WHAT'S HITCHING A RIDE IN YOUR FEED?

Canadian Pork Council
Conseil canadien du porc

African swine fever (ASF) and other foreign animal diseases (FAD) can be transmitted via feed or feed ingredients imported from countries where these diseases are present.

Both contaminated feed ingredients and contaminated packaging can potentially carry live virus.

Holding feed ingredients in storage prior to feeding can reduce viral survival.

Time, temperature, the feed ingredient itself and the properties of the virus all impact survival time. All four of those factors are critical but a simple rule is, the **higher the temperature the shorter the virus survival time**.

Transport time of feed ingredients from China to Canada or Europe to Canada averages between 30 and 40 days. Those days count in our favour.

Recommended holding times before a feed or feed ingredient is used:
20°C for 20 days or 10°C for 100 days

Considerations to reduce the risk of viral transmission through feed ingredients:

1. Country of Origin – selecting feed ingredients from regional sources reduces the risk of the introduction of a Foreign Animal Disease.

2. Supplier Selection – ask your Feed Mills and Feed Ingredient Suppliers to select sources that are from countries free of Foreign Animal Disease when possible, or at minimum, are compliant with known quality assurance standardization such as ISO 22000 or FAMI-QS.

3. Feed Mills – Select Feed Mills that are part of a recognized biosecurity program and participate in the Animal Nutrition Association of Canada's FeedAssure Program and follow their National Biosecurity Guide.

Current research has shown that **feed ingredients can support viral survival and act as transport media to introduce diseases to your farm**. The science on viral transmission via feed is still in its infancy and will continue to change but there is enough known to make general recommendations. This document is intended to inform decisions that may reduce the risk of viral transmission. It is not intended to guarantee the complete elimination of the risk of viral transmission via these potential routes.

Reality check:

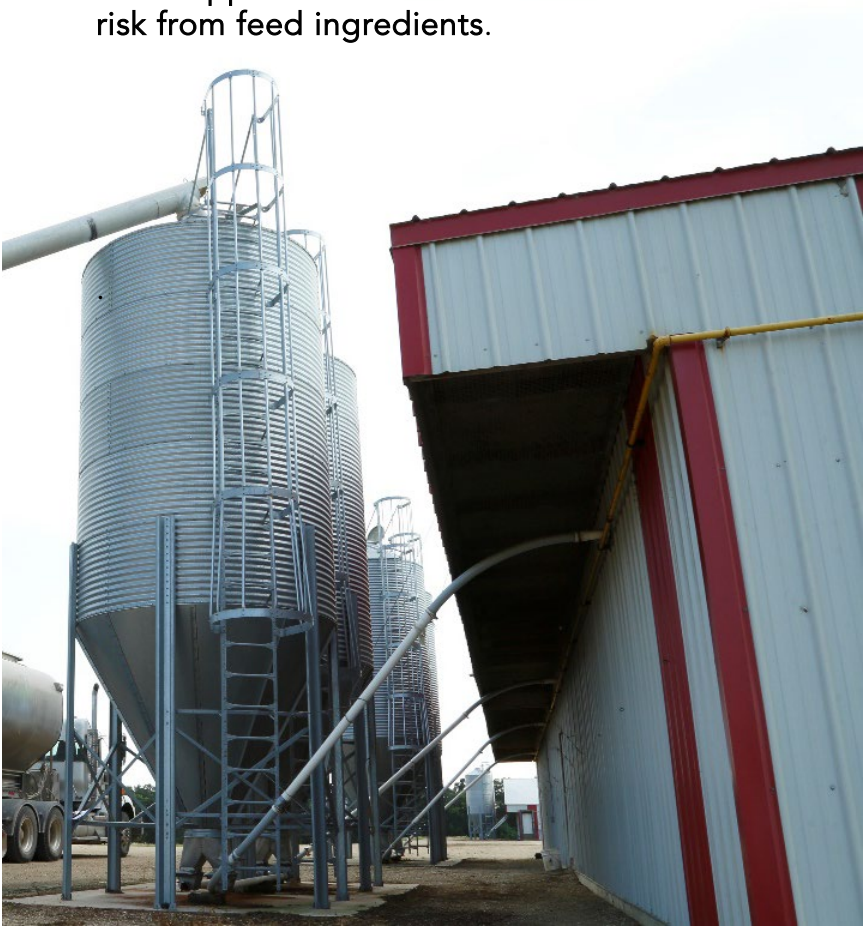
- Feed is one of many potential vectors of the virus
- Exclusion of high-risk ingredients such as rice hulls and corn cobs from high-risk countries such as China, **is currently the best strategy** to keep feed and feed ingredients **from bringing ASF into Canada**.

Current supply chain constraints may limit producers' ability to completely avoid Chinese- or Asian-based ingredients, and it may not be necessary if the ingredient is unlikely to be contaminated.

Here's what you can do:

- Have a chat with your suppliers
- Review and improve your biosecurity
- Stay tuned for more research

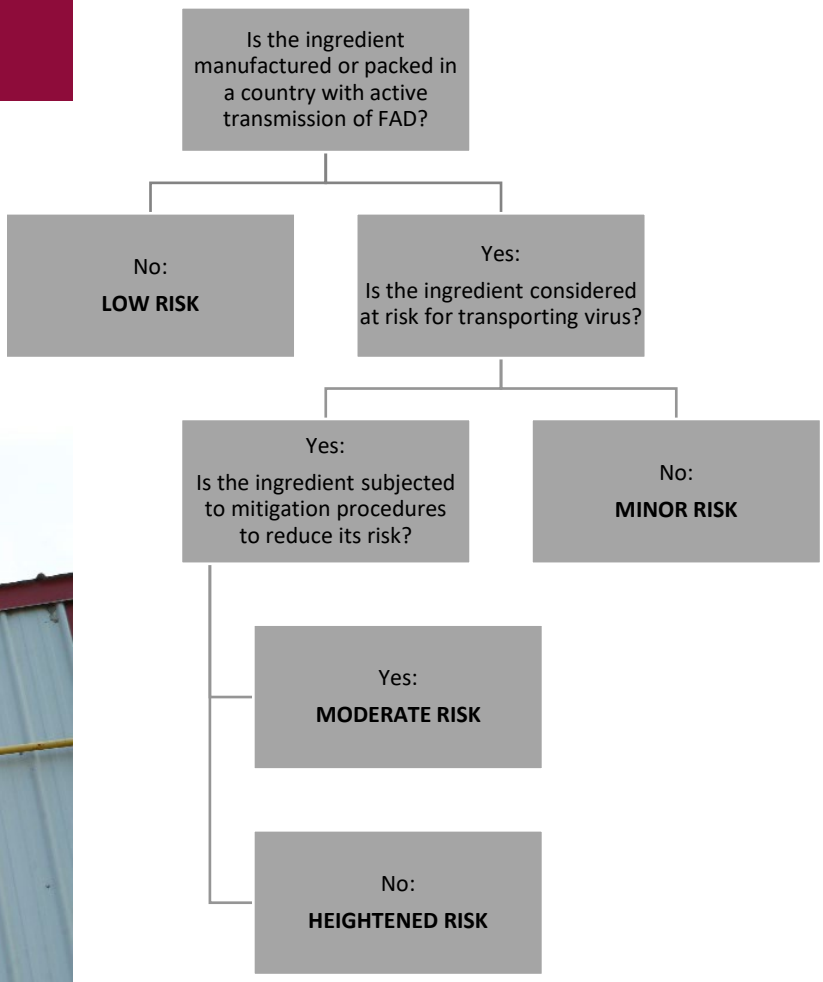
Pork producers should **work with their feed suppliers to minimize viral transmission risk from feed ingredients**.



For more information on African Swine Fever and the potential impact on the Canadian herd:
www.cpc-ccp.com/african-swine-fever

SHIC decision tree matrix to minimize viral transmission risk from feed ingredients

The decision tree and questions developed by the US-based Swine Health Information Center (SHIC) could help producers have conversations with their feed or ingredient supplier about the safety of their ingredients.



Low risk feed ingredients

Synthetic amino acids packaged in individual, single-use bags

High risk feed ingredients

Rice hulls and corn cobs
Conventional soybean meal
Organic Soybean meal
Soy oil cake
Distillers dried grains with solubles
Lysine hydrochloride
Choline Chloride
Vitamin D