

Secure Pork Supply Glossary

Terminology for Enhanced Biosecurity

2025



Purpose: This document is to be used as a glossary of terminology on the Secure Pork Supply (SPS) plan for pork producers.

- Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)
 - A FAD is an important disease of livestock that is not known to be present in the United States. In pigs, the three foreign animal diseases of high importance are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), African Swine Fever (ASF), and Classical Swine Fever (CSF). If a FAD was detected in the United States, pork producers should implement increased biosecurity, animal monitoring, and traceability efforts.
- Control area
 - If a FAD were to be detected in the United States, regulatory officials may create a control area around the infected farm. Any other farms within the control area may have additional requirements, such as implementing the enhanced biosecurity plan, in order to move animals.
- Biosecurity manager
 - The biosecurity manager creates a biosecurity plan for the farm. They ensure everyone working on the farm knows the plan and is trained to follow it. If someone doesn't follow the plan, the manager helps fix the problem. During a disease emergency, the manager carries out the biosecurity plan.
- Site entry
 - There should only be a few ways that vehicles can enter the farm, and in a FAD outbreak each one should have a gate or cable to block it. The entrance should be locked in an outbreak when employees are not at work. There should be clear signs that let people know not to enter without permission.
- LOS
 - The Line of Separation (LOS), sometimes called a clean/dirty line, is the last line of defense that separates the area where the pigs live from the outside. Only certain, marked spots should be allowed for animals, people, or equipment to cross, and they must follow biosecurity practices. The LOS is a biosecurity practice that producers should implement in their daily farm operations.
- LOS access points
 - There should be a few clearly marked access points where people, pigs, and equipment can enter the LOS, and they must follow biosecurity protocol when entering. If the LOS access is contaminated after moving animals, it should be cleaned and disinfected according to the biosecurity plan.
- C&D station
 - In a FAD outbreak, producers may be asked by regulatory officials to set up a temporary cleaning and disinfection station (C&D station). The C&D station is an area to clean and disinfect vehicles or equipment entering the LOS. Employees running the C&D station should be properly trained. Runoff should run away from the animal areas.

- Housing type (indoor, outdoor, both)
 - Housing type refers to where the pig(s) live, whether it be inside a barn, in an outdoor pen, or in an indoor/outdoor pen. No matter what the housing, a LOS, and biosecurity plan should be created and utilized in a FAD outbreak.
- Isolation
 - When returning from a show or off farm event, pigs should be isolated without fence contact from pigs that did not attend the event. These pigs should be cared for after the rest of the herd and all boots/clothing, equipment, and supplies used in the isolation area should not be used while caring for the rest of the herd. Any show supplies, personal items, clothes, and anything brought back from the show should be properly cleaned and disinfected before returning to the barn.
 - Gilts or sows entering a breeding farm should be isolated in a separate air space without contact with other pigs prior to entry. Diagnostic testing may be done on these animals to confirm absence of disease prior to entry into the herd.
- Direct contact
 - Direct contact happens when pigs nose-to-nose touch through a fence, share a pen, or anytime pigs can physically touch, including contact with feral pigs.
- Indirect contact
 - Indirect contact happens when an item is used with one pig and then a different pig without being cleaned and disinfected in between. This includes feeders, waterers, not changing shoes between pens or barns, show supplies, and shovels/tools.
- Other susceptible species
 - Species other than pigs that are susceptible to the FAD. ASF and CSF only affect pigs, but FMD can affect cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and bison, in addition to pigs.
- Pig movement records
 - Movement records are recommended to be recorded electronically. Producers can utilize [AgView](#) at no additional cost to record movement records and store their SPS enhanced biosecurity plan.