

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a deadly viral disease that spreads easily between pigs by direct contact with infected animals and their body fluids (nasal, oral, feces, blood) or tissues (meat). The virus also spreads indirectly from contact with contaminated objects such as vehicles, equipment, footwear and clothing. Humans are not affected but can spread the virus to animals through contaminated equipment, foods and clothes.

#### Actions that contribute to spread the virus:

- Improper cleaning of the trucks' wheels and loading compartments
- Contact with infected live and dead pigs, being domestic or wild
- Improper disposal of pigs' carcasses
- Pigs fed with food waste
- Improper disposal of (possibly) infected pig meat (e.g. cured meat and smoked products)



# Good practices for transport companies to avoid the spread of ASF virus

Anything contaminated by the ASF virus such as clothing, vehicles and other equipment can spread the virus.

Therefore, we recommend that you take the following hygiene measures as soon as ASF has been detected in countries you operate in:

- 1. Wash hands prior to and after visiting a pig farm
- Wear dedicated clothing and footwear on the farm, remember that clothing and footwear need to be disinfected before and after visiting the farm
- 3. Clean and disinfect vehicles and equipment before and after visiting a farm; remember to remove all the organic material before disinfecting! Vehicles and equipment include: trucks' wheels and loading compartments, brooms used to clean loading compartments and hoses used to unload the feed.
- 4. Do not take back any goods from the farm such as big bags, empty packaging and (packaged) animal feed that has been in contact with animals.

More info: European Commission, EFSA

## African Swine Fever virus spread prevention

## High risk countries in Europe

### Legend of the picture:

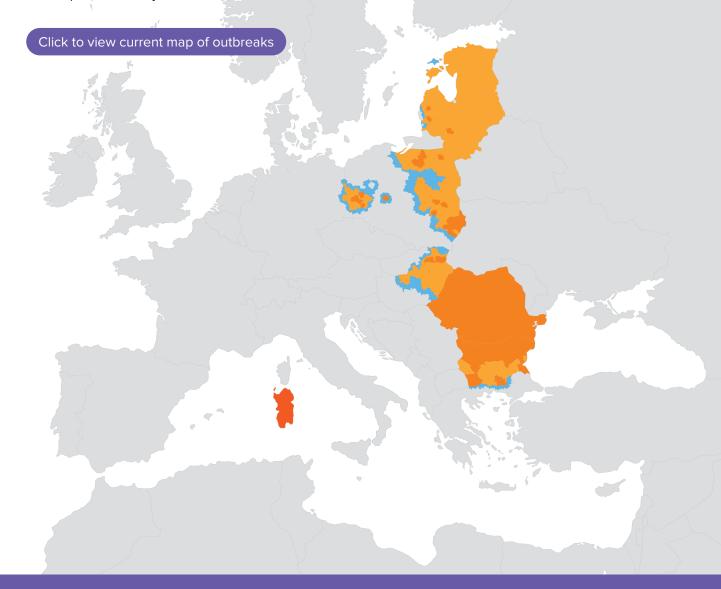
Level I: African swine fever is not yet here, but there is an increased risk of an outbreak. Higher supervision of the wild boar population and domestic pigs is mandatory.

Level II: African swine fever occurs in wild boar.

Level III: African swine fever occurs in wild boar and domestic pigs, but is not yet permanent.

Level IV: African swine fever is permanently present in wild boar and domestic pigs.

Date of picture: January 2021



In case you find a dead boar, never touch it; report your discovery to the local authorities.

Contact local authorities