Pig biosecurity management plan: Template

Creating and implementing a Biosecurity Plan will help protect your pigs from the threat of pests, weeds and diseases. Common pest and disease entry pathways for your pigs include:



If you notice unusual disease symptoms, abnormal behaviour, unexpected deaths or suspect an emergency animal disease in your pigs, immediately call your veterinarian, stock inspector or the **Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline** on **1800 675 888.** EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE **1800 675 888**

Pig Biosecurity Management Plan (Pig BMP)

Step 1 – Complete the Enterprise Details section

Step 2 – Complete the **Pig Biosecurity Management Plan template** with a Y, N or NA. This will help you understand your current level of biosecurity.

"Y" responses	"N" responses	N/A
Meet basic biosecurity practices, no action required	•	Does not apply to your production system or site

N/A items are those that do not fit within your current production system, for example, if you have a closed herd, any question relating to the introduction of live pigs to your property would be "N/A". Should your operations model change in the future, these biosecurity items may need to be considered.

Step 3 – Describe the activities you currently undertake for each biosecurity item in the right-hand column of the template.

Do you need help?

A **Biosecurity Management Planning Guide** is available to assist you in developing your biosecurity management plan. The guide provides:

- reasoning on why each biosecurity "item" has been included in the biosecurity management plan template, and
- a description or list of activities, documents or processes that could be followed to adequately meet the requirement.

It is included to provide support and additional details about pig keeping requirements, biosecurity and pig health management. Choose only those that apply to you and your circumstances where applicable.

Glossary:

Biosecurity Management Plan is a document that outlines the measures put in place to protect biosecurity and mitigate the risks of pests and diseases on your property.

Biosecurity Management Area is the part, parts of, or whole area of a place to which the biosecurity management plan may apply. In practice, the management area could be your whole property, or a part of your property (e.g. a particular shed, paddock, or other facility). The management area should be clearly defined - preferably with maps - in your biosecurity management plan.

Clean Areas or Zones are where pigs are housed or handled, and access is restricted.

Dirty Areas or Zones are those that surround the 'CLEAN' areas with free movement of people, vehicles and machinery. Dirty areas have the potential to be contaminated with pathogens to be kept out of pig areas.

Controlled Entry Point is a visually defined entry point through which all traffic (such as workers, visitors, equipment and vehicles) enters clean area.

Prohibited Pig Feed or Swill includes meat, bone, blood, offal, hide from a mammal or anything that comes into contact with these. You must not feed or allow any pigs access to:

- meat (raw, cooked or processed), bone, blood, offal or hides
- food or table scraps that contain meat, meat products or have been in contact with meat or any of these
- · household, commercial and industrial food wastes include restaurant food and discarded cooking oils
- illegally imported dairy products
- anything that has been in contact with these through collection, storage or transport particularly contaminated bins or containers such as take away food containers
- mammalian carcasses

Restricted Animal Material (RAM) includes a wider range of animal material, and includes all vertebrate animal material from mammals, fish and birds such as meat, fish, feather, bone or blood meal, eggs, pet foods. Gelatine, milk and milk products, and tallows including cooking oils that have been treated to comply with a specified standard are exempt from the ban. You must not feed any vertebrate animal material to ruminants, which includes cattle, sheep, goats, deer, camels and camelids (alpacas). This also means you must prevent access to vertebrate animal material by ruminants unless it is not reasonable or practical (for example, stock licking each other, cow eating its placenta)

Records may be kept as hard copies or digitally e.g., photographs (of vehicle registrations, documents, feed bags, sick pigs etc.), using an app that stamps on date and time. Example template – See <u>www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/pig-biosecurity-management-resources</u>

Biosecurity Plan for a Pig Owner

Plan completed/updated by (name and role): Peter Pig Manager

Date of development/review: July 2022

Enterprise Details				-							
Pig owner's name	Paul and Pam Pig Ow	vners	Manager	Peter Pig Manager							
Farm/Business name	Paul and Pam's Pig F	arm	PIC/s	ABCD1234							
Address	Pig Farm Road, Pig C	City, Pig State, Australia	1								
Veterinarian*	George My Vet, mb 0	4##	Pig tattoos/brands	ABCD1234							
Government vet*	Harry Government Ve	et, mb 04##	PigPass registration #	WXYZ9876							
Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline – 1800 675 888											
Reason for keeping or producing pigs	✓ Commercial	Home consumption	Pig housing	✓ Indoor (pens, sheds)							
(select your primary	Rescue	☐ Farm stay	 (Tick all that apply) 	Indoor (ecoshelters)							
reason)	🗌 Hobby farm	Education		Outdoor (paddock or hut with a run)							
	Other:		Other livestock on	Cattle							
Pig inventory	Sows	200	 property (Tick all that apply) 	Sheep/Goats							
(pig numbers)	Boars	3	_	Poultry							
	Growing pigs	1800		Other (list)							

* name and contact if applicable.

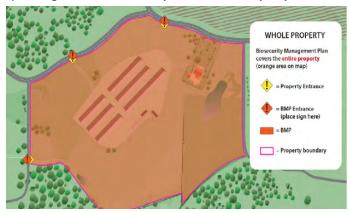
Farm Plan:

Develop a farm plan for visitors and farm workers showing key infrastructure (sheds, fences, feed and water facilities), clean and dirty areas, access and exit points, fences, water points etc.

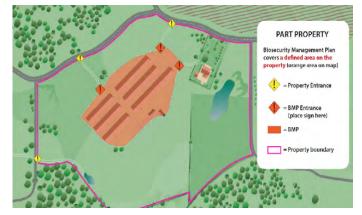
Example Farm Plan or Map

The following maps provide examples where a) a biosecurity management plan covers the whole property and b) a biosecurity management plan covers a defined area within the property e.g. a piggery.

a) Management Area Example – Whole Property



b) Management Area Example – Part of Property



Do you	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
1.0 Pig Health				
 1.1 Monitor the health and welfare of your pigs daily? For APIQ compliance refer standard 3.5 And template SOPs 2, 4 				 I/we do this by: Pig health, behaviour, comfort, feed and water access checked on walk through pig sheds/paddocks each day. Sick pigs are identified and treated according to veterinary advice, or if advice not at hand veterinarian is contacted for guidance.
 Have procedures in place for incoming pigs to ensure they do not introduce disease? For APIQ compliance refer standard 4.2 And template SOPs 7, 11 				 I/we do this by: Incoming pigs all come from the same source. Health of incoming stock is discussed with farm of origin and, if necessary, veterinarian before purchase or arrival. Incoming pigs are inspected on arrival. Incoming stock are quarantined prior to entry to main herd. Pigs in quarantine are checked every day after staff have finished in the main herd. Staff shower each evening before re-entering the main piggery next morning. Trucks and drivers bringing new stock do not enter clean parts of the piggery.
				 Select the source of incoming pigs (purchase or otherwise): Online sales/auction stud stock Saleyard/auction stud stock Quality assured breeder Other pig owner
 1.3 Have procedures in place for incoming semen to ensure it does not introduce disease? For APIQ compliance refer standard 4.2 And template SOP 7 				 I/we do this by: ✓ Buying from quality assured suppliers ✓ Other – describe All semen is accompanied by a vendor declaration Semen transporter/delivery does not enter clean areas of the piggery. Records are kept of all matings using semen.

Do y	ou	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
1.4	ldentify and isolate (where possible) sick pigs from the main group?				 I/we do this by: Identify and treat in pen Move to a designated sick pen and treat Other – describe Depending on illness/injury pigs can be treated in their pens, or in hospital pens if required
star	Seek veterinary assistance for any sick animals? APIQ compliance refer ndards 1.1, 3.5 I template SOPs 2, 4				I/we do this by: ✓ Having an on-going relationship with a veterinary practice □ Other – describe
star	House all pigs in pens/sheds or separate paddocks to other livestock on the property? APIQ compliance refer ndard 4.4 I template SOP 11				 I/we do this by: Pigs all housed in pens inside sheds that have secure fences, walls and doors to restrict access of other livestock
star	Keep records of vaccinations and treatments for your pigs? APIQ compliance refer indard 2.4 I template SOPs 2, 4				 The following details are recorded: ✓ Date ✓ Pen number (if applicable), ✓ Pig identification or number of pig/s treated ✓ Pig weight ✓ Treatment or vaccination given, dose, WHP or ESI information ✓ Reason for administering and response to treatment
star	Record deaths and illness and injury events, including their suspected cause? <u>Example template</u> APIQ compliance refer indards 3.5, 3.6 I template SOPs 2, 4				 The following details are recorded: Date Number of pig/s Pig identification (if applicable) Age/weight Reason (or suspected reason) for death

	For APIQ compliance refer						
Do you	standards 2.3, 4.1 And template SOPs 2, 6, 11	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?		
2.0	Pig Feed						
2.1	And everyone who feeds your pigs understands what prohibited pig feed (SWILL) is?				The source of information I/we use is: • Animal Health Australia prohibited pig feed guidelines		
					I/we display this information in the following location/s:Poster in lunchroom and included in staff training/induction materials		
2.2	And everyone who feeds your pigs know not to feed prohibited pig feed (SWILL) to the pigs?				The person/s who feeds the pigs daily is: • Peter Pig Manager. Pam and Paul on weekends.		
					If they are away the pigs are fed by: • Peter, Pam or Paul usually here but Harry (neighbour) occasionally helps out as a contingency.		
2.3	And everyone who feeds your				The source of information I/we use is:		
	pigs understand what restricted animal material (RAM) is?				Animal Health Australia restricted animal material (RAM) guidelines		
					I/we display this information in the following location/s:Poster in lunchroom and included in staff training/induction materials		
2.4	And everyone who feeds your pigs know not to feed pig feed and RAM to ruminants (e.g. cattle, sheep, goats, deer) as well?				 I/we make sure ruminants cannot access pig feed and RAM by: Pigs are housed separately to other livestock. Pig feed is inaccessible to other livestock Pig feed silos are sealed to restrict uncontrolled access 		
2.5	Have procedures in place to ensure clean and fresh drinking water is available?				 I/we do this by: Fresh water is always available for pigs, checked on daily inspection and tested if any concerns. 		

stand	Restrict access of all livestock to carcasses, on-farm disposal sites and stock feed waste? APIQ compliance refer dards 3.6, 6.2 template SOPs 1, 2		 I/we do this by: Carcasses are removed promptly Farm disposal sites are inaccessible to all livestock kept on this property Feeders are cleaned daily and waste feed (and spillage) disposed of
2.7	Inspect pig feed on delivery/prior to feeding to pigs to ensure it is free from pests, damage and other visual contaminants?		 I/we do this by: Feed is checked on arrival to ensure it meets quality expectation and does not smell malodorous, is dry and does not contaminants If there are concerns regarding quality, poor quality feed is not fed to pigs and supplier is contacted to remove/replace it Feed storage facilities (e.g. silos) are kept sealed Feed records are kept of all mixed or delivered feed
2.8	Buy pig feed or feed ingredients from a FeedSafe accredited supplier OR obtain a commodity vendor declaration that addresses biosecurity?		 Select all feed types provided to your pigs Purchased feed pellets/mash or pre-mix Purchased protein meals and additives Purchased grain Own grain Commercial by-products Fruit and vegetables Other (please list)
			For feed or feed ingredients that I purchase, I: Use a FeedSafe accredited supplier Obtain a commodity vendor declaration Other - describe
2.9	Keep records of feed fed to your pigs? Keep records of incoming feed?		The following information is kept: Date Type of feed received Supplier

	For APIQ compliance refer standard 4.1		_		
Do you		Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
3.0	Controlled Entry				
3.1	Have biosecurity signage at all entry				Signs I/we have displayed, and their locations are?
	points to the piggery (or pig areas)?				 Biosecurity sign at property driveway entries Biosecurity sign and site contact numbers at piggery gate
	See below for link to state regulated sign templates				Biosecurity sign at piggery office door
					The sign is compliant with state regulations
Stat	te regulated biosecurity gate sig	gn ten	nplate	s:	
	ensland: <u>www.daf.qld.gov.au/onfarmb</u>				
					n-biosecurity/primary-producers/biosecurity-management-plan
VICLO	ona, south Australia, vvestern Australi	a ang i	asmania	4. <u>www</u>	.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/gate-signs/
3.2	Have clean and dirty areas / zones				I/we do this by:
	in the biosecurity management area (production areas)?				 Clean and dirty areas are shown on farm map Clean areas include pig sheds, paddocks and laneways but do not include load out ramp for this farm
	Make sure these are included on your farm map• Access to clean areas of this fa (e.g. fence, gate, door, chain) or • Feed and pig truck drivers are	 Access to clean areas of this farm is restricted by physical barriers (e.g. fence, gate, door, chain) or by signage Feed and pig truck drivers are aware of which parts of this property they are allowed to access 			
3.3	Control entry access to your piggery and pigs by visitors?				 I/we do this by: Access to this piggery is strictly by approval from the manager or owner
					 Visitors must be accompanied by a member of staff while in this piggery Gates and doors are kept closed Manager's phone number is on sign at piggery gate
3.4	Ask your visitors about contact				☑ A visitor's book is kept up to date
	with pigs and other animals in the previous 48 hours before coming				 Other – describe Visitor book kept in piggery office
	to your piggery / property?				Visitor book records last contact with pigs
3.5	Ask your visitors if they have returned from overseas travel in the				✓ Last overseas travel recorded in visitor's book
	past 7 days and where they were?				 Other – describe Access to this piggery is strictly by approval from the manager or owner Visitor book kept in piggery office Manager/owner checks most recent overseas travel prior to approva
					of visit. This is recorded in visitor book.

Do yo	u	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
3.6	Have controlled entry points clearly signed in pig areas (where you change boots or wash hands)?				 I/we do this by: Entry is controlled (etc fence, gate, door) and entry points are clearly signed
stan	Ensure vehicles, drivers and equipment do not access pig production areas without approval? APIQ compliance refer dards 4.1, 7.2 template SOPs 7, 8, 11				 I/we do this by: Access is restricted by physical barriers (e.g. fence, gate, door, chain) or by signage Feed and pig truck drivers have been instructed regarding which parts of this property they are allowed to access. Pig truck drivers must remain at the loadout at all times. Feed truck drivers must remain in the proximity of their vehicles at feed drop-off points only. General deliveries are to piggery office or house which is outside production area
3.8	Exclude feral pigs, pests and other livestock from your pigs / piggery?				 I/we do this by: Having the area securely fenced Baiting/trapping/hunting feral pigs on our property Other – describe E.g. surveillance cameras along waterway at edge of property to monitor for feral pigs
stan	Manage or minimise feral animal and pest attractants on farm, such as farm disposal sites, carcass disposal areas or stock feed waste? APIQ compliance refer dards 3.6, 4.4, 6.2 template SOPs 1, 2, 12				 I/we do this by: Farm disposal sites are securely fenced Carcass disposal areas are securely fenced Access to feed wastage/spillage is controlled Other – describe Farm waste aggregated at a single location on the property that is distant to the piggery. Carcass disposal by deep burial with bodies covered.
3.10	Monitor the presence and concentration of mosquitoes in and around piggery areas <u>Example template</u>				 I/we do this by: Visually inspecting water bodies (including storage containers, effluent ponds, dams, pooled water, troughs, wallows, etc) for presence of wrigglers Visually inspecting pigs and facilities at dusk and dawn for resting adult mosquitoes (e.g. ceilings, walls, pig huts and shelters) Engaging a professional to assist monitoring Trapping Other – describe

Do yo	u	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
3.11	Manage mosquitoes using non-chemical measures? Refer to <u>Controlling mosquitoes</u> around piggeries				 I/we do non-chemical vector control by: Removing anything in the open that is filled with water or has the potential to hold water Filling potholes or other areas around the piggery that collect water Ensuring gutters, downpipes, and drains around buildings are free of debris and trimming overhanging branches Ensuring effluent drainage is free flowing, flushed regularly and does not pool Ensuring all tanks, wells or other large water containers are sealed, or screened with 1mm mesh Reducing vegetation around the piggery Other – describe
3.12	Control mosquitoes using chemical control (when and where required)? Refer to <u>Controlling mosquitoes</u> around piggeries Example records template				When using chemical controls for mosquitoes l/we: Image: Control of the pipe of the p

Do yo	u	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
3.12	Control mosquitoes using chemical control (when and where required)?				Apply residual chemical(s) to kill adult mosquitoes (adulticide) The residual adulticide(s) I/we (or our pest controller) use is: Sulfac duo
	Refer to <u>Controlling mosquitoes</u> around piggeries				Seclira WSG
	Example records template				I/we apply adulticide(s) to the following areas: Outside sheds, in and around staff facilities
					The frequency that I apply these chemical/s is: As required, usually weekly during high mosquito periods
					✓ Fog with a chemical to kill adult mosquitoes The chemical I/we (or our pest controller) fog with is: Py-Bo
					I/we fog in the following areas: Around maintenance sheds and staff areas, away from pigs.
					The frequency that I/we fog these areas is: Dusk and/or dawn during periods where infestations as bad.
					Apply chemicals directly to pigs The chemical/s l/we apply directly to pigs are: Repel-X
					The frequency that I/we apply these chemical/s is: Twice daily when infestations are severe

Do y	bu	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO?
4.0	Transport				
4.1 For star	APIQ compliance refer ndards 5.1, 7.1 d template SOPs 2, 7, 8				 The following details are recorded: Date of purchase PigPass serial number Pig identification Pig source Record of treatments including medications, vaccines and other chemicals administered to the pigs purchased Veterinary/other documentation relating to the new pigs' health status, and How you managed them on arrival to ensure the risk of disease introduction was minimised (e.g., location and time period of isolation before entry) Keep PigPass NVD records of all purchased pigs for 3 years Upload all incoming pig movements into the PigPass database
4.2	Brand or where applicable tag your pigs with an approved NLIS device prior to transport?				within 2 days I identify my pigs prior to transport by: Tattoo/brand
4.3	Have procedures for outgoing pigs to ensure they are fit to load and to minimise the risk that they will spread disease?				 NLIS Ear tag I/we do this by: Checking pigs prior to load out for signs of disease Referring to the Fit for the intended journey guide Assessing pigs as fit for the intended journey Completing a PigPass NVD for all pig movements out of the piggery
4.4	Wash transport vehicles and allow them to dry between loads				 I/we do this by: Pig truck (owned) washed at abattoir wash bay prior to return to farm Pig truck (contract) washed at abattoir and inspected on arrival to farm prior to load-out.
star	Restrict external drivers to loading areas? APIQ compliance refer ndards 4.1, 7.2 d template SOPs 7, 8, 11				 I/we do this by: Loading my own pigs Transporting my own pigs Employing a third party to move pigs and manage their access Other – describe Driver restricted to driver side of loading ramp only (outside pig shed)

	For APIQ compliance refer standard 4.1			_	
Do yo		Y	Ν	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO ?
5.0 5.1	Hygiene Recommend or require farm workers and family members to be vaccinated for influenza viruses seasonally				l/we do this by: • Influenza (flu) vaccine paid for staff members each year
5.2	Ensure farm workers, family members and property residents are aware of the availability of Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) vaccine, symptoms of Japanese encephalitis and how they can protect themselves from infection.				 I/we do this by: Informing all workers, family members, property residents and regular contractors about the symptoms of JE in humans Directing workers, family members and property residents to information and clinics for JE vaccination Providing or encouraging the use of appropriate clothing and repellent use by workers, family members, property residents and regular contractors to protect themselves against mosquitoes (e.g., long-sleeved, loose fitting clothing, insect repellent) Other – describe
5.3	Ensure staff or visitors that are sick with an infectious disease are not allowed in pig areas?				l/we do this by: • Company policy not to attend piggery when sick with gastrointestinal (vomiting/diarrhoea) or respiratory (cold/flu) symptoms
5.4	Keep a record of visitors to your operation and their previous pig contact				My visitor records include: Date Person's name and contact number Vehicle registration number Last contact with pigs (date, place) Showered since last pig contact Reason for visit and visiting pig areas

5.5	Require visitors to wash their hands before/after entering pig areas?		 I/we do this by: Wash basin and soap in change area on arrival and at boot station for personnel returning from sheds Laminated signs instructing in handwashing hygiene at these wash points
5.6	Provide or require visitors to change outerwear (e.g., coveralls) and footwear before/after entering pig areas?		 I/we do this by: ✓ Piggery outerwear (clothing, coveralls) and boots are supplied ✓ Boots and outerwear worn in the piggery do not leave the piggery Other – describe
5.7	Clean and where practical, disinfect any machinery or equipment before it enters and leaves your piggery?		 I/we do this by: Entry of equipment to areas where pigs are housed and handled is strictly subject to management approval Equipment inspected and where required disinfected prior to entry Cleaning facilities available outside piggery for use if required Visitors encouraged to clean and disinfect equipment prior to departure
5.8	Have procedures in place to manage effluent dispersal to minimize disease and weed spread?		Effluent and manure from this site is managed by - Collecting and hold on-site Irrigating this property Irrigating another property Collecting and sell as fertiliser Other – describe

Do you	For APIQ compliance refer standards 4.3, 4.5 And template SOPs 1, 3	Y	N	N/A	Detail your management practices – What DO YOU DO or if not doing it, what MIGHT YOU DO ?
6.0	Emergency Animal Disease (Ead) Manag	ement			
6.1	Make sure everyone on your farm or site knows to call your veterinarian or the Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Watch Hotline if you observe unusual signs of disease in your pigs?				The EAD hotline number is – 1800 675 888 I/we do this by: Staff awareness of contact details Written protocols or plans Other – describe
6.2	Display pig emergency contacts openly for easy access?				Emergency contacts for this piggery are displayed in the following location/s: • Fridge door in piggery office • Staff entry/exit point • Manager's office door • Staff phone contacts
6.3	Have the capacity to hold pigs if pig movements were not allowed?				In considering housing, feed, water, stocking density and pig welfare, I/we might do this by: • Opening up pens so pigs could spread out into space in laneways • Construct temporary pens outside sheds • Other considerations such as double-stacking weaners might be a possibility The maximum number of days that this piggery can adequately XX manage no pig movement isdays/weeks
6.4	Ensure you or your staff have the knowledge and experience to humanely euthanise pigs on-site if required?				 I/we might do this by: Some (limited) capacity with firearms and captive bolt but would almost certainly need assistance if large numbers of pigs were involved.
6.5	Have a system for disposing of carcasses if and when required?				 I/we might do this by: Deep burial Incineration Composting Delivery to the local licensed landfill Other – describe

My top 3 biosecurity priorities to work on are:

E.g. Upgrading fencing to pig-proof (might not make this year's budget and might take a few years)										
E.g. Look at feasibility of fencing carcass disposal area off 2.										
E.g. Revisit emergency disease training with staff 3.										
July 2023										
Next plan review date:										
Plans should be reviewed at least every 12 months										
Optional: Veterinary authorisation										
George My Vet, State Registration #1234										
Veterinarian name and registration number:										
July 2022 George My Vet										
Date: Signature:										
For APIQ compliance refer										
standards 1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 7.2 and have										
your plan authorized by your yet										

Site Map

Create map in Microsoft Word

To create your site map, you can either print and hand draw your map; or <u>download the Microsoft Word template</u> and use the Shapes tool under the Insert tab to draw directly into the document.

Attach map

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