

## Cleaning and Disinfection Measures to Contain African Swine Fever (ASF)

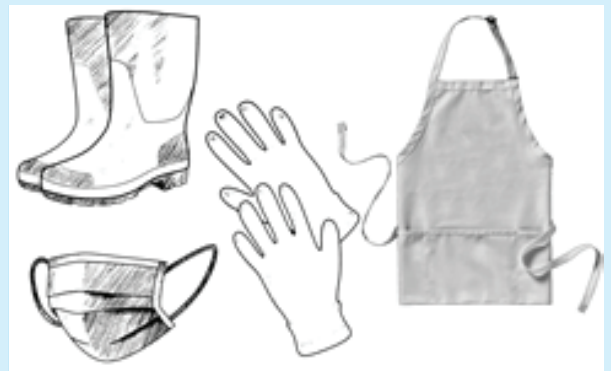
### “PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE”

Cleaning and disinfection is the most important measure to contain spread of ASF. It prevents conditions for multiplication of germs and spread of ASF. Cleaning and disinfection measures could be categorized as **regular measures and special measures in the event of outbreak of ASF.**

**Regular cleaning and disinfection measures:** This should be followed by farmers on everyday irrespective of any occurrence of disease to prevent spread of infection.

#### Regular cleaning and disinfection measures are as follows:

- Properly clean the pig sty and dispose dung, urine, discharges, feed wastes and other excreta in a pit away from the pig sty regularly.
- Scrub and remove dirty materials adhering to gate, floor, wall, feeding and water trough, central passage, drain, iron guards/ rails etc. and disinfect those using bleach/caustic soda/phenyl/ formalin/bleaching powder/lime or hot water.
- Regularly clean and disinfect the farm utensils, clothing.
- Regularly clean the pig sty, utensils, clothing, gum-boot, chappals, etc. with soap/detergents followed by disinfection using suitable disinfectants
- Clean the foot bath regularly and change the potassium permanganate/ bleaching powder solution daily.
- In case of earthen floor, remove few cm of top soil as required and replace it by new dry soil/ sand.
- Keep the floor completely dry and clean.
- Remove all shrubs, weeds, stock of dirty and unused materials around the pig sty and thoroughly clean and disinfect the area.
- White-wash the walls, ceiling, columns, beams etc. with lime containing a reliable disinfectant periodically.
- Repair the floor for any cracks and crevices to avoid stagnation of water, urine, dung, feed particles, etc. that serve as a source of infection.



#### Special clean and disinfection measures in the event of ASF outbreak:

- Use separate pair of utensils, chappals, clothing for handling diseased pigs. If possible, wear personal protective clothing like gum boot, plastic apron, disposable gloves, mask, etc. for attending diseased pigs.
- Separate the diseased pigs from healthy ones and rear them in a separate shed/pen away from the main pig sty.
- Offer feed and water to the diseased pigs only after taking care of healthy pigs.
- Do not allow your casual worker, if any, to visit his/her own or other affected farms.

- If any pig found dead/aborted, wrap the dead pigs, aborted materials, placenta, etc. with leak-proof plastic sheet properly and carry them carefully to the burial site.
- Bury the dead pigs and other materials in a pit. Sprinkle some common salt/bleaching powder over the dead pigs for early decomposition.
- Under no circumstances through the dead pigs in rivers, stream, ponds, field, jungle, etc.
- Moisten all surfaces before sweeping and scrapping in order to avoid spreading of germs along with tiny particles.
- Carefully carry the sweeping and scraping materials, gunny bags, bedding materials etc. to the disposal area and burn them.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect the floors, drains, walls, iron guard/ rails, feeding and water troughs, etc. Disinfect the whole pig sty and farm premise using suitable disinfectants.
- Clean and disinfect your personal clothes, gum boots, chappals, etc. and take bath with soap and water after completion of whole cleaning process.



### Steps to be followed for cleaning and disinfection of pig sty, farm utensils, clothes, etc.

- Step 1: Sweeping and scrubbing with water.
- Step 2: Scrubbing with cleansing agents (e.g., soap, detergents, washing soda) and rinsing with clean water preferably using water pressure.
- Step 3: Disinfect using disinfecting agents (e.g., sodium hypochlorite, formaldehyde, caustic soda/sodium hydroxide) or hot water.
- Step 4: Allow to dry under sun heat.

### Recommended disinfecting agents and their use:

Commonly available disinfectants and their mixture method of use

Name	Concentration	Method of use	Surface for use
Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)- 5%	2 teaspoonful in 1litre of water	Sprinkling	Floor, walls, drains, feeding and water troughs, water chambers etc.
Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda)- 2%	4 teaspoonful in 1litre of water 2 teaspoonful in 1 litre of water for hand sanitization	Sprinkling	Pig sty, vehicles, hand and legssanitization
Phenols	4 teaspoonful in 1litre of water	Sprinkling	Surrounding of pig sty, floor, drains
Calcium hypochlorite (Bleaching powder)- 30%	-	Sprinkling	Floors, gutters, drains
Formaldehyde (formalin)-37%	2 teaspoonful in 1litre water	Sprinkling	Gum boot, farm utensils
Calcium hydroxide (Lime)	-	Spraying	Floor and drains