

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

Standard Operating Procedures for preventing disease introduction and spread on a pig farm

1. Document Control

Farm name	[Insert farm name]
Location	[Insert location]
Prepared by	[Insert name]
Effective date	[Insert date]
Review frequency	Every 12 months or immediately after a disease incident, major farm change, or consultant recommendation.

2. Purpose, Scope, and Biosecurity Principles

This manual sets out the daily procedures used to reduce the risk of introducing, spreading, or carrying pig diseases on and off the farm. It applies to all farm owners, managers, workers, visitors, veterinarians, service providers, transporters, feed suppliers, contractors, and anyone entering the pig production area.

The manual is built around three practical principles: **segregation** to separate pigs from sources of infection, **cleaning** to remove dirt and organic material, and **disinfection** to inactivate remaining disease agents after cleaning.

3. Key Disease Risks for Pig Farms

Pig diseases can enter a farm through

- Infected pigs / People
- Vehicles / Equipment
- Feed
- Water
- Rodents / Birds / Insects / Dogs / Cats / Wildlife
- Contaminated Clothing / Contaminated Footwear
- Pork Products
- Manure / Carcasses / Poor Sanitation.

African swine fever is a priority risk because it is highly contagious in domestic and wild pigs, can cause very high mortality, and may survive on contaminated clothing, boots, wheels, equipment, and some pork products.

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Farm owner/manager	Approves the biosecurity plan, provides supplies, enforces compliance, keeps records, and contacts the veterinarian or authorities when required.
Farm workers	Follow entry, hygiene, pig handling, cleaning, feeding, movement, and reporting procedures every day.
Veterinarian/animal health provider	Advises on herd health, vaccination where applicable, diagnosis, quarantine, treatment, sampling, reporting, and outbreak response.
Visitors and contractors	Enter only with permission, sign the visitor log, follow hygiene rules, and avoid pig contact unless authorised.
Transporters and suppliers	Remain outside the production area where possible, clean and disinfect vehicles and equipment, and follow delivery instructions.

5. Farm Zoning and Access Control

The farm shall be divided into a **dirty zone** outside the pig area, a **transition zone** for changing clothes and disinfecting footwear, and a **clean zone** where pigs are housed. Clear signs, fencing, gates, and barriers shall be used to prevent uncontrolled movement between zones.

- Keep the pig unit fenced and gates closed.
- Display “No unauthorised entry” and “Biosecurity area” signs at entry points.
- Limit pig-area access to essential trained personnel only.
- Maintain a visitor log for all non-resident persons entering the farm.
- Prohibit entry by anyone who has had recent contact with sick pigs or pig carcasses unless approved by the manager and veterinarian.

6. People Entry Procedure

1. Report to the farm office or designated entry point before entering.
2. Sign the visitor or staff entry log, including date, time, reason for visit, previous pig contact, and vehicle registration where applicable.
3. Wash hands with soap and clean water or Shower on facilities where all clothes are removed and a full body wash
4. Change into farm-dedicated overalls and boots before entering the clean zone.
5. Scrub boots to remove visible dirt before using a footbath.
6. Step through the footbath only after boots are clean; replace footbath solution when dirty or as directed by the product label.
7. Move from young or healthy pigs to older, sick, or isolation areas last.
8. Change clothes, wash hands, and clean footwear before leaving the farm.

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

7. Vehicle, Equipment, and Delivery Control

Vehicles are a major biosecurity risk because tyres, wheel arches, loading ramps, tools, crates, and driver footwear can carry contaminated material. Wherever possible, vehicles must remain outside the pig clean zone. Feed, medicine, semen, equipment, and other supplies should be delivered to an external drop-off point.

- Do not allow livestock trucks into the pig housing area unless essential.
- Use a designated loading area at the farm boundary.
- Clean visible dirt from vehicle tyres and equipment before applying disinfectant.
- Use disinfectants according to the manufacturer's dilution rate, contact time, safety precautions, and disease target.
- Keep delivery drivers outside pig houses unless prior approval is given.
- Clean and disinfect reusable equipment before it enters the pig area.

8. Pig Sourcing, Quarantine, and Introduction

Only purchase pigs from known, reliable sources with acceptable health history. Do not buy pigs from markets, brokers, or farms with recent disease problems unless cleared by a veterinarian. New or returning pigs shall be quarantined for at least 30 days in a separate facility before joining the main herd.

1. Inspect animals before purchase and reject pigs showing fever, coughing, diarrhoea, weakness, skin discoloration, sudden weight loss, or abnormal behaviour.
2. Transport new pigs in a clean and disinfected vehicle.
3. Place new pigs directly into quarantine on arrival.
4. Use separate boots, tools, feeders, drinkers, and clothing for quarantine.
5. Attend quarantine pigs after the main herd, not before.
6. Record daily observations and report illness immediately.
7. Release pigs from quarantine only after the manager and veterinarian approve.

9. Pig Flow and Internal Movement

Use an all-in, all-out system where practical. Do not mix age groups unnecessarily. Move pigs in one direction from younger to older production stages and avoid moving pigs backward to earlier stages. Sick or weak pigs must be moved to an isolation pen using a planned route that avoids contact with healthy pigs.

10. Feed, Water, and Swill Control

- Buy feed from reputable suppliers and store it in a clean, dry, rodent-proof area.
- Protect feed from birds, rodents, dogs, cats, wildlife, rain, and manure contamination.
- Clean feed troughs and drinkers regularly.
- Provide clean water and inspect water lines, tanks, and drinkers for contamination.
- Do not feed raw or untreated food waste, pork products, slaughter waste, or kitchen leftovers to pigs.

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

11. Cleaning and Disinfection SOP

Cleaning must always come before disinfection because disinfectants may not work properly when dirt, manure, bedding, grease, and other organic matter remain on surfaces.

1. Remove pigs, feed, bedding, manure, and loose dirt from the area.
2. Dry clean by scraping, sweeping, and removing visible organic material.
3. Wash surfaces with water and detergent, focusing on floors, walls, feeders, drinkers, gates, tools, and corners.
4. Rinse and allow surfaces to drain.
5. Apply an approved disinfectant at the correct concentration and contact time.
6. Allow the area to dry before restocking pigs.
7. Record the date, area cleaned, disinfectant used, concentration, person responsible, and comments.

12. Pest, Wildlife, and Domestic Animal Control

- Maintain fencing to prevent entry by stray animals and wildlife.
- Keep dogs, cats, poultry, and other domestic animals out of pig houses and feed stores.
- Remove spilled feed immediately.
- Store feed in sealed containers or protected stores.
- Use a rodent control programme with bait stations placed safely and checked regularly.
- Eliminate standing water and manure build-up that attract flies and insects.
- Record pest control activities and corrective actions.

13. Manure, Waste, and Dead Stock Management

Manure, bedding, wastewater, sharps, medicine containers, afterbirth, dead pigs, and slaughter waste shall be handled in a way that prevents contact with healthy pigs, people, feed, water, and the environment. Dead pigs must be removed promptly using dedicated equipment and disposed of according to local veterinary and environmental requirements.

- Wear gloves, boots, and protective clothing when handling carcasses or infectious material.
- Do not open carcasses unless instructed by a veterinarian.
- Keep carcasses away from pigs, feed, water sources, dogs, cats, rodents, birds, and scavengers.
- Clean and disinfect equipment and surfaces after carcass handling.
- Record all deaths, suspected causes, disposal methods, and veterinary actions.

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

14. Health Monitoring and Disease Reporting

Farm workers must observe pigs at least twice daily. Report immediately if pigs show sudden death, high fever, loss of appetite, weakness, difficulty breathing, diarrhoea, vomiting, red or blue skin discoloration, abortion, nervous signs, unusual bleeding, or a sudden increase in illness or deaths.

1. Stop movement of pigs, pork products, manure, equipment, and visitors from the affected area.
2. Isolate sick pigs and restrict access to essential staff only.
3. Contact the farm veterinarian or local animal health authority immediately.
4. Do not sell, slaughter, move, or give away pigs during a suspected serious disease event.
5. Preserve records of recent visitors, deliveries, pig movements, mortalities, treatments, and feed sources.
6. Follow veterinary instructions for sampling, diagnosis, quarantine, disposal, cleaning, and disinfection.

15. Personal Protective Equipment and Hygiene

Minimum PPE for routine pig handling includes farm-dedicated boots and overalls. Gloves, masks, eye protection, and waterproof aprons shall be used for procedures involving blood, carcasses, manure splashes, chemicals, treatments, or suspected infectious material. Wash hands before and after pig contact, after removing gloves, before eating, and before leaving the farm.

16. Training and Compliance

All workers must receive biosecurity training before working with pigs and refresher training at least once per year. Training shall cover disease transmission, farm zoning, entry rules, PPE, quarantine, cleaning and disinfection, pig movement, feed safety, pest control, reporting sick pigs, and emergency response. The manager shall document training attendance and correct non-compliance immediately.

17. Records and Forms

- Visitor log
- Staff entry and duty log
- Pig purchase and movement records
- Quarantine observation records
- Mortality and treatment records
- Cleaning and disinfection log
- Feed and water inspection records
- Pest control log
- Training attendance records
- Disease incident report form

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

18. Daily Biosecurity Checklist

Check item	Yes/No	Corrective action
Gates closed and signs visible		
Footbaths clean and active		
Workers wearing farm boots and overalls		
No unauthorised visitors in pig area		
Pigs observed for illness or deaths		
Feed and water protected from contamination		
Rodent, bird, and fly problems checked		
Manure and waste managed safely		

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

19. ASF Emergency Response Flowchart

This flowchart must be followed immediately when African swine fever is suspected. The farm manager is responsible for activating the response and contacting the veterinarian or local animal health authority.

Trigger or decision point	Immediate action	Next step
Suspicious signs observed: sudden death, high fever, loss of appetite, weakness, red or blue skin discoloration, vomiting, diarrhoea, abortion, bleeding, or rapid increase in deaths.	Do not move pigs. Notify the farm manager immediately.	Move to emergency lockdown.
Emergency lockdown activated.	Close gates, stop visitors, stop pig sales, stop slaughter, stop movement of pigs, pork products, manure, feed bags, equipment, and vehicles from the affected area.	Contact animal health support.
Veterinarian or animal health authority notified.	Provide farm location, number of pigs, number sick or dead, signs seen, recent pig movements, recent visitors, deliveries, and mortality records.	Await instructions for inspection, sampling, and official guidance.
Sick or suspect pigs present.	Isolate affected pens. Assign one trained person to care for that area last. Use dedicated boots, clothing, tools, and equipment.	Prevent contact with healthy pigs and preserve records.
Dead pigs present.	Do not open carcasses unless instructed. Prevent access by pigs, dogs, cats, rodents, birds, insects, and scavengers.	Follow veterinary or official instructions for sampling, disposal, cleaning, and disinfection.
Laboratory or official result pending.	Maintain lockdown. Continue observation. Keep all records available. Do not sell, slaughter, move, or replace pigs.	Follow official decision when results are received.
ASF ruled out.	Follow veterinary advice for treatment or alternative diagnosis. Clean and disinfect affected areas as directed.	Review biosecurity failure points before lifting restrictions.
ASF confirmed or strongly suspected by authorities.	Cooperate fully with official control measures. Do not move animals, carcasses, pork, manure, vehicles, or equipment unless authorised.	Implement official disposal, cleaning, disinfection, movement control, and recovery instructions.

ASF Emergency Contact and Record Checklist

- Farm manager name and phone: [Insert details]
- Farm veterinarian name and phone: [Insert details]
- Local animal health authority contact: [Insert details]
- Farm GPS location or nearest landmark: [Insert details]
- Total pigs on farm: [Insert number]
- Number sick: [Insert number]
- Number dead: [Insert number]
- Date and time signs were first noticed: [Insert details]
- Recent pig purchases, sales, returns, or movements: [Insert details]
- Recent visitors, vehicles, deliveries, and service providers: [Insert details]

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

20. Farm Biosecurity Layout Plan

The farm biosecurity layout plan shows how people, pigs, vehicles, feed, waste, and visitors should move through the farm without crossing clean and dirty areas. The plan should be displayed at the farm entrance and reviewed whenever buildings, gates, roads, pens, or loading areas are changed.

Farm area	Biosecurity status	Required controls
Main gate and visitor parking	Dirty zone	Visitors park outside the pig unit, report to the office, sign the visitor log, and do not enter pig areas without permission.
Farm office and entry point	Transition zone	Provide visitor register, handwashing point, farm clothing, farm boots, footbath, and biosecurity instructions.
Changing area and boot wash	Transition zone	All staff and approved visitors change into farm-dedicated clothing and clean boots before entering the clean zone.
Pig houses, farrowing unit, nursery, grower, finisher, and breeding pens	Clean zone	Only authorised trained personnel may enter. Use dedicated tools, maintain pen hygiene, and move from youngest or healthiest pigs to older or higher-risk groups.
Quarantine unit	Restricted clean zone	Place away from the main herd. Use separate boots, clothing, equipment, feeders, drinkers, and records. Attend after the main herd.
Isolation or sick pen	High-risk restricted zone	Limit access to one trained person where possible. Handle sick pigs last and clean and disinfect after contact.
Feed store and water system	Protected support zone	Keep dry, sealed, rodent-proof, and separate from manure, carcasses, chemicals, and visitor traffic.
Loading ramp and pig dispatch area	Controlled dirty/transition zone	Locate at the farm boundary so external trucks do not enter the clean zone. Clean and disinfect after each use.
Manure storage, waste area, and dead stock holding point	Dirty high-risk zone	Place downwind and away from pigs, feed, water, and visitor routes. Use dedicated equipment and prevent access by scavengers and pests.

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

Recommended One-Way Movement Routes

- **People route:** Main gate → office → handwashing point → changing area → boot wash/footbath → pig clean zone → exit through the same hygiene point.
- **Pig route:** Quarantine/new arrivals → approved introduction → breeding/farrowing/nursery/grower/finisher areas → loading ramp. Avoid moving pigs backwards to earlier production stages.
- **Feed route:** Delivery point outside pig area → feed store → pig houses using clean farm equipment only.
- **Waste route:** Pig houses → manure or waste area → approved disposal or treatment point. Waste movement must not cross the feed route or clean pig route.
- **Dead stock route:** Pig house or isolation pen → covered dead stock holding point → approved disposal. The route must avoid feed stores, water points, and healthy pig pens.
- **Vehicle route:** External vehicles stop at the boundary delivery or loading point. Only farm-approved vehicles may enter controlled areas after cleaning and disinfection.

Text-Based Farm Plan Sketch

Boundary / Dirty Zone	Main gate, visitor parking, vehicle waiting area, external delivery point, external loading point.
Transition Zone	Office, visitor log, handwashing station, changing room, boot wash, footbath, PPE storage, disinfectant station.
Clean Pig Zone	Breeding area, farrowing area, nursery, grower pens, finisher pens, farm-only tools and equipment.
Restricted Areas	Quarantine unit for new pigs, isolation pen for sick pigs, medicine storage, treatment area.
Dirty High-Risk Back Area	Manure storage, waste collection point, dead stock holding point, disposal access route.

20 Point Pig Farm Biosecurity Manual

