

Biosecurity Standards (pig and wild boar)

I Basic requirements for animal biosecurity	
[Items regarding person]	
1 Obligations of livestock owners	<p>Owners of livestock are responsible to prevent the outbreak and spread of domestic animal infectious diseases among the animals in their care. They must comply with relevant laws and regulations, establish their biosecurity systems in accordance with provisions of these standards and the Biosecurity Instruction Plan, raise awareness of biosecurity management while cooperating with other owners in neighbor farms or other relevant persons, and then implement biosecurity management. In cases where biosecurity managers other than owners have been designated, the owners must build a system for contacting the biosecurity managers at all times, making sure that these managers implement measures prescribed under these standards.</p>
2 Gathering the latest information on biosecurity and implementing biosecurity management	<p>Owners must always confirm information provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center regarding prevention of outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases which may infect their stock, actively obtain information regarding animal biosecurity by attending training courses about biosecurity (provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, etc., accessing the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or taking other action). From the information gathered, their biosecurity systems and biosecurity management on their farms must be periodically checked and improved.</p>

	<p>Also, ground rules of their farms, specifying where the hygienic equipment (e.g., for disinfecting) are installed must be prepared in order to ensure that the latest biosecurity systems are in play on their farms. Owners must submit to inspections conducted by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center and abide by their instructions.</p>
<p>3 Preparing manuals for livestock biosecurity management and thorough notification to staff</p>	<p>Owners must prepare manuals prescribing the following items which reflect the opinions of experts, such as veterinarians. In order for staff and other relevant operators to follow said manuals, owners must distribute printed versions, install signboards or take other measures. Staff and other relevant operators must be fully informed regarding preventative measures against outbreaks and the spread of infectious diseases among livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prohibited activities for staff regarding animal husbandry or hunting outside farm grounds (ii) Precautions regarding overseas to and from Japan (iii) Precautions regarding bringing meat products from overseas (including carry by mail) (iv) Items that are prohibited on farms (v) Measures limiting the transport of tools or equipment onto farms wherever possible (vi) Treatment of tools, equipment or foods brought into farms (vii) Prohibition of keeping pets (such as cats) in the biosecurity area (viii) Preventative measures against wild animals entering the biosecurity area (ix) Clothing for biosecurity on farms (x) Specific instructions for disinfecting of hands, clothing, footwear, foreign objects, vehicles or facilities, appropriate disinfectants, appropriate time spent disinfecting, drying, etc.
<p>4 Preparation and storage of records</p>	<p>Owners must keep records on following items for at least one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The name, the address or the affiliation of each person (excluding staff in said farms) who enters into the biosecurity area (referred to as the biosecurity area prescribed under Article

8; the same shall apply to these standards.), the date and the purpose (excluding the case that the affiliation, etc. is clearly indicated the purpose) of the entrance into the biosecurity area, whether to implement disinfection (including disinfection of vehicles in case of bringing their vehicles in to the biosecurity area. The ledgers for disinfection records must be kept near the entrance to the biosecurity area), the list of countries or areas visited within the previous one week, and whether or not the person entered livestock facilities in the countries or areas. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (such as disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the biosecurity area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.

- (ii) The period of stay and the name of countries or areas in cases where staff go overseas.
- (iii) The type, the number of and the health conditions of livestock obtained, the name of the farm from which they were obtained, and the date they are introduced.
- (iv) The type, the number and the health conditions of livestock which they ship or transport, the name of the farm to which the animals are shipped or transported, and the date they are shipped or transported.
- (v) The number, the age (in months) and the health conditions of livestock to be raised, and any symptoms, diagnoses by veterinarians and treatments such as medication in cases where animals display abnormal conditions.
- (vi) The instructions to the farms from the Livestock Hygiene Service Center or a veterinarian in charge.

<p>5 Measures to be implemented by owners of large-scale farm</p>	<p>Owners of large-scale farms must implement following measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The solid rules where staff are required to immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center without obtaining authorization of the owner or the biosecurity managers (in cases when there are designated biosecurity managers other than the owner), when specified symptoms are found in animals raised at the farm, must be established. Owners must also ensure that all staff are fully informed of the rules. (ii) Biosecurity managers in charge must be designated for each barn (When a manager is assigned to be in charge of multiple barns, the total number of animals in these barns must be 3,000 or less (10,000 or less in case of growing-finishing pigs (pigs less than 10 months old)). (iii) Those who are recognized by the prefectural governor as an owner of particularly large-scale farm, who may consume a lot of time for culling their animals in case of outbreak of notifiable infectious diseases, must establish their contingency plan for preparing such outbreak. The plan must include measures for incineration or burial of carcasses.
<p>6 Instructions on health management by veterinarian</p>	<p>Owners must designate a veterinarian or a veterinary facility (limited to those with which the Livestock Hygiene Service Center has a close relationship) and periodically receive instructions from the veterinarian or the veterinary facility concerning the health management of animals raised at the farm.</p>
<p>7 Preparations for increased risk of outbreak of domestic animal infectious diseases</p>	<p>Owners must, even at ordinary times, fully understand measures prescribed under Articles 14, 22, 26, 28 and 29, which will be additionally imposed in the area designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as “designated area”), due to confirmed reports of wild animals infected by pathogens of domestic animal infectious diseases, such as classical swine fever, or other situations showing higher risk of outbreaks of domestic animal infectious diseases.</p>

[Items regarding environment]	
8 Establishment of biosecurity areas	Owners must identify a biosecurity area on their farms in which measures to prevent the entry and spread of pathogens should be focused. The biosecurity area must be separated from other areas by a clearly defined border using fences. The biosecurity area must include barns, storage for tools and equipment for direct contact with livestock, and an area where persons in direct contact with livestock are allowed to enter without disinfecting or changing clothing and footwear (excluding disinfecting or changing and footwear in each barn). In addition, owners must design the biosecurity area with a minimum number of entrances, with the entry for livestock, materials or carcasses placed as near to the boundary as possible.
9 Preparations for restriction of free range	Owners must secure the evacuation facilities to house their livestock or prepare measures to ship or transport them in preparation of suspension or restriction of free range based on Article 34 of the Act.
10 Preparations for burial	Owners must secure land to be used for burials or incineration facilities for carcasses of animals in accordance with the Article 21 of the Act. (The standard area of the land is 0.9 square meters per head of animals 3 months old or older In the case where it is difficult to secure such land or facility, as an alternate measure, the owner must implement measures required by the prefectural governor on ensuring land for burial, incineration or utilization of a rendering facility or other instruments.
11 Prohibition of keeping pets	Owners must prohibit carrying or keeping pets such as cats in the biosecurity area (excluding cases where a tourist livestock farm operating pet keeping business designates the area to rear these pets).

[Items regarding Pigs and wild boars]	
12 Avoidance of rearing in overly dense conditions	Owners must avoid rearing livestock in overly crowded conditions which may affect the health of the animals.
II Prevention of pathogens from entry into the biosecurity area	
[Items regarding person]	
13 Restriction of unnecessary entry into the biosecurity area	Owners must post signboards near the entrances to the biosecurity area or other livestock facilities and take other necessary measures to avoid unnecessary entry into the biosecurity area by staff, as well as to minimize instances of human contact with livestock by persons who have entered the biosecurity area. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (such as disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the biosecurity area), are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.
14 Measures taken when a person who has previously entered into another livestock facility enters into the	Owners must avoid entry into the biosecurity area by persons who have previously entered other livestock facilities or the designated area on the same day (excluding staff, animal health inspectors, veterinarians, artificial inseminators, feed carriers, and other livestock-related

biosecurity area	personnel), as well as persons who have entered into Japan or returned to Japan from other countries within the previous one week (excluding cases in which the person enters the area out of necessity after washing, showering or taking other necessary measures).
15 Disinfection of hands of person entering the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the biosecurity area and require that persons entering the area utilize it to wash and disinfect their hands (excluding cases in which a person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and applies it near the entrance, or when the person wears gloves for the biosecurity area only).
16 Preparation and use of clothing and footwear for use in the biosecurity area only	Owners must prepare clothing and footwear specifically for the biosecurity area (including clean over-clothing and over-shoe footwear: the same shall apply to the standards) and have persons entering the area wear them (excluding the case when the person is clothed specifically for the biosecurity area). In order to prevent pathogens from entering the biosecurity area through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location that is separated by a floor grate or separating plate on a one-way path before or after changing. Clothing and footwear must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.
[Items regarding equipment]	
17 Disinfection of vehicles entering the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the biosecurity area, where persons arriving by automobile must disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and applies it near the entrance). Owners must have the persons bringing a vehicle use the floormat for the specific farm or take other measures to prevent contamination from the vehicle (excluding cases in which the person does not exit the vehicle in the biosecurity area).

18 Measures taken when bringing objects used in other livestock facilities into the biosecurity area	In principle, objects that have been used or may have been used in another livestock facility must not be brought into the biosecurity area. When this is unavoidable, the object must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.
19 Measures taken when bringing objects used outside of Japan into the biosecurity area	Clothing and footwear which have been used outside Japan within the previous 4 months must not be brought into the biosecurity area. When this is unavoidable, the clothing or footwear must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other necessary measures.
20 Feeding drinking water	All water for livestock other than drinking water (e.g., tap water) must be disinfected.
21 Use of treated feeds	When livestock feed made from recyclable food resources (referred to recyclable food resources prescribed in Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Act for the Promotion of Utilization of Recyclable Food Resources, Act No. 116, 2000) discharged from meat handling establishments, owners must use feed that has been properly processed in accordance with the Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed (Act No. 35 of 1953). This refers to feed that has been heat-treated by stirring for 60 minutes or more at 90 degrees Celsius or more, or by a method with equivalent or greater effect, and for which measures have been taken to prevent cross-contamination of the feed after its raw materials have been heated. Products that have not been so processed must not be brought into the biosecurity area.
22 Usage of safe materials	When using agricultural products produced in the designated area, such as feed or bedding, owners must be advised by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center and follow its instructions.

[Items regarding wild animals]	
23 Prevention of wild animals from entering biosecurity area.	On farms located in wild boar habitats, owners must install fences (limited to those that can prevent wild boar from passing through; in the case of wild boar feeding facility such as a pasture, it shall be limited to those with double fences or other measures to prevent contact with wild boar) and take other necessary measures to prevent them from entering the biosecurity area. Owners must inspect fences and measures for damage periodically. When there is damage, it must be repaired without delay. In order to eliminate spaces where wild animals such as rodents are hidden, areas around the fences must be maintained by weeding and taking other necessary measures.
[Items regarding domestic animals]	
24 Observation of health conditions when introducing livestock	When introducing new livestock from other farms, owners must ensure introduction of healthy animals by confirming the absence of diseases on the farm from which the animals were obtained and the conditions of the animals to be introduced. Owners must avoid direct contact between established and introduced animals until it is confirmed that the introduced animals have no abnormal conditions that could indicate infectious disease.
III Avoidance of the spread of pathogens in the biosecurity area	
[Items regarding domestic person]	
25 Disinfection of hands of persons entering barns	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to barns, and require persons entering to wash and disinfect their hands there (excluding cases in which the person wears gloves specifically for said barn).

26 Preparation and use of clothing and footwear for use in the biosecurity area only	<p>Owners must prepare clothing (in the designated area) and footwear specifically for each barn and have persons entering the area wear them. However, this shall not apply to movement between barns if there is no risk of contamination by pathogens from outside barns. In order to prevent pathogens from entering barns through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location that is separated by a floor grate or separating plate on a one-way path before or after changing. Clothing and footwear must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.</p> <p>When livestock and composts are removed from barns, owners must separate the inside and outside of barns, require workers to change into special shoes and take other necessary measures to prevent crossing the flow lines of workers. All footwears must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.</p>
[Items regarding equipment]	
27 Regular cleaning or disinfection of tools	<p>Owners must regularly clean or disinfect tools used for livestock management. Injection needles must be changed or disinfected for each barn at least, and tools for artificial insemination and other equipment destined to make contact with biological fluids must be changed or disinfected for each animal.</p>
28 Avoidance of pathogens outside barns	<p>Unnecessary objects for raising livestock must not be brought into barns. When moving livestock between barns in the designated areas, owners must use corridors with roofs and walls to prevent the ingress of pathogens from wild animals. Cages and lifts must be washed and disinfected. When bringing heavy machinery and wheelbarrows into barns of the designated areas, owners must wash and disinfect them near the entrance to the barn.</p>

[Items regarding wild animals]	
29 Installation, inspection and repair of nets for the prevention of wildlife intrusion, and measures for pastureland in the designated areas	<p>Owners must install bird nets (limited to mesh sizes 2 cm or smaller, or nets that are recognized to have equivalent effects) for the prevention of wild animals such as wild birds from entering barns, feedlots, compost sheds, carcass sheds and other facilities. The nets must be inspected periodically for damage.</p> <p>If damage is detected, it must be repaired without delay. In pasturelands of designated areas, owners must install bird nets at feeding areas and secure evacuation facilities to accommodate livestock.</p>
30 Avoidance of contamination of feeding and watering facilities by feces of wild animals	<p>Owners must take necessary measures to prevent contamination of feeding and watering facilities in barns, and feed storage areas by feces from wild animals, such as rodents and wild birds.</p>
31 Extermination of rodents and insects	<p>Owners must take necessary measures to exterminate rodents and insects flies, such as treating specified areas with rodenticides and pesticides or installing adhesive sheets. If there is damage to roofs and walls of barns, it must be repaired without delay.</p>
[Items regarding environment]	
32 Tidying and disinfecting within the biosecurity area	<p>The biosecurity area must be maintained through disposal of unnecessary materials, weeding or tidying up equipment and regularly disinfecting the premises in order to eliminate spaces where wild animals such as rodents can hide, and prevent the pathogens from lingering if they enter the biosecurity area.</p>

33 Cleaning and disinfection facilities including barns	Owners must regularly clean and disinfect barns and other facilities located in the biosecurity area in accordance with the manuals for livestock biosecurity.
[Items regarding domestic animals]	
34 Daily health observation	Owners must observe the health conditions of their livestock (including confirmation of births and deaths).
IV Avoidance of the spread of pathogens outside the biosecurity area	
[Items regarding person]	
35 Disinfecting hands of persons exiting from the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the biosecurity area, and require persons exiting from the area to utilize it to wash and disinfect their hands (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with a disinfecting equipment which has an equal or greater effectiveness near the said exit).
[Items regarding equipment]	
36 Disinfection of vehicles exiting the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the biosecurity area, and require persons taking out a vehicle to utilize it to disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment which has equal or greater effectiveness near said exit).
37 Measures taken when objects used in the biosecurity area are brought out	Objects which have been contaminated or may have been contaminated by feces from livestock must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other necessary measures before bringing them from the biosecurity area.

[Items regarding animals]	
38 Observation of health conditions when shipping or transporting livestock	When transporting livestock outside the farm for shipping, owners confirm their health conditions before transporting them. When transporting carcasses and feces, owners must prevent leakage.
39 Early notification and suspension of shipping and movement in case when designated symptoms are observed	When designated symptoms are observed among livestock, owners must immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. Livestock, carcasses, livestock products and feces must not be shipped or transported from the farm. Any objects located in the biosecurity area must not be removed from the area unless necessary.
40 Suspension of shipping and movement in case when abnormal conditions other than the designated symptoms are observed	With the exception of cases displaying designated symptoms, when it is confirmed that the rates of mortality and the number of animals showing similar symptoms are increasing (excluding cases that clearly stem from causes other than infectious disease) within livestock, owners must immediately receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian or the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, and must refrain from shipping or transporting the animals from the farm until it is confirmed that the animals are not infected with any monitored infectious diseases. If it is confirmed that they are infected with a monitored infectious disease, owners must follow instructions by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. If other abnormal symptoms which do not meet designated symptoms are displayed, owners must receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian.