

## **Guideline for Commercial Fattener/ Mixed Swine Farms Biosecurity Inspection for Registration in Veterinary Offices.**

**PLEASE NOTE: IF THE FARM USES UNTREATED SWILL AS ANIMAL FEED OR DOES NOT HAVE  
A PROPER WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM, THEY WILL NOT BE ASSESSED FOR REGISTRATION**

**General information of the swine farm on followings should be obtained from the farmer.**

- Name of the farm
- Farm owner's name
- Divisional Secretariat Area
- Government Veterinary Surgeon's Division
- Relevant Veterinary Investigation Center
- District
- Address
- Telephone No. / Fax No and E mail
- DAPH registration Number for the previous year
- Valid certificate issued by Environment Authority: Yes / No / Not necessary
- Farm Type: Breeder Farm / Fattener Farm / Grower Farm / Fattener & Breeder Mix Farm
- Type of management
- Number of animals in the farm

### **1. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment**

#### **Location of the farm**

1. \* The farm should be located in a non-flooding area.

#### **Visitors control at the entrance**

2. \* The farm needs to be surrounded by a security fence or boundary wall.
3. Entry of visitors and vehicles to the farm must be restricted.
4. Restricted entry should be indicated at the entrance for visitors and vehicles.
5. A visitor logbook should be maintained in the farm.
6. \* A functioning foot bath must be established at the main entrance of the farm for staff and visitors entering on foot.
7. Length of the foot bath should be equal or higher than 3 feet.
8. Width of the foot bath should be equal or higher than 3 feet.
9. Depth of the foot bath should be equal or higher than 5 cm.
10. Depth of the foot bath water level should be equal or higher than 2 cm.
11. Changing of the foot bath disinfectant should be done at least once a day.
12. Washing and changing facilities should be available for farm staff and visitors at the entrance of the farm.

#### **Vehicles control at the entrance**

13. Disinfectant spraying facilities for vehicles should be established at the entrance of the farm.
14. A functional vehicle tire dip also needs to be established.
15. Disinfectant in the tire dip should be changed / renewed at least once a day.
16. Minimum length of the tire dip is 15 feet.
17. Minimum depth of the tire dip is 12 inches.
18. Minimum water level depth of the tire dip is 06 inches.
19. Minimum distance from the vehicle parking area to the pig houses is 100m.
20. \* If the tire dip facilities and spraying facilities are not established in the farm, vehicle entrance must be fully restricted.

## **2. Farm Premises**

21. Farm should have one type of operation, if not (fastener/ mixed) they should be raised in separated locations and managed as separate entities.
22. No other species of livestock or domestic animals should be reared on the farm.
23. Any trees or areas that attract birds or wild animals should be removed from the farm premises.
24. Sign-boards should be displayed to inform about various actions in the production area.
25. There should be separate dirty and clean roads
26. Physical barrier should maintain between each pig house.

## **3. Pig Houses**

27. All houses should have rodent and wild bird entrance control measures.
28. Pavement around the houses should be solidly constructed and well maintained.
29. Hand washing/sanitization facilities should be available at the entrance of each pig house.
30. A functional foot bath should be available at the entrance of each pig house.
31. The disinfectant in the foot bath should be changed at least twice a day.
32. Separate footwear should be provided for each pig house.
33. The pig house floor should be concrete or slatted to allow for complete cleaning and disinfection.
34. Proper drainage canals should be available to drain wastewater out of each pen.

## **4. Waste disposal**

35. \* Incineration or deep burial facilities are available as methods for animal carcass disposal.
36. \* A well-established wastewater drainage system and disposal method should be in place.
37. Proper solid waste disposal methods, such as burning and recycling, should be available.
38. \* All measures must be taken by the farmer to prevent the accumulation or mixing of wastewater or materials with natural water bodies or land.
39. Presence of improper waste disposal systems, which risk accumulation or mixing of waste water with natural water bodies or lands, should be prohibited

## **5. Decontamination, cleaning, and disinfection of housing, equipment, and isolation.**

40. Minimum downtime (resting period between two batches) in a pig house should be at least 2 weeks.
41. A separate animal quarantine facility should be available for newly introduced pigs.
42. A separate isolation facility should be available for sick pigs.
43. New animals must be purchased from reliable farms that have not been infected with ASF.
44. \* Routine cleaning and disinfection schedules should be established and available for the inspection.
45. Proper cleaning materials and disinfectants must be sufficiently provided for cleaning and disinfection.
46. Any equipment, machine, or vehicle necessary for farming should not be shared with other swine farms.

## **6. Health Maintenance of Animals**

47. Animals must be vaccinated for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
48. Animals must be vaccinated for Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
49. Animals must be vaccinated for Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
50. A routine deworming schedule should be followed on the farm and the schedule is available for inspection.
51. Tick control measures should be applied routinely on the farm.

## **7. Feed and Water Supply for Pigs**

52. Approved animal feed or self-mixed feed that meets the required nutrient specifications should be used on the farm.
53. Swill should not be used as pig feed on the farm.
54. Water supply should be available year-round.
55. Proper drinking water treatment methods should be implemented, and drinking quality water should be sourced appropriately.

56. \* Waterers and feeders should be maintained in a clean condition.

## **8. Record Maintenance**

57. A proper animal identification method should be available for every animal.

58 - 67. The following records should be maintained on the farm for inspection:

- Disease records
- Animal treatment records
- Laboratory reports
- Production records
- Reproduction records
- Feeding records
- Sales records
- Records on animal receiving and issuing
- Mortality records
- Records on veterinary services

## **9. Veterinary Services**

68. Animal treatments should always be recommended by a qualified registered veterinarian.

69. Animal vaccinations should always be recommended by a qualified registered veterinarian.

70. Vaccinations should be administered by staff trained under a veterinarian.

71. Routine veterinary supervision on the farm is recommended to minimize disease risks and economic losses.

## **10. Storing Facilities**

72. A separate refrigerator should be available for storing biologicals.

73. A separate storage facility should be designated for equipment, cleaning materials, and disinfectants.

74. Appropriate storage facilities should be available for feed, equipped with rodent control measures.

## **11. Farm staff.**

75. Farm workers should not be shared among farms.

76. Sanitation and cleaning facilities should be established for farm workers.

77. Farm workers should be provided with separate uniforms.

78. Separate workers should be allocated to each pen/house.

79. Farm workers should be knowledgeable about biosecurity and other effective farm management practices.

**The total maximum marks a farm can obtain is 257.**

**Allocated marks for each biosecurity measure are based on its relative importance.**

**For successful registration, the farm must compulsorily fulfill all biosecurity measures marked with an asterisk (\*) in addition to the necessary score outlined below,**

- If the farm biosecurity status 70% - 100% : can be registered as 'Government Certified Pig farm'
- If the farm biosecurity status 50% - 69% : can be provisionally registered
- If the farm biosecurity status below 50% : Not qualified for registration

**Based on the information provided by the farmer and the proper execution of the biosecurity measures described in Nos. 11, 15, 31, 53, and 78, and strictly complied with by the farmer himself, the swine farm can / cannot be recommended for register / not register under one of the above categories.**