

# NON-FARM PERSONNEL BIOSECURITY

Swine pathogens can be brought onto a farm by any contaminated items such as vehicles, equipment, clothing, or footwear. It is essential that all visitors follow basic biosecurity steps to prevent disease introduction.

## WHO ARE CONSIDERED NON-FARM VISITORS?

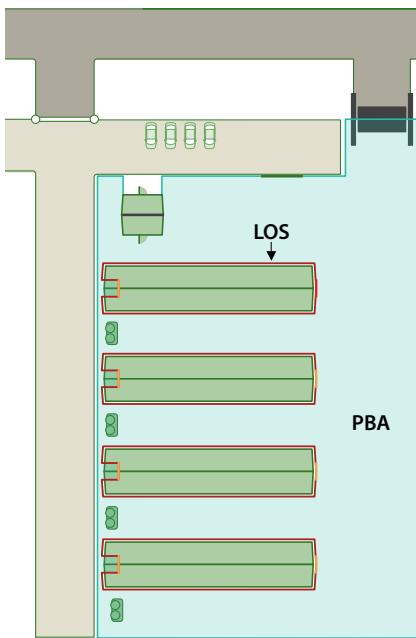
Anyone who is not essential in the day-to-day operation of a farm. This may include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support staff from feed, supply, or pharmaceutical companies</li><li>• Nutritionists</li><li>• Maintenance personnel</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Veterinarians</li><li>• PQA Plus® advisors</li><li>• Swine extension specialists</li><li>• Specialty labor</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State environmental management staff</li><li>• State animal health officials</li><li>• Other individuals as needed</li></ul>
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## TOP 10 BIOSECURITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR FARM ENTRY

1. Contact the owner/manager prior to the farm visit to discuss farm biosecurity measures.
2. Follow downtime away from other pigs or swine facilities (including harvest facilities) prior to your visit. At a minimum, this should be overnight. High-health sites may require additional downtime. (*Extended downtime may be required after international travel. For more details, see the National Pork Board [International Travel Biosecurity Pork Industry Guideline](#).*)
3. Clean the exterior of vehicles prior to arrival. Clean and disinfect high-traffic areas such as floor mats.
4. Bring new or cleaned and disinfected supplies and equipment for the farm visit.
5. Know the biosecurity boundaries for the farm. Understand the steps required to move within those boundaries.
6. Park at a location away from the barn and routine farm traffic. This area may be designated by the farm.
7. Leave personal items like jewelry or electronics at home or in your vehicle.
8. Wear farm-specific clothing/coveralls and footwear. Follow shower-in/out protocols when available.
9. Place any garbage, “dirty” coveralls, footwear, or supplies in an area or receptacle separate from clean supplies.
10. Clean and disinfect boots, clipboards, or other equipment used during the farm visit prior to departure. Wash vehicles at a car wash after the farm visit and disinfect high-traffic areas within the interior.



## BE AWARE OF BIOSECURITY BOUNDARIES

**FOLLOW BIOSECURITY MEASURES WHEN ENTERING THE PBA OR CROSSING THE LOS.** Work with the producer to determine appropriate entry locations.

**PBA – Perimeter Buffer Area** (teal shaded area): An outer control boundary around the buildings to limit risk of disease pathogens near animal areas.

**LOS – Line of Separation (red lines):** A boundary line set at entrances to animal housing areas to prevent the entry of disease pathogens. There may be multiple lines depending on the farm setup.

LEARN MORE AT [securepork.org/biosecurity](https://securepork.org/biosecurity)

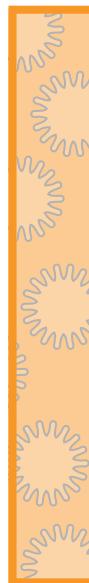
## KEY POINTS

Biosecurity measures for disease prevention can take time to implement, but with careful planning, these steps can become part of the process and help prevent disease spread.

- Visitors should talk with farm personnel upon arrival and follow all farm biosecurity measures.
- Biosecurity boundaries must be respected to prevent disease transmission to unintended areas.
- Clean and disinfect any items brought onto or used on the farm.

## DISEASE PATHOGENS LIKE TO HITCH A RIDE

Bacteria and viruses can survive for extended periods of time on contaminated boots, clothing, equipment, supplies, and vehicles. Without implementing biosecurity measures, these items can spread pathogens and infect healthy pigs.



**KEEP PIGS HEALTHY!  
PREVENT  
CROSS CONTAMINATION!**

## FOR MORE BIOSECURITY INFORMATION

- Pork Quality Assurance® Plus (PQA Plus). National Pork Board. <https://lms.pork.org/Tools/View/pqa-plus>
- Biosecurity Resources. Secure Pork Supply. <https://www.securepork.org/pork-producers/biosecurity/>