**Table 1.** Risk factors relevant to ASF introduction into compartments in South Africa by category

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| **Category** | **No.** | **Risk factor** | **Proxy** |
| Domestic pigs | 1 | High on-farm domestic pig density | On-farm pig density |
| 2 | Farms with poor biosecurity (e.g. backyard farm) located outside but in proximity to the compartment (< 5km) | Proximity to farms with poor biosecurity |
| 3 | Proximity of the compartment (< 5 km) to a farm that was infected with ASF within the last three months | Proximity to ASF-affected farms |
| 4 | Introduction of new pigs to the compartment without testing for ASF virus or quarantine | Un-tested introductions into the herd |
| 5 | Use of boars from outside the compartment for breeding that are not tested for ASF virus | Use of un-tested breeding boars |
| 6 | Use of pig semen, ova or embryos from a non-ASF-free certified source(s)  | Use of uncertified genetic material |
| 7 | Entry of free-roaming pigs into the compartment premises due to improper fencing | Entry of free-roaming pigs |
| 8 | Direct and indirect contact between pigs within the compartment premises and free-roaming pigs outside the compartment premises due to improper fencing | Contact with free-roaming pigs |
| 9 | Return of live pigs to the compartment following presentation to markets or auctions | Return of live pigs |
| Human behaviors and activities | 10 | Insufficient boot cleaning & disinfection or boot & clothes changing of external people (e.g. pig traders, middlemen, transporters) upon entering the pig sites in the compartment | Insufficient boot and clothing biosecurity by external people |
| 11 | Insufficient boot cleaning & disinfection or boot & clothes changing of livestock field officers/ veterinarians/ para-veterinarians upon entering the pig sites in the compartment | Insufficient boot and clothing biosecurity by animal health personnel |
| 12 | Insufficient cleaning & disinfection or changing of clothes & boots, facilities and equipment of compartment personnel that are in contact with pigs | Insufficient cleaning & disinfection of boots, clothes, facilities, and equipment |
| 13 | Feeding of non-cooked or under cooked swill i.e. commercial or household food waste within the compartment | Feeding of food waste  |
| 14 | Underreporting of suspected ASF cases due to various factors e.g. insufficient capacity to recognize ASF clinical signs, lack of an easy reporting system | Underreporting of suspect ASF cases |
| 15 | Euthanasia/ culling of sick pigs within the premises of the compartment without proper disposal of carcasses and offal | Improper carcass disposal of sick pigs |
| 16 | Slaughtering of pigs within the premises of the compartment for human consumption without veterinary supervision or without proper disposal of carcasses and offal | Improper on-site slaughter |
| 17 | Hunting/ culling of wild suids within the compartment premises without proper containment and disposal of carcasses and offal resulting in presence of contaminated materials on the site | Improper hunting/ culling of wild suids inside the compartment |
| 18 | Hunting/ culling of wild suids outside but in proximity to the compartment premises (< 5km) without proper disposal of carcasses and offal resulting in presence of contaminated materials on the site | Improper hunting/ culling of wild suids in proximity to the compartment |
| 19 | Compartment personnel taking meals regularly outside areas specifically reserved for dining | Meals outside designated areas |
| Wild suids | 20 | Wild suid entry into the compartment premises due to improper fencing | Wild suid entry |
| 21 | Direct and indirect contact between pigs within the compartment premises and wild suids outside the compartment premises due to improper fencing | Contact with wild suids |
| Competent vectors | 22 | Presence of the tick vector (i.e. tampans) in and around (< 5km) the compartment premises without tick control measures | Tick vectors |
| 23 | Presence of biting flies (e.g. Stomoxys calcitrans) in and around (< 5km) the compartment premises without fly control measures | Biting flies |
| Fomites | 24 | Insufficient decontamination of swine transport vehicles entering & leaving the compartment premises | Insufficient decontamination of swine transport vehicles |
| 25 | Insufficient decontamination of non-swine delivery vehicles (e.g. supplier of feed, equipment, health products) entering & leaving the compartment premises | Insufficient decontamination of non-swine delivery vehicles |
| 26 | Insufficient decontamination of own tractors & lawnmowers entering the compartment premises | Insufficient decontamination of own tractors & lawnmowers |
| 27 | Transport of pigs from multiple non-compartment sources in the same vehicle to compartment | Same-vehicle transport |
| 28 | The same vehicle of the compartment used to transport pigs from the compartment to the abattoir is also used for internal movement of pigs, feed or raw materials without sufficient decontamination between shipments | Abattoir transport |
| 29 | Use of feed (e.g. fresh grass, seeds, crops) or bedding originating from areas in which wild suids have had access | Contaminated feed or bedding |
| 30 | Improper disposal of domestic pig carcasses and manure within the compartment premises | Improper disposal of carcasses and manure |
| 31 | Insufficient control of scavenger animals (e.g. sacred ibis, feral cats, feral dogs, feral pigs) within the compartment premises | Insufficient control of scavenger animals within the compartment |
| 32 | Insufficient control of scavenger animals (e.g. sacred ibis, feral cats, feral dogs, feral pigs) outside but in proximity to (< 5km) the compartment premises | Insufficient control of scavenger animals in proximity to the compartment |
| 33 | Insufficient pest (e.g. mice, rats, birds) control within the compartment premises | Insufficient pest control |
| 34 | Regular presence of pets (e.g. dogs, cats) within the compartment premises | Regular presence of pets |