



# Establish a Line of Separation: Help Control the Spread of PEDV and Other Swine Diseases

*Infection with porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) can create tremendous financial losses to a pork producer.* PEDV transfers via feces and survives in manure for extended periods of time. Anything that is contaminated with pig manure can be a source of infection for pigs. Live-pig hauling is an essential part of the pork industry and can play a key role in the control of disease. All pork producers and transport drivers should be aware of the role they may play in the spread of PEDV and other swine diseases. In order to prevent the spread of PEDV from one farm to another, establish a line of separation.

**The Line of Separation is defined as the line between the area that is to be used by the transporter and the area to be used by farm or market personnel. Be aware and be informed of where the line of separation is in every situation.**

**There may be multiple areas where the line of separation is drawn.**

Be aware of where the Line of Separation is when arriving at a producer's site or at a market.

At the cab of the truck:



At the back of the trailer and the loading chute:



At the farm:



(continued)

## Assume There is Risk!

- Approach every contact with a site or market as if it could contaminate your truck and trailer.
- Have a biosecure plan to manage the Line of Separation between you and the site. Examples include:
  - » Using dedicated storage containers to hold clean equipment for each movement.
  - » Using clean equipment for each movement of animals.
  - » Following a disposal plan to remove and contain used/contaminated equipment.

Examples are listed below:

Storage Containers



Clean Equipment



Disposal Plan



### **Diseases like to “Hitch a Ride,” so separate yourself from cross contamination. Control the accidental spread of disease!**

The organisms that cause disease in pigs (bacteria, viruses and parasites) can survive in different types of materials. Organic matter (shavings, manure), feed, water, mud and snow can all carry diseases. Contaminated boots, clothing, tires, undercarriages, trailers, shovels, winter panels, sorting panels and people’s clothes can infect healthy pigs. Other activities, such as walking into a contaminated barn or packing plant, can increase risk for disease spread because boots and trailers can become contaminated with diseases the farms you serve are trying to keep out. Assume every site you touch is a risk. Do not be responsible for transferring this disease.