Enhancing Biosecurity

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BIOSECURITY

AVAILABLE TOOLS
Biosecurity Tools – Farms

NATIONAL Organizations

• National Biosecurity Standard
Biosecurity Tools – Farms

NATIONAL Organizations

- PigSAFE PigCARE Biosecurity Module
Biosecurity Tools – Farms

NATIONAL Organizations

- CFIA
Biosecurity Tools – Farms

PROVINCIAL Organizations

• **Extensive Resources**
• **Open Access**
• **Annual Programming**
Biosecurity Tools – Farms

PROVINCIAL Organizations

- Written Protocols
- Knowledge Translation
- Knowledge Transfer

Livestock Transport
Loading/Unloading Biosecurity Protocol B (3-Bootie Protocol)

Transporter Responsibilities:

1 – Entering a Hog Premises / Slaughter Plant
a) Inform producer / plant of the location method and date of the last wash / disinfection completed on your truck and trailer.
b) Inform producer / plant of the last type of location (farm, slaughter plant, assembly yard) last visited by your truck and trailer.
c) Receive producer / plant approval prior to proceeding onto a premises yard site.

2 – Exiting the Truck
a) Before exiting the truck cab and without touching anything outside of the cab, the driver must don a clean / disinfected pair of coveralls, three sets of disposable boot covers and two sets of gloves. The driver needs to make sure to have at least 2 garbage bags in pocket of coveralls.

Note: Donning and doffing sanitary, protective clothing without letting them touch anything is most easily accomplished by sitting sideways on the driver’s seat with your feet dangling out the driver-side door. Truck cab should always be equipped with box of disposable shoe covers, box of disposable gloves, box of garbage bags, hand sanitizer and disinfectant spray. Two sets of clean coveralls are required for every piggery transportation event: 1 for loading and 1 for unloading.

3 – Loading / Unloading the Trailer
a) Entering the trailer:
   Option 1 (Rear Side Door): step directly onto the side door ladder
   Option 2 (Loading Dock, only if no side door present): without contaminating his/her coveralls, the driver can progress to the top of the loading dock. However, the driver must put on another pair of clean boot covers while walking on the loading dock and remove them before entering the trailer.

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Biosecurity Tools – Farms

PROVINCIAL Organizations

• Video Resources
• Protocols
• Knowledge Transfer
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Transporter Certification

- Education
- Audit
- Benchmark
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Maintenance of CAZ/RAZ

- Semen
- Dead Stock
- Transporters
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Entry/Exit Protocols

• Plumbing
• Electric
• Gas
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Wash Facility Certification

- Education
- Audit
- Benchmark
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Wash Procedure Certification

- Education
- Audit
- Benchmark
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Slaughter House Yard Protocols

• Extension of On-Farm Transporter Protocols
Biosecurity Tools – Service Providers

Feed Mills

• National Biosecurity Guide
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GAPS AND THREATS
GAPS & Threats

Feed & Mill Biosecurity

PRRSV & BHV-1

Inoculation dose = 5 logs

Mitigants

PIPESTONE

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GAPS & Threats
Hobby Farms Awareness
Food Rescue
Recycling
Small & Backyard Pig Farms

Not Organized

Biosecurity Training

Husbandry Education
Assembly Yards

Mixing Points

Unwashed Transports

Cattle Sector
BIOSECURITY

ASSESSMENT
**FINISHER BIOSECURITY AUDIT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Are there guards at the entry to the CAI that can be closed if unauthorized access needs to be prevented?
2. Is there signage at entry to the CAI that adds to preventing unauthorized access?
3. Is there signage for directing or identifying staff and visitor parking?
4. Is staff and visitor parking away from high traffic zones/contamination areas?
5. Is there signage to prevent unauthorized entry to the RAI?
6. Are the locked doors to prevent unauthorized entry to the RAI?
7. Is there clear separation of the CAI and the RAI at the yard exit?
8. Is there clear separation of the CAI and the RAI at the loading dock?
9. Is there clear separation of the CAI and the RAI at the disposal area?
10. Is there clear separation of the CAI and the RAI at all other exits?

**HOLDERS**

11. How many other premises, in the past 12 months, have you moved pigs into these premises?
12. Are you able to reduce mortality of your farrowed pigs in the past 12 months?
13. Do you have a veterinary overseer of the health status of the pigs that came from other premises?
14. Do you have a policy that they notify you if their health status changes prior to a purchase?
15. Are vehicles used to bring pigs to these premises dedicated to this farm site?
16. Are vehicles used by taxi type or these premises dedicated to this production system?
17. Do vehicles used to bring pigs to these premises backup to the RAI to deliver pigs?
18. Do you unload inside the CAI and use a turn specific chute to go to the RAI?
19. Do trucks that deliver pigs to these premises have a requirement that they be cleaned with soap prior to loading and delivering pigs to this site?
Biosecurity Auditing

SECTION 8.3 WATER, FEED AND BEDDING

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Water sources for livestock should be cleaned at least once a year.
2. The final collection levels should be at or below 1 colony forming units (CFU)/100 mL.
3. A new disinfectant should be used on the water system.
4. Water flow should be directed and flushed between successive batches of pigs, or at least twice a year for water-supplied feedlots.
5. Feed and bedding supplies should be used only if they follow:
   a. a quality assurance program and
   b. a disinfection program that includes a mud-washing procedure.
6. Failure to a controlled area over 50% should be done in a way that prevents cross-contamination.
7. Periodic testing should be completed at the on-farm level to check pathogens and toxins (e.g., salmonella, Escherichia coli, EHEC, etc.).
8. The use of wild birds in or near livestock should be avoided.

RATIONALE

- Water, feed, and bedding are major sources of pathogenic agents (e.g., E. coli). Surface water sources (e.g., ponds, streams, rivers, lakes, and rivers) and water collection systems are the most susceptible to contamination.
- When these sources are neglected, the lack of water quality can be a significant source of pathogens.

GUIDANCE

It is recommended that the following measures be followed:

- Have a water-treatment system (disinfection, etc.) for any water-supplied water supply on farms.
- Keep a record of all water tests (e.g., results).
- Water tanks should be cleaned with a disinfectant, removed deposits, and subjected to break down (e.g., metal, non-ferrous metal). Weekly testing of the disinfection system should be performed at the point of entry to the water system.
- A new disinfectant should be used on the water system.
- Water flow should be directed and flushed between successive batches of pigs, or at least twice a year for water-supplied feedlots.
- Feed and bedding supplies should be used only if they follow:
  a. a quality assurance program and
  b. a disinfection program that includes a mud-washing procedure.
- Failure to a controlled area over 50% should be done in a way that prevents cross-contamination.
- Periodic testing should be completed at the on-farm level to check pathogens and toxins (e.g., salmonella, Escherichia coli, EHEC, etc.).
- The use of wild birds in or near livestock should be avoided.
Preparedness

NATIONAL:
• Livestock Market Interruption Strategy

PROVINCIAL:
• EQSP, SHO, MB ICS, …
• On Farm Exercises
BIOSECURITY

OPPORTUNITIES
Enhancing Peacetime Biosecurity

Update Standards

Support Research

Training Programming
Enhancing Peacetime Biosecurity

Modernization

Solidifying the CAZ

Precision Farm Technology
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