

9. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN A LIVESTOCK MARKET

9.1 Suspected disease

When FMD is suspected in market, the veterinary officer in charge shall impose immediately movement restrictions to prevent the possibility of widespread dissemination of the disease by animals, vehicles, people, and materials.

In particular the restrictions imposed will be: the sale of animals will be stopped;

all animals in the market will remain in their pens and will not be allowed to leave;

no animals will be allowed to enter the market;

no carcasses of animals will be allowed to leave the market;

no materials or waste likely to transmit the virus of FMD will be allowed to leave the market;

persons will be allowed to enter or leave the market only if authorised to do so by an official of the LSFVS will be required to disinfect their footwear before leaving;

vehicles will be allowed to enter or leave the market only if authorised to do so by an official of the Local SFVS;

vehicles leaving the market will be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the instructions of an official of the LSFVS;

appropriate means of disinfection, using a disinfectant officially approved as effective against the virus of classical swine fever, will be placed at all vehicular and pedestrian entrances to and exits from the market.

An investigation will be carried out to confirm or rule out the presence of FMD in the market using the same principles as for the investigation of suspected disease in a slaughterhouse as set out in subsection 8.1, including the possibility of the killing of a pig or pigs for diagnostic purposes.

The veterinary officer in charge shall without delay inform the veterinary officer in charge of the holding of origin on the suspicion of the disease.

The holding of origin of the suspected group or groups of animals will be the subject of an investigation and, along with any holdings which have received from the market animals which might have been exposed to infection with the virus of FMD, will be placed under surveillance at least until the suspicion of infection has been ruled out.

9.2 confirmation of FMD

When FMD is confirmed in a livestock market the LSFVS will ensure that:

all the animals in the market are killed without delay;

the carcasses are destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of FMD spreading;

bedding material, manure, and other waste capable of transmitting the virus of FMD are safely disposed of;

cleaning and disinfection of the buildings, pens, passageways and equipment, including vehicles, are carried out according to instructions given by the LSFVS and under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian;

no animals will be allowed to enter the market until at least 72 hours after the completion of cleaning and disinfection.

Animals on the holding of origin of the infected pigs will also be killed if the epidemiological evidence supports such a course of action.

9.3 Similar measures will be taken in the event of FMD being suspected or confirmed in a collection centre.

10. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ANIMALS IN TRANSIT

10.1 Suspicion of disease

When foot and mouth disease is suspected in animals in transit the veterinary officer must order that the whole consignment will be taken to holding premises on which there are no resident susceptible animals, or to the premises of origin of the animals under suspicion, where they will remain until the presence of the disease has been confirmed or ruled out. The controls imposed will be the same as those, which apply to a holding under suspicion as set out in sub-section 4.1.

The investigation and epidemiological enquiry will be focused on the holding of origin of the animals under suspicion as in the case of suspected disease in a slaughterhouse or livestock market.

10.2 Confirmation of foot and mouth disease

When foot and mouth disease is confirmed in a consignment of animals which was in transit at the time the suspicion of infection was raised all the susceptible animals in the consignment will be killed.

Susceptible animals on the holding of origin of the infected animals will also be killed if the epidemiological evidence supports such a course of action.

The other measures taken will, in general, be those, which apply to an infected, holding.

(Similar measures will be taken in the event of foot and mouth disease being suspected or confirmed at a border inspection post.)

11. EMERGENCY VACCINATION AGAINST FMD

11.1 Prohibition of vaccination

Vaccination against Food-and-mouth disease is, in general, prohibited.

11.2 Emergency vaccination in exceptional circumstances

Notwithstanding the prohibition, approval may be given, in exceptional circumstances only, for emergency vaccination to be earned out in an infected area if FMD has been confirmed and if the epidemic is spreading and threatening to be beyond control by the severest stamping out measures.

Should the LSFVS wish to proceed with such an emergency vaccination campaign, a proposal, in the form of an action plan, will be submitted by the NDCCC for approval by the Commission of the European Union and by the Standing Veterinary Committee.

The plan, which will be prepared by epidemiologists from the Expert Group in consultation with the LDCC, will provide information about:

the disease situation which has given rise to such a proposal;

the factors that strengthen the case for emergency vaccination to be authorized, which may include: the possible widespread dissemination of the infection by animals that have been exposed; the involvement of significant numbers of pigs; the likelihood of serious spread of infection; a high population density of susceptible species, origin of the outbreak obscure; rapidly increasing number of outbreaks; infected holdings distributed over a wide area;

the size of the area in which it is proposed to carry out emergency vaccination, which will be decided after consultation between the SFVS epidemiologists from the Expert Group and veterinary staff with detailed local knowledge of the area at risk from further spread of the disease;

the number of each species and age of susceptible animal that would be vaccinated;

the sub-type of vaccine that would be used;

the duration of the vaccination campaign;

the system to be used to identify and register animals;

the measures that would be taken to control the movement of animals and animal products.

11.3 Establishment of an Emergency Vaccination Center

Provided approval is given for the Emergency Vaccination campaign, a Vaccination Center will be set up within, the LDCC.

Appropriate local publicity will be given to the decision to proceed with compulsory vaccination in the area, and measures will be taken to ensure that the campaign is completed with the minimum delay.

The geographical area in which vaccination will be carried out will be clearly defined, using as boundaries such physical features as roads and rivers or other natural boundaries, and a comprehensive list prepared of all holdings with susceptible animals in the proposed vaccination area. The locations of all the holdings on which susceptible animals will be subjected to vaccination will be marked on a map or maps of the appropriate scale, with an indication of the approximate number of animals on each holding.

Additional veterinary, technical and administrative staff will be allocated to the Vaccination Center, so as to ensure that there is no interference with the other activities of the LDCC. The aim will be to complete the vaccination in the designated area in seven working days.

The Vaccination Center will be supplied inter alia with:

sufficient vaccine to complete the campaign;

appropriate facilities for the transport and storage of the vaccine;

facilities for the sterilization of equipment such as multidose syringes;

waste containers for used disposable vaccination equipment, empty vaccine bottles and other potentially high risk waste;

protective clothing for use by the vaccination teams;

disinfectant and buckets, brushes and sponges for personal disinfection by the vaccination teams;

catching equipment for restraining animals during vaccination;

sufficient unique, serially numbered ear tags of a size and design appropriate for the identification of all the species and categories of animal to be vaccinated, and pliers with which to apply these tags;

adequate supplies of the forms that will be used during the Emergency Vaccination Campaign.

Operation of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign

A vaccination team will consist of a veterinarian and a lay technical assistant. Each team will be supplied daily with the following materials and equipment:

adequate vaccine to complete the days work;

automatic multidose syringes with spare parts, belt and holster;

a small steriliser for the multidose syringes;

disposable syringes and needles;

containers for used disposable syringes and needles, empty vaccine bottles and other waste;

catching equipment;

a supply of all the necessary forms

Administrative staff at the Center will make appointments for the vaccination teams and, in doing so, will ask for adequate help to be available during vaccination to restrain animals and to provide other necessary assistance and will obtain details of the current livestock population on the holding. Only exceptionally will vaccination visits be made without prior arrangement.

Each vaccination team will be given a duty sheet at the start of each working day, listing the holdings to be visited, the times of the visits and the approximated numbers of animals on each holding.

On arrival at a holding on which animals are to be vaccinated the veterinarian will explain the Emergency Vaccination Campaign to the owner or person in charge.

The members of the vaccination team will put on their protective clothing and carry out thorough personal disinfection before going near the part of the holding in which the animals are housed.

Before vaccination commences the herd will be clinically inspected. Any suspicion that animals on the holding are infected with foot and mouth disease will be reported immediately to the LDCC which will arrange for an investigation to be carried out by one of their veterinarians. The vaccinating team will not become involved in such an investigation, other than serving a notice that the herd is under suspicion and subject to the usual restrictions, or in the collection of diagnostic samples, unless requested to do so by the LDCC.

If FMD cannot immediately be ruled out vaccination herd will not proceed at that time. If the herd is found to be clinically free from evidence of FMD, vaccination will be carried out.

In carrying out the vaccinations the instruction on administration will be strictly adhered to, with particular regard to the dosage rate, the optimal injection sites and the exclusion of animals under a certain age.

Each animal vaccinated, regardless of age, will be identified by a unique, serially numbered ear tag. A record will be kept on pro forma of the number of animals of each species and category vaccinated and of the serial numbers used.

Equipment used will be cleaned and disinfected, and sterilized if necessary, when vaccination of the herd has been completed. Thorough personal disinfection will also be carried out. The emergency vaccination area, is, by definition, at high risk of suffering outbreaks of the disease. It is, therefore, vitally important that every precaution is taken to ensure that there is no risk of infection being spread by the activities of any vaccination team and that no accusation of negligence will be made against any team in the event of subsequent outbreaks occurring in the area.

Before leaving the holding, a holding vaccination record form will be completed in duplicate, the signature of the owner or person in charge obtained and a copy left on the holding.

At the end of the day's duties the vaccination team will return to the Vaccination Center where used disposable equipment and other waste will be put safely in a container for that purpose, other equipment which may have been contaminated will be sterilized after cleaning and disinfection, and the relevant will be completed and returned to the administrative staff. The Emergency Vaccination Campaign map will be updated daily to indicate progress.

The veterinarian in charge of the Center or his administrative counterpart will report daily to both the NDCCC and the LDCC on progress with the campaign in the preceding 24 hours.

11.5 Vaccination Procedures a. Transit

In transit, vaccine should be kept cool, agitated as little as possible and not exposed to sunlight.

b. Siting and dosage

Vaccine should be injected subcutaneously into all cattle, sheep and goats over 3 months old and pigs over 6 weeks old. In pigs, special care in siting the vaccine is necessary as it has little value if injected into the subcutaneous fat; the sites of the choice are behind the ears or the medial aspect of the hind leg in younger pigs. Vaccine dosage differs with species of animal and valency and batch of vaccine. If not specified on the bottle labels it will be notified by the NDCCC. whenever vaccine is issued.

c. Disposal of surplus vaccine, vaccine wastage

Before going on to a farm to vaccinate stock the vaccinator should assess the volume of vaccine he is likely to use on the holding. In order to reduce wastage it may be necessary to dispense a small quantity of vaccine into a sterile 10Qml bottle using the 50ml syringe provided for this purpose. Every effort must be made to reduce wastage but it is very important that partially used bottles of vaccine are not taken from a farm and used elsewhere. Vaccine remaining in opened bottles should be emptied into a solution of disinfectant and may be poured down the drain on the farm. Empty bottles must be disinfected and carried in polythene bags to the Vaccination Center for disposal. If for any reason a bottle of vaccine is taken on the farm but is not opened, its exterior should be thoroughly disinfected before it is taken from the farm. It may be used on a subsequent farm visit. Surplus vaccine remaining after completion of the days work must be returned to the Vaccination Center as soon as possible each evening and placed in cool storage.

d. Disinfection and disposal of equipment

Disposable equipment should be washed in disinfectant solution and destroyed by burning on the farm. Where this is impracticable it should be disinfected and placed in a polythene bag and taken back to the Vaccination Section for disposal. Multidose syringe harness and bottles should be regarded as disposable equipment but multidose syringes, tubing and needles must be thoroughly rinsed and disinfected before leaving the premises and sterilized by boiling before they are used again.

e. Personal disinfection

Personal disinfection must be to a high standard, both before entering and when leaving each premises. It must be constantly borne in mind that F.M.D. may be incubating in apparently healthy stock being vaccinated.

f. Allocation of Work to Vaccinators

The Veterinarian in charge of the Vaccination Center will ensure that the program of daily visits to be made by each vaccinator is drawn up as far as this possible 24 hours in advance. As a general guide it should be borne in mind that one person should vaccinate about 500 animals per day. In organizing each days work for a team of vaccinators forms must be completed and appointments arranged urgently with stockowners. Appointments will be made as far as possible by telephone and where this is not possible by personal visits.

g. Reports

Upon returning to the Vaccination Center on completion of the days program of work each vaccinator must complete a summary - in the order of holdings visited- on form and hand it, together with related forms

(B and C) to the officer in charge, for examination and to indicate any follow-up action that will be required. These forms will then be processed by office staff and forms for holdings on which vaccination has been completed will be passed to the Control Center to arrange subsequent clinical inspections.

h. Marking of Vaccinates

Vaccinates will not be permanently marked. Marking sticks are included in the equipment issued to vaccinators and should be used only to identify animals in a group. If a marking stick is taken on to a farm it should be left on the premises.

i. Immunity and Masked Infection

The most realistic period for the development of a reasonable immunity is 7-8 days after vaccination. However, clinical signs of the disease resulting from the exposure of an animal to field virus at a time when it is developing a vaccinal immunity may be marginal or indistinct and the epidemiology of the disease may be subject to variation. For this reason no movement other than direct to a slaughterhouse will be permitted for 14 days after vaccination. Lesions in vaccinated animals might be difficult to detect and might go unobserved unless extreme care is taken during clinical inspection. Masked infection may not be recognized by owners of stock and may, therefore, not be reported. Unvaccinated young stock will, of course, provide completely susceptible controls.

j. Secondary outbreaks

Secondary outbreaks are still likely to occur for a number of reasons. Some animals may have contracted infection before immunity develops; other may not respond to vaccination: in pigs the response may be variable, some 8% of cattle, 25% of pigs and up to 45% of sheep (depending on the time of year) will be too young for vaccination. Immunity levels conferred by a single vaccination are not so high as with repeated vaccination and for this reason a heavy challenge of infection may result in the development of clinical disease.

k. Subsequent Clinical Inspections

Inspections of stock for evidence grade infection will be necessary at intervals after vaccination. These inspections will be made by officers based at the LDCCC and although the frequency of inspection will depend on the location of the stock the following pattern should be used:

Contiguous Premises — daily inspection for 14 days until immunity is established and inspections thereafter at 3-4 day intervals.

3 Km Inspection Area - inspection at 3-4 day intervals until immunity is established and there after at 5-7 day intervals.

Peripheral Areas - inspection at 5-7 day intervals. Inspection should be carried out in the order in which animals were vaccinated.

All premises in the Vaccination Area must be visited within the 7 days immediately before withdrawal of restrictions.

1. Artificial Insemination

Visits by inseminators to farm premises in a Vaccination Area will be discontinued until at least 14 days have elapsed from the dated of vaccination of all eligible susceptible animals on the premises.

m. Reports

All officers who are engaged on vaccination duties must complete the following reports daily:

- i Vaccinators
Form attached Form - reports on each holding visited to
Form - record of vaccine used
- ii -Veterinary Officer in Charge
Form - daily cumulative vaccination report

11.6 Movement Restriction

From the date of commencement of the Emergency Vaccination Campaign and for at least 6 months after the date of completion of vaccination, no pigs will be allowed to leave the vaccination area except for immediate slaughter in a slaughterhouse, within or close to the vaccination area, designated for the purpose by the official veterinary service.

1. Licenses for Movement of Animals - General Conditions

Licenses for movement into, within and out of a Vaccination Area will be issued only by a veterinary officer.

Licenses will normally be issued only for movements to slaughterhouse but applications for licenses for other essential movements may considered (see below).

Movement within 3 kilometers of an infected place must not be permitted until 14 days have elapsed after vaccination of the herd and then only in the terms of the FMD Operations Manual.

When necessary the route which animals are to be moved should be specified in order to avoid movement within 3 kilometers of an infected place.

e) Animals moved to a slaughterhouse must be slaughtered within 24hours of arrival. This condition must be included in the movement license.

f) A veterinary inspection of all stock on the premises must be carried out not more than 24 hours before the movement where movement within or out the Vaccination Area is involved.

Licenses for Movement of Animals - Special Conditions Movement into Vaccination Area

Before granting licenses for movement for slaughter the adequacy of the slaughterhouses - bearing in mind the probable numbers of animals for slaughter within the Vaccination Area - must be considered.

2. Movements other than for slaughter will not be permitted except in an emergency. The animals should then be vaccinated immediately after arrival. No further movement from the premises should be permitted for 14 days.

Movement within Vaccination Area

No movement other than a movement direct for slaughter may take place unless 14 days have elapsed since either the animals or, in the case of young un-vaccinated stock, the eligible stock on both premises have been vaccinated.

Movement out of Vaccination Area

Licenses may be granted only for movement direct to slaughterhouses either in the remainder of the Infected Area outside the Vaccination Area or, in special circumstances, in a contiguous infected area.

3. Markets

The local authorities concerned and police must be told that no markets etc of animals for immediate slaughter are permitted in the Vaccination Area.

Non - Vaccination Area Restrictions

Movements within this area and from outside the Infected Area should be subject to the issue of licenses and in accordance with Infected Area Restrictions.

Movements into and from the Vaccination Area should be dealt with as in paragraph Vaccination Area Restriction in Licenses for Movement of Animals - Special Conditions.

4. Release from Restrictions

The Non-Vaccination Area will, as far as possible, be freed from restrictions 14 days after the last outbreak of 21 days after the first outbreak whichever is the later. When this is done any farms partly outside the boundary of the Vaccination Area must be placed under restrictions which will remain in force until the Infected Area restrictions are removed. The Vaccination Area will be freed from all restrictions

about 7 days later except that restrictions may be retained on infected farms and other specified premises (e.g. where an emergency movement of animals has been permitted and the 14 day detection period not yet expired).

11.7 Completion of Vaccination

Closure of Vaccination Section

The veterinary office in charge should ensure that used equipment is cleaned and sterilized before re-packing cases fumigated with formalin vapour. When a pack is returned to the NDCC Central Stores or forwarded to another center it is essential that accurate details of its contents have been recorded. A list of the contents must accompany the pack and a copy of this should be sent to the NDCC it will be the responsibility of the veterinary officer in charge of the Central Store to arrange for all deficiencies quoted on the list to be made good, for re-sealing the packs, and returning them to store.

11.8 Meat from vaccinated animals

The meat from animals which have been vaccinated during the campaign, and which have been subsequently transported for slaughter to a designated slaughterhouse:

will be marked with a special stamp in accordance with Article 5(a) of Council Directive 72/461/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat;

will be stored and transported separately from meat that is not so marked;

will be marketed exclusively in a restricted area designated by the NDCC ;

will, as an exception, be marketed outside the restricted area under the authorization of the headquarters of the LSFVS.

12. ENFORCEMENT

Throughout the campaign to control and eradicate foot and mouth disease the objective must be to bring the situation under control as quickly as possible with a minimum of loss. To achieve that the official veterinary service, at all levels, must be well trained, and prepared. In order that the efforts of the staff are not vitiated, it is crucially important that all the control measures in place are well publicised, so that they are familiar to all those involved, and that they are most rigorously enforced, if necessary with the aid of the police force.

Livestock owners or other persons suspected of violating the requirements of the animal health legislation should, without hesitation, be brought to court and, if found guilty, heavily penalized. Widespread publicity should be given to successful prosecutions.

APPENDIX I

ITEM

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Rubbers boots (with shallow treads for easy of cleaning and disinf)

Overalls (Disp) pcs

Waterproof coat and trousers pcs

Safety hamlet pcs

Disposable gloves pkt 100 pcs

Disposable face masks pcs

Ear protectors pcs

EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONAL DISINFECTION

Buckets pcs

Plastic sponges pcs

Brush pcs

Disinfectant active ag FMD

i) Citric acid 0,2%

ii) Sulfamic acid 0,2%

iii) Orthophosphatic acid 0,3%

v) Formalin (containing not less than 34% Formaldehyde in 10% solution)

vi) Formaldehyde gas may produce by adding 1 liter of formally

iv) Sodium carbonate 4% solution as General disinfectant

to 660-gms of potassium permag

Disinfectant active ag. SVD

EQUIPMENT FOR POST MORTEM EXAM AND COLLECTION OF DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLES

Sharpening steel

Scalpel handle and blade disp pkt

Scissors

Forceps

Gauze (for cleaning feet) rols

Universal bottles cont. with glycerin phosphate beefier transport medium for tissues and fluid sample

Post mortem knives

Probangs for cattle

Calves

Sheep - goats

Metal outer containers

Packing materials

Adhesive waterproof tape

Adhesive Labels

EQUIPMENT FOR CLINICAL EXAMINATION

Catching implements

i) Nose clamps for cattle

ii) Cattle Crush

Halters for cattle

iv) Catching snare for pigs

Colored marking spray

Xylazine 2% vials
Disposable syring 5 ml
10ml
20ml
Disposable needles
Clinical thermometers pcs
Multidose syring with belt and holsters

EQUIPMENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF BLOOD

Vacuum tubes for clotted blood
Vacuum tubes for unclotted blood
Vacuum tube needles
Vacuum tube holders

EQUIPMENT TO SLAUGHTER ANIMAL FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES

Somulose (sodium quinosarbitone) 25 ml
Captive bolt pistols (annex I)
Suitable ammunition

OFFICIAL FORMS THAT MAY BE REQUIRED

Form 1: Imposing emergency restrictions
Notice indicating that the holding is under suspicion of FMD
Form 8: Submission Form to accompany samples to the ____CVL for diagnosis ____
Form 9: Submission form to accompany samples to reference laboratories
Form 5: Preliminary report form
Form 7: Form to lift emerg. restrictions
Form 4: License for movement of animals under restriction
Form to declare the holding infected

OTHER ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Mobile telephone
Marker pen
Ballpoint pen
Pencils
Note pads
Hand torch with spare batteries bulds
Head torch with spare batteries bulds
Large strong plastic bags for soiled protective clothing and waste
Trays (plastic or metal)
Metal boxes
Cooling boxes with cool packs the generic list of the stamping out equipment required by each Local Disease Control Center Store

8. A GENERAL EQUIPMENT

Universal bot cont. with FMDV transport medium for tissue and fluid samples
Vacuum tubes for clotted blood
Plastic jars for tissue samples

Vacuum tube needles
Packing materials
Marking pens
Metal outer containers
Plastic or metal trays
Metal boxes
Cooling boxes with freezer packs

EQUIPMENT FOR KILLING LIVESTOCK

Somulose (Quinalbarbitone Sodium) Vials
Captive bolt Pistols
Ammunition for the captive belt pistol for different classes of livestock
Free bullet pistol Nos
Ammunition for the free bullet pistol for different classes of livestock
Flexible pithing rods
Portable high voltage electric stunning killing for pigs, small ruminants
Bill hooks for slashing carcasses for burial

EQUIPMENT FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTING

Manually backpack sprayer
Self powered back - pack Sprayer
Scrubbing brushes
Scrapers
Barrows
Flame gun
Shovels
Forks
Buckets
Long handled yard brushes
Portable self-powered pressure machine

APPENDIX II

Blood sampling of pigs from or injection into the jugular vein or the anterior vena cava

A. The jugular vein

1. The pig is restrained in the standing position.
2. The needle is inserted in the jugular groove about 5 cm. cranial to the thoracic inlet.
3. The needle is directed slightly medially and backwards and inserted dorsally until the jugular vein is penetrated.
4. The recommended needle size is 16 g. up to 80 mm long.

B. The anterior vena cava

1. For pigs, which are too small for the technique of entry to the jugular vein in the standing, position the anterior vena cava is a good alternative.
2. Unweaned pigs or small weaned pigs should be firmly restrained on their backs with their heads pressed down flat on the surface on which they are lying.
3. The needle is inserted on the right side in the neck furrow slightly anterior and lateral to the tip of the sternum on an imaginary line joining the tip of the sternum to the right ear.
4. The needle is directed, at an angle of 30° to the vertical, downward, slightly backward and medially until the anterior vena cava is penetrated.
5. For larger pigs a very similar technique can be used with the pig in the standing position.
6. To minimise damage to the blood vessels it is important that a needle of the smallest gauge appropriate for the size of the pig is used and that the anterior vena cava is penetrated anterior to the first ribs.

APPENDIX III

FMD

CODE OF PRACTICE TO BE FOLLOWED WHENEVER FMD OCCURS MILK COLLECTION, UTILISATION AND RECORDING

Paragraph Numbers ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

General preparations

Action in the event of suspected disease

Action by DVO in the event of confirmed disease

Action by the Milk Processing Association in the event of confirmed disease

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON CONFIRMATION OF DISEASE

Haulers and Buyers

Producers

Farmhouse cheese makers and other producers of
farmhouse dairy products

Field Staff of the Milk Processing Association

PROCEDURE IN RELATION TO MILK AND LIQUID MILK PRODUCTS RETURNABLE TO FARMS

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED MILK TANKER AND CAN WASHINGS AND LABORATORY SAMPLES BY BUYERS HANDLING MILK FROM PROTECTION ZONES

V. MILK MOVEMENTS - ACCOMMODATION SUPPLIES

I. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

General Preparations

1. The District Veterinary Officer (DVO) will ensure that office and private telephone numbers of Veterinary staff are available to Managers/Officers of the appropriate Milk Processing Association

Action in the Event of Suspected Disease

2. Immediately a case of foot-and-mouth disease is suspected the DVO will telephone the senior officer of the milk organization with the address of the suspect farm and the name of the occupier. Preliminary preparations shall be made to ensure that protective clothing, supplies of approved disinfectant and tanker filters can be made available for immediate distribution should the case be confirmed.
3. The Veterinary Officer carrying out the enquiry will ensure that the producer places a 'Keep Out' notice at all entrances to a 'suspect' farm to prevent entry of the collection vehicle. The Veterinary Officer will only allow milk to be removed under adequate safeguards.

Action by the DVO in the Event of Confirmed Disease

4. The DVO or his representative will at once telephone the senior officer of the milk organization in whose area the infected farm is located. These contacts will be made immediately (day or night) and the following information supplied.
 - (a) Name of owner and address of the infected place (including and dangerous contacts)
 - (b) Whether the owner is a milk producer or a pig keeper feeding skim or whey
 - (c) The extent of the Protection Zone (ie. Radius from outbreak)
 - (d) The telephone number and the address of the FMD LDCC when known
 - (e) In the case of Form 11 restrictions the names and addresses of premises subject to those restrictions within the Protection Zone and those outside the Zone if they are known
5. The DVO will supply the milk organization with lists containing details of outbreaks confirmed each day, contact cases involving slaughter of the herd and forms served indicating whether dairy cattle are involved. Notice of the service of forms outside the Protection Zone will also be given to staff of the Milk Processing Association by the DVO concerned.
6. The LDCC will advise the organization when restrictions are removed from infected farms and also the dates upon which milk producers are allowed to restock. They will also advise on the duration of form restrictions.

Action by the Milk Processing Association in the Event of Confirmed Disease

7. They will immediately (Day or Night):

- (a) Alert staff likely to be involved in making or arranging farm visits
- (b) Advise the DVO of:
 - (i) the customers and hauliers who receive milk from or operate in the Protection Zone, and the places where they carry out transshipment of bulk milk en route.
- (c) Arrange to provide the DVO and any testing laboratories where milk samples are held for up to five days after collection with a list of dairies which handle milk or liquid milk products intended for animal feeding.
- (d) Inform the Veterinary Officer at the LDCC, who must know very urgently, the dairy to which milk has been taken from the infected farm, the name and address of all persons who have had milk or liquid milk products for animal feeding from that dairy, and details of employees with livestock who have handled the milk in transit or at the dairy. Similar information must be supplied for all subsequent outbreaks in the Protection Zone. In addition, supply a list of all farms visited by the tanker after its visit to the infected premises.
- (e) Arrange to telephone LDCC at 9.30 pm daily to obtain details of outbreaks and contact cases involving slaughter of the herd during the evening, so as to warn hauliers not to visit these farms the following morning. The LDCC will at the same time give details of any additional farms situated inside the Protection Zone, which have been served with form restrictions, and if possible those outside the Zone on which restrictions have been served. FAX should be used for transmissions of long lists.

II. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON CONFIRMATION OF DISEASE

Hauliers and Customers

- 8. If the initial outbreaks is on a dairy farm and a milk vehicle has been on the premises the Veterinary Officer in charge of the LDCC will arrange for a special disinfection of the vehicle, the operator's clothing and the plant and equipment at the dairy.
- 9. All buyers and hauliers operating in the Protection Zone will instructed by telephone (and confirm in writing as soon as possible) to introduce the precautionary measures outlined in the Annexes.
- 10. In relation to the Protection Zone the Veterinary Officer in charge of the LDCC will be provided with:
 - (a) Route lists for all hauliers operating in the Protection Zone. This information will show number, name and address of producer and map reference of collection point. Priority should be given to the route containing the infected farm(s) as this is urgently required by the LDCC for tracing purposes.

(b) A list of drivers and dairy and other staff involved who live on farms or keep livestock.

(c) A list of milk tankers, if any, which are based on farms, or which tranship milk on farms.

11. Hauliers and buyers will introduce in the Protection Zone the precautionary measures set down in Annex II, and also in respect of producers outside the Protection Zone on whom form restrictions have been served. Copies of the Annex must be issued to drivers and operators immediately the Protection Zone is declared or when they have to collect from premises subject to form restrictions outside the Protection Zone.

12. An approved filter must be fitted to all milk tankers carrying milk produced in the protection zone or on premises subject to form restrictions.

13. Buyers must also comply.

14. The Veterinary Officer or his representative will ensure that the Regional Manager/Officer has made supervisory arrangements at haulage units, creameries and dairies. He will also discuss plans for double-manning tankers, to assist drivers and minimize delays. A rota should have been worked out utilising any Board staff that can be made available to ride vehicles and assist.

15. There must be immediate checks, with subsequent follow-ups, to ensure that all hauliers are fulfilling the precautionary disinfection procedures. Random checks should be made en route to ensure that drivers are carrying out precautions.

16. Any hauliers reported as not complying with the precautionary measures must be warned of the consequences (these warnings should be co-ordinated through the appropriately delegated staff on the authority of the VO in charge of LDCC immediately by Senior Manager. He must inform the Veterinary Officer in charge of the LDCC of all cases of reported failure to take precautions, and the Dairy Husbandry Advisor offices will be informed by the LDCC. In the event of further non-compliance satisfactory alternative collection arrangements must be made.

17. Approved disinfectants for use in connection with milk containers and dairies.

18. Producers

19. The DVS will send out leaflets incorporating Annex III to farmers within the Protection Zone. Producers whose premises are subject to Form 11 restrictions will be given an explanatory leaflet by a local Authority or VO.

20. In any case where a producer is reported to be not observing the requirements, the Senior Manager will immediately telephone him warning him of the consequences (these warnings would be co-ordinated through the appropriate delegated staff on the authority of the VO in charge of the LDCC and confirm the conversation in writing as soon as possible. He will then notify the LDCC of the facts. In the event of further non-compliance, consideration must be given to the cessation of collection of supplies after consultation with the DVO.

21. Visits by recorders and inseminators in the Protection Zone and to movement restricted elsewhere will cease and the Senior Manager will write to all members affected to inform them on the alternative recording arrangements.

22. All producers self-delivering will be instructed to cease self-delivery unless they can satisfactorily fulfil the precautionary measures operated by hauliers. Producers who self deliver may need to obtain emergency bulk tanks if self-delivery is not permitted.

Farm Manufacturers and Producer Processor

23. The Milk Processing Association will be responsible for notifying farm manufacturers and producer processors of outbreaks of disease.

24. All precautions applicable to 'Producers' under paragraph 19-22 above must be introduced.

25. If an outbreak occurs on such a farm and he is receiving milk from a co-operator, the co-operators milk will be directed to a wholesale market.

26. The Milk Organization will inform all co-operators in the Protection Zone that they must contact their cheesemaker and the FMD LDCC and confirm whether it is in order for them to continue suppliers or to sell their milk through wholesale channels.

27. Any Farmhouse Cheese Agents must be alerted to prevent cheese collection from infected premises on those premises which are subject to form restrictions.

Field Staff of the Milk Organizations

28. Field staff of the organizations will introduce:

- (a) Precautionary measures immediately. In the case of Milk Recording they must ensure the introduction of requirements set down in Annex IV.
- (b) Regular inter-country liaison is necessary if more than one county is involved.

29. Field staff will ensure that:

(a) No farm visits will be made in the Protection Zone or to producers subject to From D restrictions situated outside the Protection Zone.

(b) No meetings of farmers will be arranged or attended without DVO approval.

(c) Visits to formerly infected premises (but before restocking) may be considered only if farmer makes a written request and the task involved is thought to require urgent attention.

(d) Before making any visit under (c), contact the LDCC to obtain permission and receive instructions and advice.

(e) If a member of staff has had cause to visit a formerly infected farm he must not visit other farms having livestock without consulting the Veterinary Officer in charge of the Control Centre.

(f) Staff visiting haulage depots must wear protective clothing, - and carry out disinfection procedures.

III. PROCEDURE IN RELATION TO MILK LIQUID MILK PRODUCTS RETURNABLE TO FARMS

30. Skim milk and whey for animal feed, rejected whole milk and waste milk including drainings and samples must be treated in accordance with Annex V.

31. Where deliveries of skim and whey or rejected milk are made to farms by creameries and dairies situated in or receiving milk from Protection Zones the delivery vehicles should be subjected to cleansing and disinfection procedures before setting out and on return to base. If tankers have been previously used for carrying untreated milk they must be sterilized before being used for delivery of whey or skim.

32. It is essential to ensure that cross contamination between incoming milk and outgoing products at dairies is avoided by segregating the operations and staff involved.

33. The milk organizations will need to consider possible alternative channels for disposing of skim milk and whey from dairies which are unable to continue to utilize their existing farm outlets through inability to meet heat-treatment requirements. Where it is impossible to find a suitable alternative outlet the untreated milk or milk product must be dealt.

IV. DISPOSAL OF INFECTED MILK, TANKER WASHINGS AND LABORATORY SAMPLES BY BUYERS HANDLING MILK FROM PROTECTION ZONES

34. Where it is known that a specific consignment of milk contains supplies collected from an infected farm (the outbreak having been confirmed after collection) the infected milk must be dealt with under the direction of the Veterinary Officer in charge of the LDCC or his representative.

35. Dairy draining, floor washings and effluent contaminated by an infected consignment must be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Veterinary Officer in charge of the LDCC or his representative.

36. Laboratory samples from supplies in Protection Zones should be heated to 78°C or above, or treated before disposal with dairy effluent.

37. The LDCC should liaise closely with Dairy Officers on duty, so that prompt action can be taken to release for further service any vehicle impounded after collecting infected milk or which is used in carriage of infected milk to a disposal point.

V. MILK MOVEMENTS - ACCOMMODATION SUPPLIES

38. Immediately an outbreak is confirmed the Management of any Supply Depot or Dairy receiving ex-farm milk from the Protection Zone must be instructed when despatching Accommodation Supplies and ex-dairy products to endorse the despatch note 'Produced in an Protection Zone. If this milk is to be fed to stock or used for the manufacture of by-

products for stock feeding it must be dealt with as required by the FMD regulations'. The despatch note accompanying any milk produced on premises subject to form restrictions which are outside the Protection Zone should be endorsed 'If this milk is to be fed to stock or used for the manufacture of by-products for stock feeding it must be dealt with in accordance with Annex V of the FMD Milk Code of Practice'.

39. If the milk is re-sold by wholesale the purchaser must be similarly advised.

40. The exteriors of tankers should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after loading and unloading.

41. Drivers should wear protective clothing whilst loading and unloading and carry out disinfection procedures after each operation.

APPENDIX V

THE CHAIN OF COMMAND

STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Name: Dr. Kazimieras Lukauskas, Address: Siesiku Str.19, 2010 Vilnius
Tel.:370(2)404361 office/, Fax: 370(2)404362

The head of Animal Health Department

Name: Algis Dranseika, Address: Siesiku Str.19, 2010 Vilnius Tel.: 370(2) 404354
office/, Fax: 370(2)404362, mob.370 (87)13010

The head of National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL)

Name: Jonas Milius

Address: Kairiukscio 10, 2021 Vilnius

Tel.:370(2)729070 office/, Fax: 370(2)729073, mob.370 (87)50100

Head of Virology section in the NVL

Name: Dr. Robertas Scerbavicius

Address: Kairiukscio 10, 2021 Vilnius

Tel.:370(2)729070 office/, Fax: 370(2)729073, mob.370 (99)14753

ALYTUS COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Statybininkų g.73, LT- 4580 Alytus
ALVET@post.omnitel.net

Romas Černius Head	Office telephone (8 – 235)33996	residence 69271	mobile 8 287 40010
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KAUNAS COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Biruliškių k., Karmėlavos pšt., LT – 4301 Kauno r.
veterinarija@kaunas.omnitel.net

VALIUS ŠIUPARIS Head	Office telephone (8 - 27) 225516	residence (8-19) 51865	mobile 8 299 10373
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KLAIPĖDA COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Kretingos 62, LT – 5809 Klaipėda
aps.v.t@klaipeda.omnitel.net

Antanas Bauža Head	Office telephone (8 – 26) 350242	residence (8-258) 51648	mobile 8 287 31811
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MARIJAMPOLĖ COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Kauno g. 100a, LT – 4520 Marijampolė
mar.vvt@mari.omnitel.net

Leonas Zdanavičius Head	Office telephone (8 – 243) 70952	residence 58507	Mobilusis telefonas 8 298 46797
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PANEVĖŽYS COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Pažagienių k. 26, LT-5302 Panevėžio r.
panvalstvet@post.omnitel.net

Jonas Dubauskas Head	Office telephone (8 – 25) 52249	residence 52731	Mobilusis telefonas 8 299 47466
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ŠIAULIAI COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Ragainės g. 80, LT-5409 Šiauliai
vt@siauliai.omnitel.net

Vidmantas Svečiulis Head	Office telephone (8 – 21) 540703	residence (8-291) 46489	Mobilusis telefonas 8 287 39152
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TAURAGĖ COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

Veterinarijos g. 37, LT – 5900 Tauragė
vet@taurage.omnitel.net

Rimantas Rupšys Head	Office telephone (8 – 246) 1264	residence 43845	Mobilusis telefonas 8 287 93437
TELŠIAI COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE			
PAEŽERĖS K., LT – 5610 TELŠIŲ R. telsiur@vet.lt			
Justinas Jucevičius Head	Office telephone (8 - 294) 32468	residence 53198	Mobilusis telefonas 8 287 278 64
UTENA COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE			
Aušros g. 84, LT – 4910 Utena Vet.tarnyba@Utena.omnitel.net			
Romualdas Šidla Head	Office telephone (8 – 239) 51933	residence 53609	Mobilusis telefonas 8 298 46746
VILNIUS COUNTY STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE			
Siesikų g. 15, LT – 2010 Vilnius vilniaus.ap.v.vet.tarnyba@post.omnitel.net			
Jonas Jacunskas Head	Office telephone (8 – 22) 482662	residence -	Mobilusis telefonas 8 286 52170