

CRITERIA FOR ACCREDITATION OF PIG FARM

1. Animal Health Status

- 1.1 The country or state is free from Nipah Virus infection.
- 1.2 The farm is located in a zone where there is no other pig farm in the vicinity which commensurate with the risk of infection being introduced into the farm.
- 1.3 The farm is located in a zone that is free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) for the past 6 months.
- 1.4 The farm is located in an area within 10km radius where no case of Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) has been found during the last 12 months prior to export.
- 1.5 During the 12 months prior to export, there must be no clinical signs of other diseases like Porcine parvovirus, Transmissible gastroenteritis and Atrophic rhinitis in pigs on the farm.

2. Veterinary Public Health Status and Usage of Antimicrobial and Growth Promotants

- 2.1 During the 12 months prior to export, there must be no case of Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and Leptospirosis in pigs on the farm.
- 2.2 An approved Residues Surveillance Plan should be implemented to continually detect violations of antimicrobial and illegal growth promotants, in particular beta-agonist residues, and action taken to reduce the violations.
- 2.3 The farm is required to submit a quarterly return to AVA on the types, quantities and methods of anti-microbial administration on the farm.

3. Inspection System

- 3.1 The farm must implement a documented inspection system to monitor the pig diseases to the satisfaction of a competent authority so as to ensure that the animal health and veterinary public health criteria (as in Sections 1 and 2 of this Criteria) for accreditation of the farm are maintained.
- 3.2 The documented inspection system is implemented under the supervision of a registered veterinarian with qualifications specified at Section 10 of this Criteria.
- 3.3 Accredited farms are assigned a farm code by the competent authority.

4. Infrastructure and Facilities

- 4.1 The farm must be completely fenced with chain-linked or equivalent fencing.
- 4.2 The farm has only one main entry point and measures for restricting entry of visitors and vehicles are implemented at the entry point.
- 4.3 The farm has access to a continuous supply of adequate electrical power, potable water, proper drainage and good access roads within the farm.
- 4.4 The farm has:
 - 4.4.1 A reception area to receive visitors and vehicles. The production area is not accessible to visitors or outside vehicles without going through appropriate bio sanitation measures.
 - 4.4.2 Proper facilities for storage and delivery of feed.
 - 4.4.3 Supply of potable water for the pigs.
 - 4.4.4 Facilities to allow the proper disposal of solid and liquid waste.
 - 4.4.5 Proper loading/unloading ramp that allows loading/unloading of pigs across the perimeter fencing to restrict entry of non-farm vehicles into the production area.

5. Bio security Measures

- 5.1 The farm has vehicle and personnel disinfection at critical points of entry into the farm and production area.
- 5.2 Showers, farm apparels, footwear and disinfection footbath shall be provided for authorized personnel and farm workers to the production areas.

- 5.3 There should not be any fruit trees within the premises of the farm.
- 5.4 No animals other than the farmed pigs are permitted in the production area.
- 5.5 Pigs are kept entirely in roofed houses and all entrances to the house are provided with a covered disinfection footbath.
- 5.6 The houses are designed to prevent access by vectors of diseases, including bats and birds, and there must be effective pest control programmes on the farm against pests such as rodents.
- 5.7 The feed storage premises/equipment is designed to prevent access by vectors of diseases, including bats and birds.

6. Monitoring and Surveillance Programmes for Disease Control

- 6.1 The farm has implemented a documented vaccination and other disease monitoring programme as enforced by the DVS.
- 6.2 The farm uses serological and/or microbiological tests that are in accordance with international standards where available, to determine whether an infection is present.
- 6.3 Blood samples are to be collected from targeted population of pigs to be screened for antibodies to the Nipah virus. These include pigs due for slaughter and standing pig population on the farm.

7. Good Husbandry Practices

- 7.1 The farm follows the guidelines of Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) as determined by the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS).
- 7.2 Personnel wears appropriate working clothing and visitors are provided with protective clothing.
- 7.3 Proper and comprehensive records must be maintained.
 - 7.3.1 It must have a farm recording system which shows:
 - 7.3.1.1 arrival and departure
 - 7.3.1.2 production and performance
 - 7.3.1.3 morbidity and mortality with causes
 - 7.3.1.4 drugs and vaccine used
 - 7.3.1.5 any laboratory tests and the results thereof
 - 7.3.1.6 the place of origin of the weaned piglets
 - 7.3.1.7 the destination of the finished pigs.
- 7.4 Each farm has a documented vaccination programme using only approved vaccines.
- 7.5 A system for immediate removal of dead pigs from a pig house for proper disposal in an acceptable manner to the competent authority.
- 7.6 The farm has a system for immediate removal of sick pigs from the house for treatment or slaughter and properly disposed of in an acceptable manner to the competent authority.
- 7.7 The farm must isolate each batch of pigs for a minimum of 2 weeks prior to being moved for slaughter. Each house must be operated on an all-in-all-out basis and there should be no introduction or re-introduction of pigs following the entry of the last batch of pigs into the house.
- 7.8 The replacement breeder animals must be derived from farms which are located in countries or States in Malaysia free from Nipah virus and FMD. These breeder animals should be isolated for at least 4 weeks on the accredited farm before being introduced into the current pig population on the farm.
- 7.9 Only pigs are reared in the farm. No other types of animals are allowed to be kept on the farm.
- 7.10 Compounded animal feed is derived from approved sources. Feed ration used shall comply with the guidelines of the DVS for feeding pigs. No swill feeding is allowed.
- 7.11 Pigs should be stocked at the density appropriate for the rearing system used.
- 7.12 The owner and/or manager of the farm must notify the competent authority of any variation in production performance or any other signs suggesting the presence of an infectious pig disease. As soon as a disease is suspected, the farm must send the samples needed for making or confirming the diagnosis to an approved laboratory.

- 7.13 The farm should have a system for immediate notification to the competent authority where any infectious diseases as specified in Sections 1 and 2 of this Criteria are confirmed in the farm.
- 7.14 Buildings, facilities and equipments should be well maintained and kept in good condition.

8. Laboratory Testing

- 8.1 The farm has access to an approved laboratory to undertake diagnostic tests for the pig diseases specified in Section 2 and 3 in accordance to OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, or any other international Standards where available and approved by the DVS.
- 8.2 Test for contaminants and residues must follow internationally accepted standards.

9. Quality Assurance Programme

- 9.1 The farm has a documented quality assurance programme which has been evaluated and approved by the competent authority to ensure the production of good quality, wholesome and safe fattening pigs.
- 9.2 The farm keeps accurate records and should be made available when required.
- 9.3 The farm uses only legally available and properly labeled chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hormones and biologics. Accurate records are maintained of all chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hormones and biologics used and where and how they were disposed of.
- 9.4 Each batch of pigs must be inspected by a veterinarian registered with the Malaysian Veterinary Council, prior to being moved from the farm for slaughter at a slaughterhouse dedicated for the slaughter of pigs from accredited farms for the export pork to Singapore.

10. Staff Competence

- 10.1 The farm employs a full time veterinarian who shall be registered with the Malaysian Veterinary Council.
- 10.2 The farm provides a documented training programme/schedule for staff on pig production and disease prevention and control.

11. Product Identification and Traceback Mechanism

- 11.1 The farm implements a product identification system which would identify:-
- 11.1.1 Individual animal by serially numbered ear tags unique to the farm for all pigs older than weaning age. The farm must maintain an inventory system to account for the location of all pigs on the farm by their ear tag numbers.
 - 11.1.2 Origin of animals
 - 11.1.2.1 Name and address of exporter
 - 11.1.2.2 Place of origin
 - 11.1.2.3 Farm code number
 - 11.1.3 Destination of animals
 - 11.1.3.1 Country destination
 - 11.1.3.2 Name and address of consignee
 - 11.1.3.3 Means of transport
 - 11.1.3.4 Date of shipment

12. Others

- 12.1 The owner, any shareholder, or director of the farm must declare their interest in any non-AVA accredited pig farm in the country and will undertake not to introduce pigs into the farm other than breeding animals subject to the conditions at 7.8 of this Criteria.

PIG HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Details of the disease monitoring program for a pig farm undertaken by an appointed private veterinarian in writing:

(A) General Inspection

The veterinarian undertakes a general inspection of the farm at least once every two weeks to inspect the condition of the farm, animal husbandry management, bio-security protocols, pig barns and clinical signs of any disease.

(B) Post-mortem Examination

The veterinarian carries out regular post-mortem on dead pigs to determine the pathology and cause of death.

(C) Samples for Laboratory Diagnosis

If there is suspicion of disease outbreak or the cause of death cannot be determined, the veterinarian will obtain samples (live pigs or organs) to be sent to DVS Regional Veterinary Laboratory or approved DVS laboratories.

(D) Use of Antimicrobials and Animal Health Products

The use of animal health products shall be documented by trade name, duration of use and application method. When applicable, antimicrobial sensitivity tests shall be carried out to determine the suitable antimicrobial that is appropriate for the bacterial agent that needs to be controlled. This is to ensure prudent use of antimicrobials and animal health products and ensure food safety.

(E) Vaccination Programs

Vaccination programs implemented in the farm are to be documented. All pigs must be vaccinated against swine fever.

(F) Serology/Challenge/Field Tests

Where necessary serum samples from pigs shall be sent to approved veterinary laboratories for the determination of antibody titers. Serum samples shall be collected at appropriate schedules to gauge the efficacy of vaccination program, challenge status for diseases or the antibody titer of the pigs.

(G) Flock Health and Disease Status Monitoring Report

The farm veterinarian is responsible to record all findings and activities related to pig health and the disease status including the monitoring program.

In farms that have quality systems established in their management, the disease programs must be included as part of the quality system.

The veterinarian is responsible for proper reporting and all reports shall be kept at farm level. The veterinarian shall also be responsible to present the report to the DVS offices during farm inspection.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

1. General inspection at least once every two weeks.
2. Post-mortem examination of pigs carried out regularly and samples submitted to laboratory for follow-up diagnosis.
3. All pigs vaccinated against swine fever. Where necessary serological surveillance carried out.
4. Reports of farm veterinarian are available and complete.