

Manitoba Pork Council Biosecurity: Who Is Responsible?

*Biosecurity Presentation for
Keystone Agriculture Association*



Biosecurity Definition



Biosecurity is the process of keeping pathogens not currently in a production system out of a system. It can include PRRS (Porcine Reproductive Syndrome), TGE (Transmissible Gastro Enteritis), Salmonella, F18 E.coli and APP (Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia).

Some of the reportable diseases included: Foot and Mouth, Classical Swine Fever, Nipah Virus.

Threats



Animals

- Incoming animals
- Neighboring animals

Transportation

- Movement of animals to slaughter, from farm to farm.

People and Supplies

- Consultants (meter readers, electricians, sales persons, delivery persons, veterinarians, government agents)

Guide of Minimum Practices for Consultants



There are a few simple steps that consultants must take to help protect their clients and their livestock industry.

Call ahead and schedule an appointment



- Some livestock operations require appointments.
- Giving the farm advance notice will allow them to prepare for a visit.
- A pre-visit conversation will allow the opportunity to ask the producer which biosecurity practices you will be required to follow.
- Will allow producer to explain their biosecurity practices.

Minimize the number of farms visited in a single day



- Visiting fewer farms will decrease your exposure.
- If visiting multiple farms, inform each producer that you plan to visit other farms on the same day prior to your scheduled visit.
- Some operations will not allow visitors who have received visitors who have been in contact with other farms within a specified time (12-96 hours).
- 66% of hog operations required 24-hour “no swine contact”.
- Remember – Not all diseases are disease specific.

Adhere to all biosecurity requests and instructions provided by the farm



- Biosecurity protocols developed for individual farms and situations to prevent a devastating disease.
- Each farms may be different.
- Good reason for differences.

Wear clean (laundered) clothing or disposable coveralls



- Do not wear clothing that you have worn at other farms.
- If visiting more than one farm, change clothing.
- Designate clean area (Rubbermaid), and dirty area (Rubbermaid).

Wear clean and disinfected boots or disposable boots at all times.



- Put on boots before on before you step on the ground.
- Before you disinfect, remove all organic matter, because disinfectant is neutralized by organic mater.
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Avoid livestock housing area.



- If you don't need to visit the farms location, arrange to meet at an off farm site.
- Prioritize health status.
- Park vehicles far away.
- Avoid driving in a common area.

Avoid feed storage areas.



- Do not enter feed storage barns, silos, feed troughs.
- Mixing manure or any organic matter with potential feed source is a major risk of pathogen entering the facility.

Limit vehicle movement on the farm



- Park vehicles away from animal wastes and runoff.
- Park away from barn.
- Wash you vehicle prior to coming to the farm.
- Disinfect floor mats (Lysol), Wipe down steering wheel (Lysol wipes), clean hands (alcohol gel).

Wash and disinfect all tools or instruments before and after each visit.

- Clean instruments are a must.
- Have all papers in a Ziploc, have the Ziploc disinfected on the outside and remove papers just before entering the meeting room in the barn.

If you have visited a country with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, disinfect all clothing, wait at least 5 days.



- Foot-and-Mouth is extremely contagious.
- It remains in human throat and nasal passages for as long as 28 hours.

Use common sense and don't assume anything.



- Diseases spread by secretion, excretion, aerosol, transportation.
- Healthy animals carry many diseases.
- Many diseases survive many days.