Secure Pork Supply Plan: a Work in Progress

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**Goal:** Develop procedures to allow the safe movement of animals with no evidence of infection in a FAD control zone to a pork processing plant or to other sites to accommodate different stages of production.

**Voluntary**
Plan Development

• Industry-State-Federal-Academia partnership
• Academic partners draft documents
  – Iowa State Univ.
  – University of MN
• Circulate to WG members
  – Review, suggest improvements
• Revise, pilot test, lessons learned
FADs Addressed in the SPS Plan

FADs addressed

• African Swine Fever (ASF)
• Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
• Foot-and-mouth Disease (FMD)

Not a public health or food safety concern
Tools for Control of FAD

• Stop Movement
• **Biosecurity**
• Stamping Out
  – Slaughter of all clinically affected and in-contact susceptible animals (within 24 hours or as soon as possible)
• Trace back/Trace forward
  – 2 incubation periods prior to outbreak (OIE incubation period for FMD is 14 days)
• Rapid Diagnostics
• Vaccination
  – Vaccinate to kill/Vaccinate to live
SPS Plan Pilot Projects and Lessons Learned

• Implemented the components of the SPS Plan with the pork production sites which participated in two Pilot Projects
  • Demonstrated three intrastate and one interstate movement
    - Farrowing to nursery
    - Nursery to finisher
    - Finisher to harvest facility

• Incorporating lessons learned from the HPAI outbreak last summer
Biosecurity Officer

- Utilize the Biosecurity Officer Information Manual and self-assessment checklist
- Writing the site-specific biosecurity plan (with the assistance of the herd veterinarian)
- Responsible for employee training
- Ensure compliance on the site
- Piloted this concept in the second pilot project
The Biosecurity Officer Information Manual and self-assessment checklist

Checklist for Self-Assessment of Enhanced Pork Production Biosecurity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Audience</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Biosecurity Officer Information Manual includes self-assessment checklists for the Biosecurity Officer, who is responsible for developing and implementing a biosecurity plan for the pork production site. This plan is designed to ensure compliance with biosecurity protocols and best practices in biosecurity.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for Biosecurity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This self-assessment checklist includes four possible responses, described below: a critical and thorough evaluation of each component is essential to prevent the entry and transmission of diseases on the farm.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Possible Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Security</td>
<td>a. in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and Education</td>
<td>a. in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Management</td>
<td>a. in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td>a. in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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March 2016

March 2016
Biosecurity Self-Assessment Checklist

- Biosecurity Officer and Written Plan
- Training of Employees and Other Personnel
- Protecting the Pig Herd
- Personnel
- Animal Movement
- Animal Products
- Vehicles and Equipment
- Carcass Disposal
- Manure Management
- Rodent, Wildlife, and Other Animal Control
- Feed

In place □  In progress □  Not In place □
Site-Specific Biosecurity Plan

Create a Site-Specific Biosecurity plan

- Explain how the site meets all the Biosecurity Performance Standards (BPS)
Line of Separation (LOS)

- Identified as the walls of the building housing the pigs.
- People and items should only cross the LOS through a clearly marked and controlled LOS Access Point(s) following appropriate biosecurity measures.
 LOS Access Point(s)

• Designated areas where people, equipment or supplies cross LOS
• Movement of **equipment and supplies** across the LOS requires cleaning and disinfection
• Movement of **people** through LOS access point(s) requires specific biosecurity attire
Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)

- Established around all animal buildings to serve as an outer control boundary to minimize contamination near the buildings.
- Entering the PBA should only occur through a clearly marked and controlled PBA Access Point(s) following appropriate biosecurity measures.
PBA Access Point(s)

• Designated areas where people, equipment or supplies cross into the PBA

• Movement of equipment and supplies into the PBA requires cleaning and disinfection

• Movement of people through the PBA Access Point(s) requires specific biosecurity attire
Line of Separation (LOS)
Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)
Line of Separation (LOS) Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)
Employee Biosecurity Training

Employee Training

Do Not Bring Disease to the Site

‘Do Not Bring Disease to the Site’

Secure Pork Supply Plan
Biosecurity
Employee Training
Do NOT Bring Disease to the Site

Each module includes a quiz.

SPS Biosecurity Training
This is to certify that Pam Zaabel has passed all required tests for the online Employee Biosecurity Training on this day May 5, 2014

Quiz
Click to Begin Quiz
Do Not Bring Disease to the Site Quiz - Attempt 2

1. If an employee arrives to work infected with the flu, the employee may be a possible source of infection for the pigs.
   Marks: 1
   Choose one answer:
   ○ a. True
   ○ b. False

2. An employee visits the local zoo with his/her family on his/her day off. Which of the following apply?
   Marks: 1
   Choose one answer:
   ○ a. Some of the animals at the zoo might be infected with some of the same pathogens that domestic swine are susceptible to, but the chance is small so the employee shouldn't worry.
   ○ b. Some of the animals at the zoo might be infected with some of the same pathogens that domestic swine are susceptible to, so the employee should not wear the same footwear to the zoo as he/she wears to the production site.
   ○ c. Some of the animals at the zoo might be infected with some of the same pathogens that domestic swine are susceptible to, so the employee might want to rinse off his/her footwear when returning home.
   ○ d. All of the zoo animals are exotic animals so the employee doesn't need to worry about spread of disease back to the production site when he/she returns to work.
Biosecurity Audits

Third Party Auditor

- Reviews the site-specific biosecurity plan
- Performs an evaluation of the site
Biosecurity Posters

- Farm activities
- Producers and Employees
- Visitors
- English and Spanish
Traceability

• Have a Premises Identification Number (PIN) for each site

• Maintain up-to-date production records in an easily assessable electronic format
Surveillance

- Sample collection and testing
- Herd Health Monitor Training
- Daily observations and documentation
SPS Plan Surveillance

Sample Collection and Testing

- PCR
- Sample type?
  - blood
  - oral fluid
  - nasal swabs
  - tonsils
Herd Health Monitor Training

5 modules

Recognizing Foot and Mouth Disease

FMD Clinical Signs
Blisters progress to erosions and ulcerations

Photo taken from The Foot and Mouth Disease Pocket Guide

SPS Herd Health Monitor Training
This is to certify that
Pam Zaabel
has passed all required tests for the online Herd Health Monitor Training on this day February 18, 2015

Certificate Code: 1AUgQR4au
SPS Plan Surveillance

- Begin recording observations 14 days prior to movement
- Record number dead, number treated by injection and any clinical signs
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
Pocket Guide
Domestic Swine

Porcinos domésticos Día 4

- Vesícula en la parte superior del hocico.
- Erosión del labio inferior y hocico con un exudado de fibrina.
A Draft of the Secure Pork Supply Epidemiological Questionnaire to Use with this Interstate Demonstration Pilot

Secure Pork Supply (SPS) Epidemiological Questionnaire (Version 7-16-2015)
[A draft after a FAD outbreak is confirmed, complete this form for each premises enrolled in the SPS Plan located within a Control Area, within 28 days of the anticipated date a Movement Permit will be requested]

Premises Identification Number (PIN): ___________________________ Date Completed: ___________________________

This form was completed by: ___________________________
Phone: ___________________________ Cell: ___________________________

The purpose for this epidemiological questionnaire is to assist the Incident Management Team or State Animal Health Official (SAHO) to evaluate animal disease risk factors as requests for animal movement(s) from this premises are being considered. Additional information will also be considered (e.g. PCR test results, daily animal observation by Herd Health Monitors, level of biosecurity and production data) to make decisions regarding approval of requests for movement permits.

Business/Company/Owner's Name: ______________________________________________________________

Mailing Address: ______________________________________________________________
City: ___________________________ Zip: ___________________________

Phone: ___________________________ Fax: ___________________________ Cell: ___________________________

Name of Contact Person: ______________________________________________________________

Email Address: ______________________________________________________________

Premises Name: ______________________________________________________________

Premises Address: ______________________________________________________________
City: ___________________________ Zip: ___________________________

Premises Geolocation (at the front gate): ______________________________________________________________
Latitude: ___________________________ Longitude: ___________________________ In-Decimal Degrees: ___________________________

Veterinarian's Name: ______________________________________________________________

Accreditation #: ___________________________

Veterinarian's Address: ______________________________________________________________
City: ___________________________ State: ___________________________ Zip: ___________________________

Email Address: ______________________________________________________________

Phone: ___________________________ Fax: ___________________________ Cell: ___________________________
Movement Permits

- Required for all movements onto a premises during the High Path AI outbreak
Steps for Producers to Get Started with the SPS Plan

This page lays out the steps for pork producers to participate in the SPS Plan.

1. Contact CFSPH to relay your site information.

2. Review the Sequence of Events document to gain an overview of all the components of the SPS Plan.

3. Employees participate in Employee Biosecurity Training and Herd Health Monitor (HHM) Training

   Both training programs can be administered either in a group setting or individually online.

   **Online Training:** Employee can view the videos, take the quizzes and
Steps for Animal Health Officials to assist Producers in enrolling in the SPS Plan

Currently several Secure Food Supply projects are in development for different commodity groups including Secure Pork Supply (SPS), Secure Milk Supply (SMS) and Secure Beef Supply (SBS). These continuity of business plans have been developed to assist their respective industry during a foreign animal disease outbreak. The SMS and SBS plans apply during a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak. While a FMD outbreak is addressed in the SPS Plan, the SPS Plan also includes outbreaks of classical swine fever, African swine fever and swine vesicular disease.

This page lays out the steps for Animal Health Officials to assist producers who are participating in the SPS Plan.

1. Watch the SPS videos to learn more about the SPS Plan.
For More Information

- For more information on the Secure Pork Supply, access the following website: www.securepork.org
Thank you!

Questions and Comments: zaabelp@iastate.edu