

Biosecurity is a process to protect the health of farm animals and the people that take care of them, or consume their products.

Bringing new livestock home

1. Carefully evaluate the health of the herd from which you purchase animals or semen.
2. Isolate new purchases from your herd until results of blood tests and advice from your veterinarian are favorable.
3. Isolate new purchases for at least thirty days. Have your veterinarian process blood tests 15 days after animals are placed in isolation.
4. After blood tests are processed, expose a few animals from your herd to new entries and evaluate the health of both before you introduce the new animals to the main herd.
5. Do not allow outside trucks to enter your premises. Transfer animals from the delivery truck to your farm truck on a neutral site.
6. Do not allow others to walk onto your truck or trailer, either at the market when selling, or when transferring animals from trailer to trailer.
7. After cleaning and disinfecting, park your trailer in full sunshine, as far away from animal units as feasible.

Biosecurity protocols should be a part of every farm's management plan. Recent concern about animal health has provided an opportunity to develop or refine current protocols for farm visitors.

The purpose of this brochure is to identify key management techniques that should be the standard for farm visit protocol.



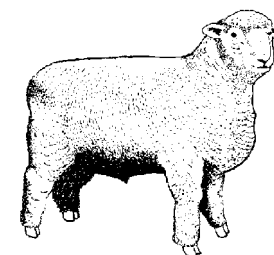
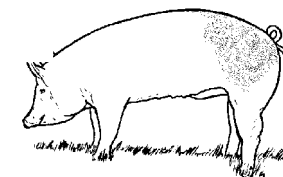
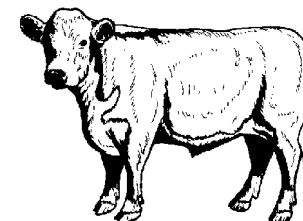
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BIOSECURITY FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS



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There are three occasions that are bound to happen on all livestock production units that bring great risk to the herd.

- ! Introducing new animals to the herd.
- ! Visiting the livestock market.
- ! Visiting other farms, or having farm visitors.

All three of these events will occur, even when producers are very diligent. No high quality healthy herd of livestock will maintain that quality without new genetic introduction. There is little incentive to produce livestock without selling breeding herd culls, slow growers and the final product. It is the same for all species of farm animal.

Farm visits may seem like an easier item to control. However, we encourage all producers to consider these facts:

- ! Biosecurity should not be practiced just while foot and mouth is in the news, but for the long term.
- ! Farms must have visitors to function. These people include AI technicians, veterinarians, feed industry personnel such as delivery truck drivers and equipment repair individuals.
- ! All individuals on the farm must participate in the effort to maintain the biosecurity program.

Planning a visit to the market!

1. Consider what visits must be made throughout the day . Are your visits planned in the best order to protect animal health?
2. Do you have with you the materials (clothing, boots and disinfectant) necessary to make a secure market visit?
3. Is it possible to conduct your visit without entering the animal housing area?
4. Have you planned how to clean and disinfect your truck and trailer before returning to your farm?
5. Does the market have an area for disposal of plastic boots and disposable coveralls? Carry plastic bags to store dirty clothes until they can be washed.
6. Is there a clean water source convenient for washing hands and boots?

Biosecurity Protocols For Farm Visits

- a. Maintain a clean vehicle. Park away from animal housing areas.
- b. Keep a record of the farms, dates and time of day. This could be helpful if a disease outbreak occurs.
- c. Wear clean clothing (or coveralls) on each farm visited.
- d. Use rubber boots that do not have deep treads. Wash and disinfect boots before and after each farm visit.

All organic material (manure) must be washed off of boots before disinfecting.

- e. If the farm you visit has a foot bath, use it.
- f. If you will carry books or papers, do not carry from farm to farm. Use small amounts of supplies for each farm.

g. Carry a bucket, a brush and one gallon of water for each farm visited to disinfect boots. Be sure to use them before and after the farm visit, but before driving away from the farm.

h. Scrubbing visible manure from boots enhances removal of significant numbers of bacteria. Simply walking through a boot bath will not reduce bacterial counts.

Supplies: The following disinfectants are suggestions, and not intended to be a complete listing of acceptable materials.

Nolvasan/Chlorasan - Excellent for washing boots and items such as scales and tag applicators. Material is not as corrosive and is safe for skin contact.

DC&R - Highly effective premise disinfectant. Has residual effect for seven days. Corrosive. Avoid skin contact.

Household bleach (Clorox) Used as a .1% Sodium hypochlorite solution..

Make by adding 2 ½ ounces of bleach to one gallon of water. (Excellent quick kill, no residual) Effective against Foot and Mouth disease, African Swine Fever, swine vesicular disease and hog cholera.

For heavily contaminated areas and a wider range of organisms killed, use a 3% solution. Mix 3 gallon of bleach with 2 gallons of water.

Komfort Guard Disposable Coveralls Effective for short time dust exposure to reduce dry particulates. Do not reuse if used to prevent disease spread.

One-Stroke Environ This phenolic compound is **not** effective against foot-and-mouth disease or swine vesicular disease.