



African swine fever (ASF) is not a danger to human health but kills domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it.

The virus is highly resistant in the environment and in contaminated pork products.

Carelessness can spread the disease.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



Key biosecurity principles to protect your and your neighbours' farms



✓ SEGREGATION

Create and maintain physical barriers to limit opportunities for disease spread by humans, animals or materials. **When properly applied, segregation will prevent contamination and infection.**



Secure the farm entrances. Maintain robust perimeter barriers and properly store food/water to prevent wild boar contact



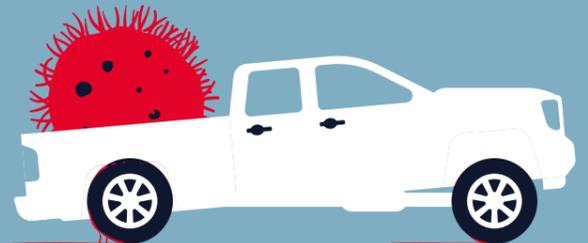
Strictly control staff and visitor movement on and off farm



Control the entry of pigs by implementing quarantine measures

✓ CLEANING & DISINFECTION

All materials (e.g. vehicles, equipment) **entering** or **leaving** a site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to remove visible dirt and inactivate pathogens still present on materials.



Take a shower **or** wash hands prior to and after visiting a pig farm



Wear dedicated clothing and footwear on the farm



Clean vehicles and footwear. It is important to remove all visible organic material before disinfecting



Clean and disinfect animal housing between groups of animals

USE AN ASF VIRUS APPROVED DISINFECTANT

Respect recommended concentrations and contact times



✓ FEEDING METHODS

Do not feed your pigs with untreated swill or kitchen wastes

