

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

ON-FARM BIOSECURITY

FACT

Human actions are most often responsible for the spread of ASF

ASF can have a devastating effect on a swine herd. On-farm biosecurity is key to prevent diseases from developing and spreading. Here is how farmers can help:

FOOD and FEED

ASF can be transmitted by contaminated feed or feed ingredients imported from countries where ASF is present. Contaminated food and garbage can also spread ASF.

- Source your animals, your feed and feed ingredients, and any products your pigs come into contact with, carefully
- Avoid bringing pork and pork by-products onto your farm
- Never feed pigs any kitchen waste (food scraps)
 - ASF is harmless to humans, but if pigs eat even a trace amount of the virus, they could be infected



Remember: It is illegal to feed meat to pigs, including all pet foods that contain meat or meat by-products.

TRAVELLERS and VISITORS

You must stay vigilant when it comes to visitors on your farm. All visitors and workers coming to your farm, particularly those who have visited a country that is currently infected with ASF should:

- follow strict biosecurity measures prior to returning to your farm.
- wear clean clothes and footwear.



Remember: when returning to Canada, travellers MUST declare at the border all farm visits and animal contact

For more guidance on on-farm disease prevention, swine producers should consult the Canadian Swine Health Board's National Swine Farm-Level Biosecurity Standard

cpc-ccp.com/biosecurity

CFIA P0993E-18
Catalogue No.: A104-166/3-2018E-PDF
ISBN: 978-0-660-28988-5
Aussi disponible en français



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canada