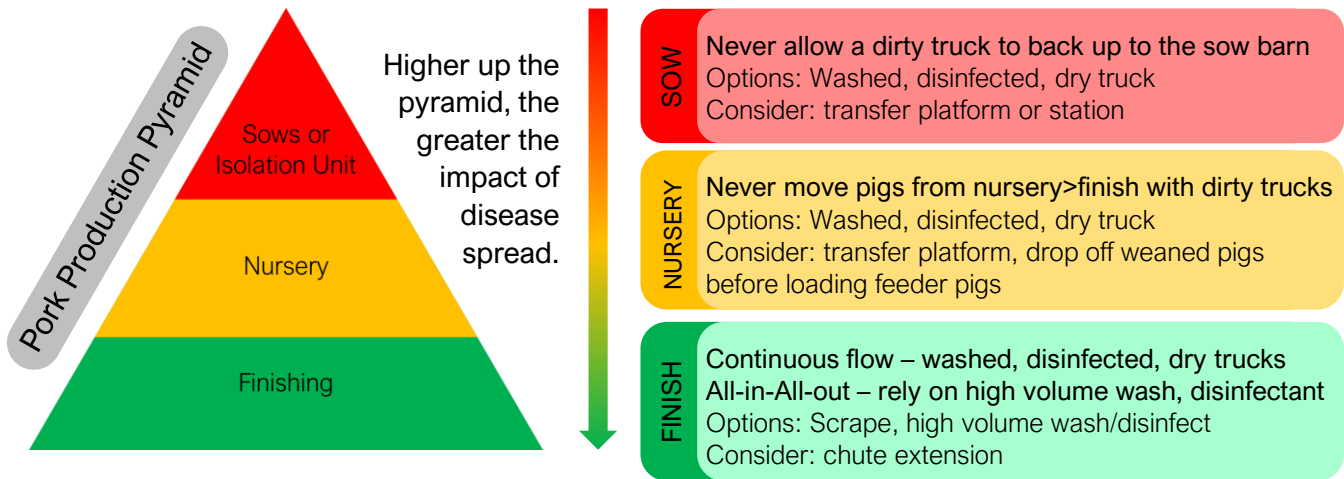
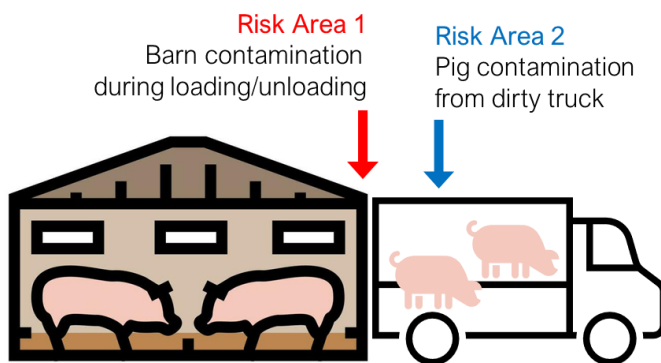




Disease Transmission Risk Reduction in Pig Transport



Barn Biosecurity Measures

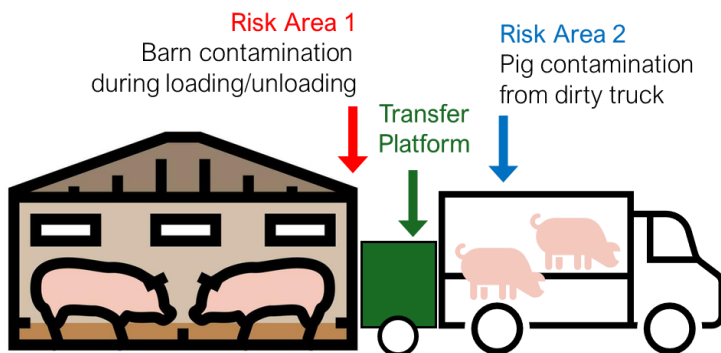
- One-way Pig Flow:**
 - Once a pig is on the truck, it should never re-enter the barn
- Transfer Platforms & Stations:**
 - Act as buffer between truck & barn, lime chute before shipping
- Positive Pressure Load-out System:**
 - Keep external air (and diseases) out

Transport-Related Measures

- ☒ **Scrape & High-Volume Wash**
 - Remove Manure & Bedding
- ☒ **Disinfection**
 - Apply disinfectants at appropriate concentration and contact time
- ☒ **Dry the Trailer**
 - Essential to kill lingering pathogens and prevent disease transfer
- ☒ **Use Dry Disinfectants**
 - Lime can be used in trailers and chutes
- ☒ **Separate Clean & Dirty Areas**
 - Clearly defining the separation line at the chute can help prevent contamination from trucks to site

Although a clean, disinfected and dried truck and trailer is the gold standard, high volume wash and disinfect and routing from the top to the bottom of the pyramid can reduce disease transmission.

Transfer Platforms & Stations



Transfer platforms offer a low-tech option that can be used truck-to-truck, truck-to-barn, on/off-site, mobile or stationary, making it possible to avoid external transport contacting your barn directly.

Transfer stations often involve a separate location (more expensive option) with separate incoming/outgoing chutes that are washed/disinfected between loads.



Transfer platform



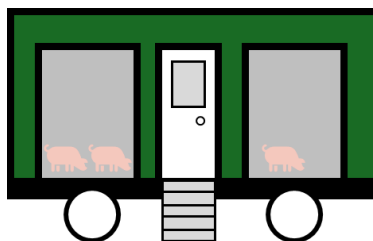
Transfer platform



Transfer station

Chute Extensions

Chute extensions provide a buffer that can be cleaned/disinfected between loads and allow truckers to enter in a biosecure, safe fashion with a Danish entry.



Positive Pressure

Positive pressure load out design pushes air out of the barn/chute during loading vs. negative pressure that sucks air inside.

The above risk reduction strategies rely on good biosecurity practices – e.g. ensuring 1-way pig flow.

Health Status

If pigs are known negative for PED or PRRS and loaded onto a clean truck: The main risk is the unload procedure. Considering routing criteria and using excellent unload biosecurity protocols can significantly reduce the risk of disease transmission (*i.e. negative pigs loaded onto negative truck = negative truck for next load (assuming load/unload procedures are followed)*)