



Dear Pork Producer:

As your packer partner, we want to make sure that you are aware of the actions that the pork industry has taken and is taking to prevent **African swine fever** (ASF) in the United States. ASF is a major industry threat and the industry's ASF team is meeting regularly to collaborate on how to keep everyone informed and doing their part to keep our national herd safe.

## **WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP AGAINST ASF (and all foreign animal diseases)?**

### **1. Get a premises identification number (PIN).**

Instructions on how to get a PIN are included on the SPS website ([securepork.org](https://securepork.org)). If you already have a PIN, be sure it's validated and reflects the animals' location. Then start including it on diagnostic lab submissions. In an FAD outbreak, the PIN will be tied to diagnostic results, your biosecurity plan, and animal movement records.

### **2. Establish enhanced biosecurity measures.**

- **Write a site-specific biosecurity plan** – Customizable templates are at [securepork.org](https://securepork.org). Involve your herd veterinarian, and if you already have a biosecurity plan, compare it against the SPS checklist on [securepork.org](https://securepork.org).
- **Create a premises map** – This will include vehicle movements, line of separation and a perimeter buffer area. More information is available on [securepork.org](https://securepork.org).
- **Assign an onsite biosecurity manager** – Make sure they know the importance of this role and can ensure biosecurity measures are being followed.

### **3. Maintain detailed records.**

FADs can spread on contaminated vehicles, equipment and even on people's clothing and footwear. Maintain accurate records for animal movement, feed, supplies, equipment, personnel and visitors so you can provide accurate trace-back information. Electronic records are encouraged.

### **4. Train your farm personnel.**

Go to [securepork.org](https://securepork.org) for videos (in English and Spanish), barn posters and manuals that illustrate biosecurity measures, disease symptoms and transmission.

### **5. Monitor your pigs.**

Actively monitor animals daily, record what you see, know who to call and what steps to take when or if needed. Resources are available on [securepork.org](https://securepork.org) that show the clinical signs of ASF and other FADs. Checking pigs daily for clinical signs can demonstrate no evidence of infection, so a movement permit can be requested in an outbreak.

### **6. Communicate with your feed supplier**



The science on viral transmission through feed and feedstuffs is still relatively young, but it has yielded some interesting and potentially useful information on mitigating the spread of costly viruses, such as African swine fever (ASF). One study has shown the theoretical ability for pathogenic swine viruses to survive transport to the United States in imported feedstuffs. Another one has shown the ability for ASF to infect pigs via feed and normal feeding activities. Results such as these have increased interest in viral mitigation processes for feed ingredients, and more studies are expected. Talk with your feed suppliers and ask for a born-on date for all imported feedstuffs from facilities where feed ingredients are manufactured and for further information on feed holding time and biosecurity see: (Swine Health Information Center, <https://www.swinehealth.org/feed-safety-holding-time-calculation/>).

Please contact us with any questions. You can also submit questions on [securepork.org](http://securepork.org).