



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PED ADVISORY FOR WASHINGTON FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Basic facts

- Porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED) is an emerging domestic swine disease first confirmed in the U.S. in May 2013.
- PED is caused by a coronavirus and is highly infectious to swine. The virus is shed in large quantities. The infectious dose is very small, so cleanliness is critical.
- PED only infects swine. It does not cause illness in people or other animals.
- When a herd is first exposed to PED, the primary clinical sign is severe diarrhea in pigs of all ages.
- The virus spreads by ingestion of feces containing the virus. Sources of infected feces include pigs, trucks, boots, feed, and other fomites.
- The incubation period is 12 to 24 hours and the virus is shed for 7-10 days.
- PED can kill 100% of piglets less than 10 days old. Pigs older than 10 days usually recover.
- Piglets born to recovered sows are protected by antibodies in the colostrum while nursing. They may become susceptible after weaning.
- Strict biosecurity is the best control measure to keep PED from entering a farm.
- If PED is already on a farm, treatment includes supportive therapy to address dehydration. Consult a veterinarian regarding additional control measures.

Guidance for exhibitors

- If you purchase feeder pigs for a market project animal, make sure you know they are from a PED-free source.
- Out-of-state pigs must have a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) with the following statement by the inspecting veterinarian: "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from a premise known to be affected by porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days."
- A rectal temperature is recommended prior to movement. The normal temperature is 101.5 to 102.5 degrees. If a pig's temperature is elevated, do not exhibit the animal. If the temperature might be elevated due to hot weather, cool the pig down (do NOT use cold water) and retake the temperature. If the temperature is still elevated, leave the pig home.
- If **any** of your pigs have diarrhea, **no** pigs from your farm should go to the fair.
- Make sure your show box and equipment are cleaned and disinfected prior to going to a fair. All organic material must be removed prior to disinfection.

- Do not share any equipment with other exhibitors.
- While at the fair avoid unnecessary contact with other swine and other exhibitors' equipment.
- Keep your pens clean. Minimize the tracking of manure from your pens to other areas.
- Keep clothing and footwear clean.
- If your pigs become sick during the fair, immediately notify the swine superintendent and fair veterinarian.
- Do not take leftover feed, bedding material, lumber, etc. home because these materials cannot be disinfected.
- Quarantine all pigs after returning home for 30 days. Observe pigs closely during this period and take their temperatures twice daily for a week. Consult a veterinarian if any become sick.
- Clean and disinfect all equipment, clothing, shoes, and trailers.
- When doing farm chores, care for quarantined pigs last. Have separate tools, clothing, footwear, and equipment for quarantined pigs and the rest of the herd. If possible, designate different people to care for each group.

Guidance for pre-fair weigh-in/tagging activities

- If possible, avoid pre-fair weigh-ins where all pigs are taken to a central location. However, if such an event must be conducted, prevent contact between swine from different farms. If possible, animals should wait on their transport vehicles.
- A low-risk way to weigh multiple pigs at a central location involves a 55-gallon plastic barrel. Cut a full-length section out (leave ends intact) so a pig can be placed inside and cut four holes for handles. Use the barrel to transport each pig from its trailer to the scale and back. This way, pigs are not co-mingled and the barrel can be cleaned and disinfected between animals. If the weight of the barrel is known, the pig does not even have to be removed from it to have its weight determined.
- Weigh-in staff should utilize good biosecurity practices when handling pigs. If it is necessary to enter vehicles, protective clothing and footwear should be used and changed between uses. Disposable gloves or hand sanitizer should be used for staff having direct contact with pigs.
- Tagging equipment should be disinfected between uses. Two or three sets of taggers should be on hand so they can rotate through cleaning and disinfection.

Guidance for fairs

- All animal holding facilities must be cleaned and disinfected prior to an exhibition.
- An isolation area for sick animal should be established. This area should be used if sick animals cannot be immediately removed from the fair grounds. This area should be away from the general exhibit traffic and other animals. Disposable coveralls and boots should be used as well as a hand wash station or hand sanitizer.
- Swine should be observed at check-in by the veterinarian or animal health inspector prior to unloading if possible. Certificates of veterinary inspection will be reviewed at this time. If sick pigs are observed, they should not be unloaded and removed from the fairgrounds

immediately. If that is not possible, they should be moved to the isolation area. The veterinarian will determine if the entire load must be removed from the grounds.

- The swine superintendent and veterinarian/animal health inspector should check for sick pigs on a regular basis. A thermometer should be available to check temperatures. The veterinarian should be notified immediately if a sick pig is observed. The pig should be moved to isolation if the veterinary exam is delayed.
- All pens must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between exhibits or after a sick pig is removed. A pen that held a sick pig should not be reused during the fair. Any walkways, bath stalls and scales used by suspect pigs must be cleaned and disinfected.
- When cleaning and disinfecting follow these steps:
 1. Dry clean: remove as much soiled material as possible. Avoid generating clouds of dust; lightly spray area with water if necessary to minimize dust. Deposit the debris in the manure composting area.
 2. Wet clean: use hot water and detergent to remove all organic material (mud, dirt, feces, food, bedding, etc.). Do not allow water run-off to flow into livestock pens.
 3. Rinse: do not allow water run-off to flow into livestock pens.
 4. Dry: let surfaces and equipment to be disinfected dry before disinfecting, if possible.
 5. Disinfect: chemicals such as Virkon™, Tek-Trol®, 1-Stroke Environ®, and bleach will all work against PEDv. **Follow label instructions exactly** regarding proper dilution and contact time. These chemicals are not effective on soiled surfaces.
 6. Dry: let the area or item dry, then rinse to remove residual disinfectant before contact with animals.
- If a sick pig is removed from a pen, neighboring pigs should remain in place unless removed to go home or to slaughter. These pigs should be observed closely.
- The show area should be kept clean during shows and cleaned and disinfected between shows.
- Do not use a pressure washer on animals or equipment.
- Fairs are discouraged from conducting breeding swine classes and encouraged to conduct terminal market hog classes, which reduce the risk of swine disease transmission to home herds.
- Exhibits of sows with litters are discouraged.

Guidance for veterinarians

- If PED is suspected on a farm, a CVI should not be issued for any swine from that farm.
- Pay close attention to biosecurity when conducting pre-fair health examinations on the fairgrounds, where animals from multiple farms are present.

Washington swine—importation and testing requirements (WAC 16-54-111)

- **Import health requirements**
 1. All swine entering Washington State must be accompanied by an entry permit, a CVI, and official USDA approved identification.
 2. Feral swine are prohibited in Washington State.

Emergency rule for all swine entering the state - Washington requires CVIs include the following statement:

- a) "To the best of my knowledge, swine represented on this certificate have not originated from premises known to be affected by porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 days."
- b) The certificate must be signed by the animal owner as well as a veterinarian.

- **Import test requirements**

1. **Brucellosis.** All intact male and intact female swine more than six months of age must test negative for brucellosis within 30 days before entering Washington State or must originate from a USDA validated brucellosis-free herd or state (Swine Brucellosis Control/Eradication State-Federal-Industry Uniform Methods and Rules, April, 1998).
2. **Pseudorabies.** No test is required from states recognized as stage IV or stage V by Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards, November 1, 2003.
3. A negative Pseudorabies test within 30 days before entry is required for swine from any state or area not having stage IV or stage V status.