areas (i.e. locate your watering points away from wallows)• Test your pigs' drinking water source 1-2x annually to ensure it is of suitable quality. There are water testing laboratories where this testing can be undertaken.
2.6	Restrict access of all livestock to carcasses, on-farm disposal sites and stock feed waste?	<p><i>Waste and animal carcasses could expose livestock to disease matter, restricted or prohibited material, and may be illegal (swill feeding and RAM).</i></p> <p>Describe how carcasses, general and other waste are managed to ensure all of your livestock (not just your pigs) are not able to access it. This might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removing carcasses promptly.• Ensuring farm disposal sites are inaccessible to all livestock on your property.• Cleaning feeders and disposing of waste or spilled feed.

<p>2.7 Inspect pig feed on delivery/ prior to feeding to pigs to ensure it is free from pests, damage and other visual contaminants?</p>	<p><i>It is important that feed is checked on arrival and meets quality expectations:</i></p> <p>Describe the processes you have in place to receive and check feed. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual inspections, checking for mould, that feed is dry and free of contaminants • Taking samples and having them tested or storing them in case you might test them later. • Reporting concerns of poor-quality feed to your supplier. • Removing and replacing poor-quality feed • Keeping feed storage facilities (e.g. silos) sealed • Maintaining accurate feed mixing and delivery records
<p>2.8 Buy pig feed or feed ingredients from a FeedSafe accredited supplier OR obtain a commodity vendor declaration that addresses biosecurity?</p>	<p><i>It is important to ensure that prohibited pig feed or feed that might otherwise impact pig health is not inadvertently supplied to or purchased for your pigs.</i></p> <p>List the types of feed used to feed your pigs, where it comes from and what declarations or assurances you receive with it.</p> <p>For more information on FeedSafe: www.feedsafe.com.au/faqs and FeedSafe Accredited Sites: www. feedsafe.com.au/feedsafe-accredited-sites</p>
<p>2.9 Keep records of feed fed to your pigs?</p> <p>Keep records of incoming feed?</p>	<p><i>Maintaining feed records is important to assist investigations in the event of a pig health issue.</i></p> <p>Records should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of delivery • Type of feed received • Supplier • Commodity Vendor Declaration <p>Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g. photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), using an app that stamps on date and time.</p>

3.0 Controlled Entry

Do you

3.1	Have biosecurity signage at all entry points to the piggery (or pig areas)?	<p><i>Biosecurity signs tell visitors you have a property biosecurity plan they need to comply with. This is the first step in protect your property from trespassers*. Legally you must have a sign displayed in order to access legal protections against trespassers.</i></p> <p>Describe where your biosecurity signs are (or include a photo of them or show their locations on your farm map). You should have signs at all entry points to your biosecurity management area.</p> <p>State regulated biosecurity gate sign templates:</p> <p>Queensland: www.daf.qld.gov.au/onfarmbiosecurity/farm-biosecurity-planning</p> <p>New South Wales: www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/your-role-in-biosecurity/primary-producers/biosecurity-management-plan</p> <p>Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania: www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/gate-signs/</p>
3.2	Have clean and dirty areas / zones in the biosecurity management area (production areas)?	<p><i>'CLEAN' areas are where pigs are housed or handled, and access is restricted. 'DIRTY' areas are those that surround the 'CLEAN' areas with free movement of people, vehicles and machinery. Dirty areas have the potential to be contaminated with pathogens. It is important to prevent contamination from DIRTY areas entering CLEAN areas in order to avoid transmitting diseases.</i></p> <p>If your answer is yes, show your CLEAN and DIRTY areas on your farm / piggery map and describe them in your plan. Describe how you restrict access to CLEAN areas. This might include using fences, gates, doors, chains or signage to demarcate or create a physical barrier.</p> <p>Make sure CLEAN and DIRTY areas are included on your farm map</p>
3.3	Control access to your piggery and pigs by visitors?	<p><i>Visitors can transmit disease on themselves, their clothes, boots, personal items and equipment.</i></p> <p>Explain here how access of visitors to your piggery and pigs is managed. This might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Having an authorisation or approval process for all visitors to your piggery• Ensuring visitors to your piggery are always accompanied by a member of your team while in your piggery• Ensuring doors and gates are kept closed, and when no one is at the piggery, also locked• Displaying biosecurity signage, directions and contact numbers outside your piggery for visitors.
3.4	Ask your visitors about contact with pigs and other animals in the previous 48 hours before coming to your piggery / property?	<p><i>Having no contact with pigs or other food-producing species for 48 hours will minimise the risk of disease introduction and spread.</i></p> <p><i>Contact with pigs means:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Touching a live or dead pig.</i>2. <i>Feeding a pig.</i>3. <i>Contact with body fluids from a live or dead pig, e.g. blood, faeces (poo), urine, semen.</i>4. <i>Being close or near to a live or dead pig – this may include many situations.</i> <p><i>Pigs includes commercial pigs, small holder pigs, pet pigs, show pigs, feral pigs and warthogs.</i></p> <p>Keep a visitor log with the names and contacts of all visitors to the piggery. Ask your visitors when and where they last had contact with pigs or other livestock/food-producing species and record this information on your visitor log.</p> <p>Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g. photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), using an app that stamps on date and time.</p>

<p>3.5 Ask your visitors if they have returned from overseas travel in the past 7 days and where they were?</p>	<p><i>Visitors and staff, their clothing, footwear, personal items and equipment returning from overseas travel may unknowingly be contaminated with disease-causing agents not present in Australia that could affect pig health.</i></p> <p>Describe your protocols for managing visitors or staff who have recently returned from overseas?</p> <p>Visitors and staff returning from overseas travel should be risk-assessed before entry to your farm. You should develop a plan in consultation with your private or government veterinarian.</p> <p>Visitors that have had contact with cloven-hoofed animals (pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, deer, camels) should be excluded from pig production areas for at least 48 hours upon return to Australia.</p>
<p>3.6 Have controlled entry points clearly signed in pig areas (where you change boots or wash hands)?</p>	<p><i>Clearly identifying and controlling entry points to your piggery helps ensure that entry requirements including handwashing, changing footwear and inspecting equipment always occur as they should. This helps reduce the risk of visitors or their footwear, clothing, personal items or equipment bringing disease into your piggery.</i></p> <p>Describe where your controlled entry points are, how they are easily identified and how they control entry. This may include prescribing entry requirements within the piggery from a dirty to a clean area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is entry is controlled (e.g. by a fence, gate, door)? • Are entry points are clearly signed? • What do visitors need to do before entry? • Are entry requirements clearly communicated?
<p>3.7 Ensure vehicles, drivers and equipment do not access pig production areas without approval?</p>	<p><i>Equipment and vehicles can introduce and spread disease causing agents. Where possible they should be confined to dirty areas until cleaned and disinfected.</i></p> <p>List your vehicle, driver, plant and equipment biosecurity controls. You might include things like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fences and gates restrict access • General deliveries are to a location away from the piggery, e.g. a house • Delivery drivers that must go to the piggery have been instructed regarding which parts of your property they may access
<p>3.8 Exclude feral pigs, pests and other livestock from your pigs / piggery?</p>	<p><i>Feral pigs, pests and other livestock are an important potential source of disease introduction.</i></p> <p>Explain how feral pigs, pests and other livestock are kept out (e.g. fencing), any plans, control programs.</p> <p>Explain how rodents (rats and mice) are managed, and how you manage potential rodenticide issues.</p> <p>Refer to the Australian Pork Rodenticide https://australianpork.com.au/sites/default/files/2021-06/Industry-Rodenticide-Stewardship-Plan-2019.pdf</p> <p>and poster https://australianpork.com.au/sites/default/files/2021-06/2018_POSTER_RodentManagement_Final.pdf</p>
<p>3.9 Manage or minimise feral animal and pest attractants on farm, such as farm disposal sites, carcass disposal areas or stock feed waste?</p>	<p><i>Managing farm waste helps minimise feral pig, pest animal and vermin activity. In turn this reduces disease risk to your pigs.</i></p> <p>Explain how you manage farm waste to reduce feral animal and pest access.</p> <p>Refer to the example template</p>

4.0 Transport

Do you

- 4.1** Keep records of pig movements into and out of the piggery?
- Understanding pig movement records onto and off your property will be essential in the event of a pig disease event. Tracing pig movements may help identify where disease may have come from, or where it may have spread to. All movements must be recorded to the PigPass online database within 48 hours. Records must be kept for minimum 3 years.*
- List the type of records you keep e.g. PigPass NVDs, internal transfer documents, health and other records.
- Records should include a date of purchase, pig identification, pig source, record of treatments including medications, vaccines and other chemicals administered to the pigs purchased; veterinary/other documentation relating to their health status, and how you managed them on arrival to ensure the risk of disease introduction was minimised (e.g. location and time period of quarantine/isolation before introduction to your existing pigs)
- Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g. photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), using an app that stamps on date and time.
- For more information about PigPass refer to <https://pigpass.australianpork.com.au/faq>
- You must keep PigPass NVD records of all purchased stock for up to 3 years
- You must upload all incoming movements into the online PigPass database within 2 working days of the movement occurring.
- Refer to https://pigpass.australianpork.com.au/images/pigpass/Moving_Pigs.jpg for tips on completing a PigPass NVD.
- 4.2** Brand or where applicable tag your pigs with an approved NLIS device prior to transport?
- All pigs must be identified with an approved National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) identifier before leaving your property for sale or slaughter. In states other than Queensland and South Australia pigs <25kg bodyweight must be ear tagged. Pigs >25kg bodyweight may be ear tagged or branded with a slap tattoo. In Queensland pigs <30kg must be ear tagged. In South Australia, pigs <25kg may be ear tagged or branded.*
- Explain how you identify your pigs prior to transport for sale.
- For pig identification guidelines, refer to www.australianpork.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/FACT-SHEET-Pig-Identification-Nov-2018.pdf or for pig movement requirements in your state, refer to <https://mintrac.com.au/page.asp?p=202>
- 4.3** Have procedures for outgoing pigs to ensure they are fit to load and to minimise the risk that they will spread disease?
- Pigs must only be loaded and transported if they are fit for the intended journey. A pig is not fit for a journey if it is:*
- Unable to walk on its own by bearing weight on all legs
 - Severely emaciated
 - Visibly dehydrated
 - Showing visible signs of severe injury or distress
 - Suffering from conditions that are likely to cause increased pain or distress during transport
 - Blind in both eyes, or
 - Known to be, or visually assessed to be near (more than 80 days pregnant) unless time off water and journey is less than 4 hours duration
- Only loading and transporting pigs that are fit for the intended journey reduces the chance that sick pigs that could spread disease from one location to another will be loaded and transported.
- Think about how you select and assess pigs for transport. Ensure you use the "Is it fit for the intended journey" as a guide. https://australianpork.com.au/sites/default/files/2021-06/2016_APL_Is_it_fit_for_the_intended_journey.pdf

<p>4.4 Wash transport vehicles and allow them to dry between loads</p>	<p><i>Vehicles are a potential source of disease spread on to your property. Vehicles transporting multiple stock types and/or for multiple properties may increase the risk of disease spread on to your property.</i></p> <p>Outline transport practices including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who transports your pigs? - Use own transport / use a transport company • Stock transportation – multiple species vs pig only • Truck wash and drying routine • Truck disinfection routine
<p>4.5 Restrict external drivers to loading areas?</p>	<p><i>Pigs or people moving from trucks or load out facilities back into the piggery can introduce and spread disease. Load out facilities should be designated part of the “dirty” area and efforts made to ensure that access back into the piggery is controlled.</i></p> <p>List how pig load out is handled to avoid pigs or people contaminating clean parts of the piggery.</p>

5.0 Hygiene

Do you

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| <p>5.1 Recommend or require farm workers and family members to be vaccinated for influenza viruses seasonally?</p> | <p><i>Some diseases can be transferred from people to pigs and vice versa. Pigs can be infected by human influenza viruses as well as swine influenza viruses and avian influenza viruses. If a pig is infected with influenza viruses from different species at the same time, there is the potential for mixing of influenza viruses, which may result in a new influenza virus emerging that may be of public or animal health concern.</i></p> |
| <p>5.2 Ensure staff or visitors that are sick with an infectious disease are not allowed in pig areas?</p> | <p>To mitigate the risk of your pigs being exposed to human influenza viruses, consider having a farm policy for staff and visitors recommending that they are vaccinated for influenza each year.</p> <p>You should also have a policy for staff and visitors that are showing signs of influenza including fever, cough, sore throat, headache, chills, muscle aches and fatigue. Arrangements should be made to avoid having them in the piggery until they have recovered. This includes people who live on the property.</p> |
| <p>5.3 Keep a record of visitors to your operation and their previous pig contact</p> | <p><i>Visitors can transmit disease from one property to another on themselves, their clothes, boots, their personal items and equipment.</i></p> <p>Your visitor record or log should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• date,• person's name and contact number,• vehicle registration number,• last contact with pigs (date, place),• showered since last pig contact (yes/no),• reason for visit and whether visiting pig areas. <p>Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g. photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), using an app that stamps on date and time.</p> <p>Refer to the example template.</p> |
| <p>5.4 Require visitors to wash their hands before/after entering pig areas?</p> | <p><i>Hand washing and wearing clothing that belongs to the property or has not been to another piggery will minimise the introduction and spread of pathogens from visitors to your pigs.</i></p> <p>Describe what systems you have in place for footwear, outerwear and handwashing for visitors.</p> |
| <p>5.5 Provide or require visitors to change outerwear (e.g. coveralls) and footwear before/after entering pig areas?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What clothing (outerwear) and footwear processes are visitors required to follow? You may, for example, require visitors to shower before changing into clothing and footwear that you supply.• Does clothing or footwear worn in the piggery ever leave the piggery? Clothing and footwear used in clean parts of your piggery should preferably remain there except in certain circumstances, e.g. to be laundered.• Where are your handwashing facilities for visitors? |
| <p>5.6 Clean and where practical, disinfect any machinery or equipment before it enters and leaves your piggery?</p> | <p><i>Objects which can be contaminated and carry disease are called fomites. Machinery and equipment can act as fomites and transmit disease to or from your piggery. Disinfecting items before and after using in pig areas helps minimise the risk of disease introduction and spread.</i></p> <p>Describe what you do to manage the risk of disease entering or leaving your piggery on machinery or equipment. You might</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only use your own machinery and equipment in your piggery• Not share your machinery and equipment with other farms• Clean items thoroughly with water and let them dry before entering your piggery, especially where they have been in another piggery• Clean and disinfect items before they enter your piggery, especially where they have been in another piggery• Clean items that leave your piggery before they go to another farm |

<p>5.7 Have procedures in place to manage effluent dispersal to minimize disease and weed spread?</p>	<p>Some disease-causing agents and weeds can survive in pig body fluids including effluent and slurry. Effluent is also RAM and therefore must not be accessible to ruminant livestock. A considered approach to effluent management could mitigate the spread of weed seeds and disease and access to RAM on site.</p> <p>Management practices you might apply may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and holding effluent/slurry on-site in e.g. ponds, ensuring none of your pigs or any ruminant livestock can access it. • Irrigating effluent onto your own property and ensuring none of your pigs or any ruminants can access it • Irrigating another property that does not have pigs on it and ensuring no ruminants can access it • Collecting and selling effluent as fertiliser or for fertiliser production
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6.0 Emergency Disease Management

Do you

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| <p>6.1 Make sure everyone on your farm or site knows to call your veterinarian or the Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Watch Hotline if you observe unusual signs of disease in your pigs?</p> | <p><i>Timely reporting of unusual signs of disease in your pigs is essential to diagnose disease, to reduce spread quickly, and to prevent an outbreak in your herd, local area or industry.</i></p> <p>List who you would call in a suspected pig disease emergency. This list should include but is not limited to your veterinarian or the Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline on 1800 675 888.</p> <p>In your plan also describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• what staff training you undertake to make sure everyone on your farm knows what to do if they observe unusual signs of disease.• any posters, written protocols or plans you have that outline what should be done. <p>where are any posters/protocols/plans kept, how often are they updated, how often are staff re-trained in them?</p> |
| <p>6.2 Display pig emergency contacts openly for easy access?</p> | <p><i>Having important information readily available helps you respond quickly and effectively if you need to.</i></p> <p>In your plan describe where the emergency contact numbers are located for your piggery. Emergency contacts may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline 1800 675 888• Your private veterinarian• Your local government veterinarian• Other emergency contacts including the police, fire/CFS, ambulance, doctor/hospital,• Other important piggery contacts including your feed supplier, pig transporter, abattoir, electrician and other contractors |
| <p>6.3 Have the capacity to hold pigs for at least 4-weeks if pig movements were not allowed?</p> | <p><i>In the event of an emergency pig disease, pig movements may be restricted. Potential impacts this may have on your piggery need to be considered including where you might hold extra pigs, how you might feed and water them, and how their health and welfare will be maintained.</i></p> <p>This planning might be challenging. You might not have an answer, and that is ok. The important thing is to think about what movement restrictions might mean for you and your pigs.</p> <p>Describe how you might hold pigs on-site, any facilities or resources you might need to assist you, and importantly any challenges you might face or support you might need. You might consider things like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening up pens so that pigs can spread out into spaces in laneways if they are housed indoors.• Could you construct some temporary pens outside?• Could you modify pen/paddock stocking rates temporarily to hold more pigs? |
| <p>6.4 Or your people have the capacity to humanely euthanise pigs on-site if required?</p> | <p><i>In the event of an emergency pig disease event, pigs may need to be euthanised for animal welfare or disease control reasons.</i></p> <p>This planning might be challenging. You might not have an answer, and that is ok. The important thing is to think about what, if any, capacity you have to euthanise your pigs if the need was ever to arise.</p> <p>Describe how pigs might be euthanised. You might consider different methods for different sizes or classes of pig (e.g. sows versus piglets), List what equipment, facilities and human resources you have available and/or what you think might be required. If you think you will need assistance from government or other people include this in your plan.</p> |

6.5 Have a system for disposing of carcasses if and when required?

In the event of an emergency pig disease event, pigs may need to be disposed of.

List your preferred method of disposal. Include whether it would be suitable for all or perhaps only some of the total stock in your piggery. List what equipment, facilities and human resources you have available for disposal and/or what you think might be required. If you think you will need assistance from government or other people include this in your plan. Identify any barriers e.g. proximity of neighbouring properties or water sources, environmental or other constraints.

This planning might be challenging. You might not have an answer, and that is ok.

Methods you might consider include:

- Deep burial
- Delivery to local refuse centre
- Composting (with/without carcass grinding)
- Incineration