

## SOP 13 - PEDv Considerations for Fallen Stock Disposal

### Introduction

Disposal of fallen stock is an important consideration in managing your unit biosecurity in all circumstances, but especially if PED enters the UK.

The risk of PED transmission between farms is very high, and it is critical to keep this highly infectious virus out.

Mortality records should be routinely kept, along with records of all fallen stock disposal.

### Best Practice for Fallen Stock Disposal

#### a) Storing Fallen Stock

Whether you are using an incinerator or deadstock collector, below are important points to consider for fallen stock storage:

Storage container	Must be sealed, leakproof, locked container
	Easy to transfer carcasses in and out of
	Big enough capacity to cope in disease outbreaks (during PEDv the mortality is most likely to affect suckling pigs)
	Must be able to be moved to unit perimeter if using collection
	Easy to clean and disinfect after emptying
	Cold storage is optimal
Location of storage	Should be away from main production sites
	Keep the surrounding area clean and clear up any spillage quickly
	Should ideally be out of public view - be considerate of neighbours or passing public
Removing dead pigs to storage	Deadstock should be removed to storage quickly
	Ideally use teleporter/frontloader bucket and clean and disinfect after use
	Mortality records should be kept

#### b) On-farm incinerator

This is the most biosecure and preferred means of disposing of fallen stock as it removes the risk of external collectors approaching the unit.

During an outbreak of PED it also prevents the virus from leaving the farm reducing the risk of onward infection.

Points to consider:

- The incinerator must be approved by Defra and a licence obtained. See <https://www.gov.uk/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site>