

## CHAPTER 14

# CONTROLS FOLLOWING CONFIRMATION OF DISEASE

## INTRODUCTION

Different levels of movement controls are required in a region when FMD has been confirmed. This chapter describes the types of controls to be implemented on the infected holding, within the protection and surveillance zones and within regions which may be restricted as a result of safeguard measures. Details of how these controls are to be carried out (licensing, check points) and under what circumstances the zones can be lifted are included. In addition, the criteria that must be met to regain FMD-free status under OIE rules are set out.

For establishment of protection and surveillance zones see Chapter 17, **Creation of control zones, census and surveillance**.

For additional controls that may be introduced on a national level see Chapter 5, **National movement controls**.

## CONTENTS

1. Confirmation of FMD on a holding
  2. Protection and Surveillance Zones
  3. Regionalisation
  4. Controls at limits of zones/regions
  5. Controls within the zones (licensing)
  6. Controls on slaughter and processing establishments within the zones
  7. Lifting of the Protection/Surveillance Zones and controlled regions
  8. OIE criteria for FMD disease freedom
- Annex 1      Controls on infected premises (85/511/EEC)
- Annex 2      Controls on infected premises (Document COM (2002) 736 - March 2003)
- Annex 3      3 and 10 km movement controls (85/511/EEC)
- Annex 4      3 and 10 km movement controls (Document COM (2002) 736 - March 2003)
- Annex 5      Guidelines for checkpoints, 2001
- Annex 6      Licensing of movements

## 1. CONFIRMATION OF FMD ON A HOLDING

- 1.1 When FMD has been confirmed on a holding, **Form B** should be served on the owner of the holding (if this has not already been served during the suspect phase). This should be served in person by the VI involved in investigating the suspect case or the SVI.
- 1.2 The announcement of any confirmed case of FMD will be of major public interest and is likely to be made by the Minister. It is important that a procedure is established to ensure that the farmer and his or her family are notified just before the public announcement and that measures are taken to prevent access of the media to the farm.
- 1.3 A copy of Form B should be given to the Gardai (certified copy – hand delivered), Director of Services (Environment) of the Local Authority (faxed) and the NDCC (faxed).
- 1.4 Under Article 5 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC, the measures listed in **Annex 1** below must be carried out on the infected holding, including:
- slaughter and safe disposal of carcasses of susceptible species
  - controls on movements of animals, animal product, people, vehicles and equipment on and off the premises
  - investigation into the source and possible spread of the disease from the premises
  - tracing and destruction of high risk animal products that have originated from the premises during the period in which the animals were infected
  - cleaning and disinfection of the premises.
- 1.5 The **purpose** of these controls is to:
- prevent further virus excretion by the infected animals
  - prevent transmission of the virus in animals, meat, slurry etc. or on people, vehicles etc. to other premises
  - prevent the introduction onto the holding of additional animals of susceptible species which may subsequently become infected
  - prevent the persistence of the virus on the premises
- 1.6 The current draft Commission proposal to amend Directive 85/511/EEC [Document COM (2002) 736 - March 2003] introduces more extensive controls on the infected holding (see **Annex 2**).

## 2. PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES

- 2.1 Under Article 9 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC, when FMD has been confirmed on a holding the Competent Authority (in Ireland this is DAF) must immediately establish:
- a Protection Zone (minimum radius of 3 km) and
  - a Surveillance Zone (minimum radius of 10 km).
- 2.2 The limits of the zones will be determined in the manner detailed in Chapter 17, **Creation of zones, census and surveillance**, and will be described in an Statutory Instrument made under the FMD Order. Note that the terminology used in Irish legislation differs from that in EU legislation:
- EU Protection Zone = Irish infected area
  - EU Surveillance Zone = Irish controlled area.
- 2.3 The controls to be imposed in each zone are laid down in Article 9 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC and are summarised in **Annex 3** below, including:
- identification of holdings (and animals) in the zones
  - clinical surveillance in the Protection Zone
  - controls on movements of animals, animal products and transport vehicles into/out of and within the zones
  - prohibitions on animal markets, fairs, shows etc
  - controls on high risk activities (artificial insemination)
  - controls on animal products that have originated from the zones.
- 2.4 The **purpose** of these controls is to:
- detect the presence of other infected premises
  - prevent the spread of infection, particularly out of the infected area
  - prevent the introduction of additional animals of susceptible species into the area, which would increase the number of animals at risk (and therefore the overall financial liability)
  - prevent illegal movement of animals out of the area, by identifying the numbers of animals on each premises.
- 2.5 The current draft Commission proposal to amend Directive 85/511/EEC [Document COM (2002) 736 - March 2003] introduces more extensive controls on animal products (see **Annex 4** below). In the event of a confirmed case of FMD, the NDCC will decide if it is appropriate to use the measures set out in this draft proposal.

### 3. REGIONALISATION

3.1 In addition to the requirements of Council Directive 85/511/EEC, it is likely that the European Commission will immediately introduce safeguard measures (either of its own volition or following a vote at the Standing Committee of the Food Chain and Animal Health) in the form of a Commission Decision. This will require further controls to be established on movements of live animals and animal products out of the **region** in which the protection and surveillance zones are located. This will be designated as a **controlled region**. Under Irish legislation this is referred to as a 'specified area'.

At a minimum, this will involve one county, but it may include adjacent counties or, if there are multiple outbreaks, it may involve the whole country.

3.2 An example of such a Decision is 2001/234/EC. The guidelines that were drawn up to implement that Decision are shown in **Annex 5**.

3.3 Any such Decision is likely to prohibit intra-community trade of the following animals or products from the controlled region:

- Live bovines, porcines, ovines and caprines
- Fresh meat and meat products of these species
- Milk and milk products
- Semen, embryos and ova
- Hides and skins
- Other animal products (blood, blood products, lard and rendered fats, animal casings, sheep's wool, ruminant hair, pigs bristles, pet food, game trophies and composite products containing material of animal origin (including animal feed)).

3.4 A derogation will be provided for if the relevant consignment is accompanied by either a health certificate, commercial document or audit certificate (depending on the product) to indicate that they have:

- originated from outside the controlled region or
- been obtained before a specified date (the presumed earliest possible date of introduction of disease to the country) or
- been appropriately treated (see Chapters 24, **Milk collection, transport and treatment** and 29, **Slaughter plants and other meat establishments** for relevant treatments).

## 4. CONTROLS AT LIMITS OF ZONES/REGIONS

### 4.1 Protection Zones

- a) The differentiation of control zones into Protection and Surveillance Zones relates to veterinary controls only. It is not necessary to set up check points at the limits of the Protection Zone.
- b) Periodic veterinary inspections are currently required on all holdings in the Protection Zone, but not in the Surveillance Zone (the draft Commission proposal to amend Directive 85/511/EEC [COM (2002) 736 - March 2003] proposes that veterinary inspections will be required in the Surveillance Zone also).
- c) These veterinary inspections must include an examination of records and biosecurity measures, and may include clinical inspection or taking of samples (in the case of sheep and goats).
- d) For operational reasons, the limits of the Protection Zone may be indicated by posters/signs.

### 4.2 Surveillance Zones

The following controls are required at the limits of the Surveillance Zones:

- a) Check points to establish:
  - if live animals or animal products are being transported into/out of the area under licence (or health certificate)
  - if empty animal transport vehicles, milk tankers or feed delivery trucks have been disinfected prior to leaving the area
  - if feed delivery vehicles or milk tankers entering the area have been licensed to do so.
- b) Disinfection points to ensure that all vehicles leaving the area have been disinfected.
- c) See Chapter 33, **Border controls** for details of the staffing and operation of the check points.

## 5. CONTROLS WITHIN THE ZONES (LICENSING)

A licensing section will be established at the LDCC immediately on confirmation of FMD. **Annex 6** below details guidelines to be followed when setting up and operating the licensing section. These should be read in conjunction with **Annexes 3 and 4** below.

## 6. CONTROLS ON SLAUGHTER AND PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN THE ZONES

### 6.1 Identification of establishments

As soon as the control zones and regions have been defined, all establishments slaughtering or processing animal products (of susceptible species) will be identified by the following parties:

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE	SECTIONS RESPONSIBLE IN HQ
Export approved abattoirs	Veterinary Public Health Inspection Service (VPHIS)
Local abattoirs	VPHIS + Local authorities
Liquid milk plants	VPHIS
Milk product plants	Milk policy division (1E)
Meat product plants (inc. composite products)	VPHIS
Animal breeding (AI, embryo transfer)	Animal breeding (4E + Cavan)
Hides and skins	VPHIS + List A/Import/Export (3E)
Low and High Risk Rendering	TSE (1W)
Wool	List A/Import/Export (3E)
Animal feed	Feedstuffs (Maynooth)

### 6.2 Role of responsible sections

- a) It will be the responsibility of the above sections in HQ to:
- notify the managers and relevant Competent Authority staff (DAF or Local Authority) of the controls that apply
  - update plant managers and relevant Competent Authority staff (DAF or Local Authority) on developments in relation to control zones
  - if appropriate, establish guidelines for management and certifying officers, on the procedures to be put in place to allow certification of product
  - if appropriate arrange for audits to be carried on each premises to establish sources of raw materials, procedures for treatment or storage
  - notify the NDCC of all establishments within the control zones
  - draft certificates to comply with the relevant Commission Decision or Third Country requirements.

NB. If the controls listed in **Annex 4** below are to be applied, extensive audits of premises nationwide will have to be carried out to ensure that no meat/meat products, milk/milk products, semen/ova/embryos, hides/skins, wool, bristles, hay or straw are placed on the market unless:

- they have been collected before the estimated date of infection (or earlier in some cases), and stored separately or appropriately treated.
- b) As the List A/Import/Export Section at 3E is part of the core NDCC policy group, the responsibility for **hides, skins and wool will become the responsibility of the VPIHS**, when identification of the relevant establishments has been carried out.

## 7. LIFTING OF THE PROTECTION/SURVEILLANCE ZONES AND CONTROLLED REGIONS

### 7.1 Criteria for lifting the Protection and Surveillance Zones

The Zones may only be lifted when the following conditions have been met:

- At least **30 days** have elapsed from the date of completion of slaughter of infected animals and **preliminary cleaning and disinfection** of all infected premises (see Chapter 20, **Slaughter**)
- Clinical and serological surveillance has been carried in the Zones as per the Zone Clearance Protocol in **Annex 1** of Chapter 17, **Creation of control zones, census and surveillance**
- If serological sampling of sheep and goats is required, this may not commence until at least **21 days** after slaughter of the infected animals and completion of the **preliminary cleaning and disinfection** (NB. If the Zone is to be lifted at the earliest possible date, this leaves a maximum of 7 days to complete the visits and for the return of satisfactory results of all samples).

### 7.2 Delays in lifting Protection and Surveillance Zones:

Possible reasons for delays in lifting the Zones:

- Delayed slaughter of animals on infected premises, or dangerous contacts
- Delayed completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection
- Delayed completion of final round of clinical and serological surveillance
- Positive clinical or serological surveillance results
- Safeguard measures extended due to inadequate information being supplied to the Commission and Member States.

### 7.3 Lifting of controls on regions

- a) The requirement to control specified regions will automatically cease at **midnight** on the date specified in the relevant Commission Decision.
- b) All safeguard measures are reviewed at the Standing Committee of the Food Chain and Animal Health, in the light of recent developments. The dates, conditions or the areas covered by the Decision may be extended or reduced, depending on the circumstances. They may be lifted **before or after** the protection and surveillance zones are lifted.
- c) During an FMD outbreak representatives of the Member State affected are obliged to give regular updates to the Committee. Officers from the NDCC will be involved in this.
- d) It is vital that detailed, accurate and up-to-date information is provided to the Committee. This inspires confidence in the actions of the Member State, and may lead to safeguard measures being lifted sooner.

## 8. OIE CRITERIA FOR FMD DISEASE FREEDOM

### 8.1 OIE classification of Ireland during “peacetime”

Ireland is normally classified by OIE as an “*FMD free country where vaccination is not practised*”.

To be classified in this way a country must:

- a) have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting
- b) send a declaration to the OIE that there has been no outbreak of FMD and no vaccination has been carried out for at least 12 months, with documented evidence that an effective system of surveillance is in operation and that all regulatory measures for the prevention and control of FMD have been implemented
- c) not have imported animals vaccinated against FMD since the cessation of vaccination.

### 8.2 OIE classification during an FMD outbreak

During an FMD outbreak, the classification of the country will change to “*An FMD infected country*”.

### 8.3 Regaining FMD-free status

When FMD occurs in an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised the following waiting periods are required to regain the disease free status:

- a) 3 months after the last case, where stamping-out and serological surveillance are applied or
- b) 3 months after the slaughter of the last vaccinated animal where stamping-out, serological surveillance and emergency vaccination are applied or
- c) 6 months after the last case or the last vaccination (according to the event that occurs the latest), where a stamping-out policy, emergency vaccination not followed by the slaughtering of all vaccinated animals and serological surveillance are applied, provided that a serological survey based on the detection of antibodies to nonstructural proteins of FMDV demonstrates the absence of infection in the remaining vaccinated population.

Even if the criteria in 8.3 a), b) or c) above have been fulfilled, the OIE may not formally reinstate a country as FMD-free until the situation in the country has been examined by the Epizootics Commission of the OIE. This normally meets every September.

See Chapter 12, **Post-outbreak surveillance** for further details on serological surveillance to be carried out following an FMD outbreak.

## ANNEX 1

<b>FMD CONTROL MEASURES</b> <b>Article 5 of EU Directive 85/511/EEC as amended by 90/423 &amp; 92/380</b>	
<b>CONFIRMED INFECTED PREMISES</b>	<b>MEASURES</b>
Samples	If not taken in suspect phase – take now – <i>except if it is a secondary outbreak and can be shown to be epidemiologically linked to a primary source from which samples have already been taken</i>
	May sample adjoining holdings if location or contacts give reason to suspect they are contaminated
Susceptible species	Slaughtered on site and destroyed under official supervision
Meat from susceptible species slaughtered since the earliest date of introduction of disease	Traced and destroyed under official supervision
Carcases of susceptible species which died on the holding	Destroyed under official supervision
Meat, carcasses, animal feed, utensils, wool, waste and other objects liable to transmit disease	Destroyed or treated under official supervision
Milk and milk products	Destroyed
Animal housing, surrounds, vehicles and equipment	Cleaned and disinfected
Restocking	Not until at least 21 days after completion of C&D
Epizootiological enquiry	Origin of disease, length of time on premises, movements of live animals, vehicles, people and substances liable to transmit disease
<b>Measures are additional to those applying to suspect holdings</b>	

## ANNEX 2

<b>PROPOSED FMD CONTROL MEASURES</b>	
<b>Articles 10-15 of draft proposed amendment to FMD Directive – COM (2002) 736 - March 2003</b>	
<b>CONFIRMED INFECTED PREMISES</b>	<b>MEASURES</b>
Samples	Take samples required for epidemiological enquiry before or during slaughter (not necessary if premises is secondary source which is epidemiologically linked with a primary source for which appropriate and sufficient numbers of samples have already been taken)
Susceptible species	<p>Slaughtered on site under official supervision (<i>exceptionally at nearest suitable place – notify Commission</i>)</p> <p>Competent Authority <u>may</u> preventively slaughter epidemiologically linked holdings (ensure clinical examination and serology carried out – notify intention to Commission)</p> <p>Competent Authority <u>may</u> derogate from slaughter of certain animals (laboratory, zoo, conservation, rare breeds, scientific purposes – provided the EU interests are not compromised – must notify Commission (SCoFCAH to review)</p>
Non-susceptible species	Competent Authority <u>may</u> order slaughter and destruction. Shall not apply to species, in particular equidae and dogs, which may be isolated, cleansed and disinfected, and individually identified
Carcasses of susceptible species which died on the holding and carcasses of slaughtered animals	Processed in such a way as to ensure no risk of spread preferably by rendering in approved facilities, (if circumstances warrant they can be burned or buried, but only in accordance with instructions prepared in the contingency plan and conforming to environmental and public health legislation)

<b>PROPOSED FMD CONTROL MEASURES</b>	
<b>Articles 10-15 of draft proposed amendment to FMD Directive – COM (2002) 736 - March 2003</b>	
<b>CONFIRMED INFECTED PREMISES</b>	<b>MEASURES</b>
Meat, meat products, carcasses, semen, ova, embryos, animal feed and litter, utensils, objects, wool, hides, skins, bristles, animal waste, slurry, manure or other substance liable to transmit disease	Treated under official supervision to ensure destruction of virus and disposed of (according to legislation on waste)
Milk and milk products	Treated under official supervision to ensure destruction of virus and disposed of (according to legislation on waste)
Meat and meat products, carcasses, hides and skins, wool, slurry, manure, animal feed and litter from susceptible species slaughtered since the date of probable introduction of disease	Traced and processed or treated under official supervision
Milk & milk products collected since the date of probable introduction of disease	Traced and processed or treated under official supervision
Semen, ova and embryos collected since the date of probable introduction of disease	Traced and processed under official supervision
Animal housing, surrounds, vehicles and equipment (this shall be extended to human living areas or office areas if there is a reasonable suspicion of contamination)	Cleaned and disinfected with approved disinfectants and concentrations under official supervision and properly documented (minimise environmental impact)
Restocking	Not until at least 21 days after completion of C&D
Epizootiological enquiry	Origin of disease, length of time on premises, movements of live animals, vehicles, people and substances liable to transmit disease
<b>Measures are additional to those applying to suspect holdings</b>	

## ANNEX 3

<b>FMD MOVEMENT CONTROLS</b> <b>Article 9 of EU Directive 85/511/EEC as amended</b>		
<b>CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT</b>	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
Transport of susceptible species	Prohibited in first 15 days – except for emergency slaughter direct to designated slaughterhouse under official supervision after clinical examination	No movement on public roads except to pasture (nearby fragment of same holding within zone and under licence)
		Transport of susceptible species prohibited except under licence
		No movement out of zone in first 15 days
		Between 15 and 30 days – only for emergency slaughter, to designated slaughterhouse under official supervision and following clinical examination
Itinerant service for breeding (bulls)	Prohibited	Prohibited
Artificial insemination	Commercial service prohibited in first 15 days – except DIY semen produced on farm, or semen delivered directly by AI centre	Not prohibited
Fairs, markets, shows	Prohibited	Prohibited
<p><b>Protection zone measures apply for a minimum of 15 days following cleaning and disinfection of the last infected premises, then as for surveillance zone.</b></p> <p><b>Surveillance zone measures apply for a minimum 30 days following cleaning and disinfection of the last infected premises.</b></p>		

## ANNEX 4

<b>DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE</b> <b>Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003</b>		
	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
Holdings	<b>A.22.1.(a) &amp; (b)</b> Registration of holdings with susceptible species and census of all animals on these. Periodic veterinary inspection (incl. biosecurity measures and record keeping – may include clinical and sampling of sheep and goats)	<b>A.37.1</b> Registration of holdings with susceptible species and census of all animals on these. Periodic veterinary inspection (incl. biosecurity measures and record keeping - may include clinical and sampling of sheep and goats)
Movement of susceptible species from holdings	<b>A.22.2</b> Prohibited except for emergency slaughter direct to slaughterhouse in zone or designated slaughterhouse under official supervision after clinical and under permit. Vehicles must be officially disinfected before and after each transport.	<b>A.37.2</b> No movement <u>out of zone</u> (except if there is insufficient capacity in the zone <u>may</u> go for emergency slaughter direct to designated slaughter plant + under official supervision + holding records have been subjected to official control + all animals negative to veterinary inspection + a representative statistical sample of animals negative to thorough clinical examination + no suspicion from epidemiological tracings + the designated slaughterhouse is located as near to the zone as possible + meat must be treated as in Article 39.)
Transport of susceptible species	<b>A.24.1 &amp; 2</b> Prohibited except if competent authority derogates for transit through zone on major highways/railways. Competent authority may derogate for animals from outside zone to designated slaughterplant in zone on designated routes, followed by C&D of vehicle under official supervision.	<b>A.38</b> No movement on public roads <u>within zone</u> (except: to pasture within zone without contacting susceptible animals from other holdings > 15 days after last outbreak and clinically and serologically negative or under official supervision directly for slaughter to slaughterhouse within zone + record inspection + clinical inspection or transit across zone on major roads or railways or from outside zone directly for slaughter inside zone)
Transport of non-susceptible species	<b>A.24.1.(a) &amp; (b) &amp; 2.(a)</b> <u>May</u> be prohibited to move out of/into/transit zone and transport through zone except on major	

**DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE**  
**Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003**

	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
	highways or railways. Equidae <u>may</u> be moved when in compliance with Annex 4 of the Directive.	
Events gathering people	<b>A.24.1.(c)</b> <u>May</u> be prohibited, if possible contact to susceptible species.	
Susceptible species from outside the zones to slaughterhouse in zone	<b>A.24.2.(b)</b> <u>May</u> be permitted on designated routes, to designated plants, with official supervision of transport C&D + documented in log book	
Itinerant breeding (See Ch. 31)	<b>A.23.(b)</b> Prohibited	
Artificial insemination, ova and embryo collection (See Ch. 31)	<b>A.23.(c) &amp; A.24.1</b> Prohibited – <u>May</u> also prohibit for non susceptible species <b>A.24.2 AI</b> <u>may</u> be authorized if performed by farm personnel with semen produced or stored on farm or delivered to perimeter of holding.	
Fairs, markets, shows and gatherings	<b>A.23.(a)</b> Prohibited for susceptible species	
Meat derived from susceptible animals in zone (See Ch. 29)	<b>A.25.1 &amp; 3 &amp; 4</b> Prohibited to place on market (except if produced > 21 days before estimated date of infection + transported and stored separately from meat produced after that date). Must be marked in accordance with EC law + transported in sealed containers to designated establishment to be treated according to Annex VII <b>A.25.7</b> Provision for marketing of meat on home market only, with a special health mark, when P zone in place > 30 days – conditions to be agreed at SCoFAH	<b>A.39</b> Prohibited to place on market (except if produced > 21 days before estimated date of infection + marked according to EC law + transported and stored separately from meat produced after that date or herd passes clinical inspection + examination of records and epidemiological situation + representative random sample clinically examined + slaughterhouse designated and under veterinary control + treated according to Annex VIII Part B + marked according to EC law + transported and stored separately or transported under official supervision to

**DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE  
Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003**

	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
		<p>designated plant for treatment according to Annex VII + marked according to EC law).</p> <p>If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments</p> <p><b>A.39.9</b> Provision for marketing of meat on home market only, with a special health mark, when S zone in place &gt; 30 days – conditions to be agreed at SCoFCAH</p>
Meat produced in establishments situated in the zone (See Ch. 29)	<p><b>A.25.2 &amp; 5 &amp; 6</b> Prohibited to place on market (except plant under veterinary control + produced &gt;21 days before estimated date of infection or from animals originating and slaughtered outside zone or from animals transported under official control from outside zone directly for slaughter + correct health mark according to EC law + transported and stored separately). If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments</p>	<p><b>A.39</b> Prohibited to place on market (except plant under veterinary control + all meat processed <u>either</u> treated according to Annex VIII Part B <i>or</i> from animals outside the protection zone + correct health mark according to EC law + transported and stored separately). If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments</p>
Meat products (See Ch. 29)	<p><b>A.26</b> Prohibited to place on market if derived from animals in zone, except if treated as per Annex VII <u>or</u> are derived from meat produced &gt;21 days before estimated date of inf. and have been transported marked and stored separately</p>	<p><b>A.39</b> Prohibited to place on market meat (except plant under veterinary control + all meat processed either treated according to Annex VIII Part B <u>or</u> from animals outside the protection zone + correct health mark according to EC law + transported and stored separately). If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments</p>

**DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE  
Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003**

	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
Milk and milk products derived from susceptible animals in zone (See Ch.24)	<b>A.27.1 &amp; 3 - 6</b> Prohibited to place on market (except if produced >21 days before estimated date of infection + transported and stored separately or if treated as per Annex IX in an establishment in the protection zone or surveillance zone under strict vet control, where all milk is being treated, clearly identified and transported and stored separately. If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments)	<b>A.40</b> Prohibited to place on market (except if produced >21 days before estimated date of infection + transported and stored separately or if treated as per Annex IX in an establishment in the surveillance zone under strict vet control, where all milk is being treated, clearly identified and transported and stored separately. If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments)
Milk and milk products produced in establishments situated in the zone (See Ch. 24)	<b>A.27.2 &amp; 5 &amp; 6 &amp; 7</b> Prohibited to place on market (except if produced in an establishment in the protection zone under strict vet control, where all milk is being treated or is from outside the P zone, clearly identified and transported and stored separately. Milk from outside zone must be transported in vehicles undergoing C&D prior to transport and having no contact with holdings in the P zone. If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments)	<b>A.40.2 &amp; 4 &amp; 5 &amp; 6</b> Prohibited to place on market (except if produced in an establishment in the S zone under strict vet control, where all milk is being treated or is from outside the S&P zone, clearly identified and transported and stored separately. Milk from outside zone must be transported in vehicles undergoing C&D prior to transport and having no contact with holdings in the S&P zone. If for Intra-Community trade, must certify compliance and inform Member States and Commission the list of approved establishments)
Transport of raw milk from holdings to plants outside the zone for processing (See Ch. 24)	<b>A.27.8</b> shall be authorized based on designated establishments and designated routes. Vehicles must be leak-proof and equipped to avoid aerosol dispersion, marked and designated to a defined area, C&D on leaving each holding or transfer to a new collection area, and must not visit other holdings.	<b>A.40.8</b> shall be authorized based on designated establishments and designated routes. Vehicles must be leak-proof and equipped to avoid aerosol dispersion, marked and designated to a defined area, C&D on leaving each holding or transfer to a new collection area, and must not visit other holdings.

**DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE**  
**Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003**

	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
Samples of raw milk (See Ch. 24)	<b>A.27.9</b> Prohibited to collect, transport or process in a laboratory other than a veterinary diagnostic lab approved for diagnosis of FMD	<b>A.40.9</b> Collection, transport or processing in a laboratory other than a veterinary diagnostic lab approved for diagnosis of FMD only under official authorisation and with measures to avoid virus dissemination
Semen, ova and embryos (See Ch. 31)	<b>A.28</b> Prohibited to place on market products from susceptible animals in zone, except collected and stored > 21 days before estimated date of infection. Frozen semen collected after that time and stored separately can be released after all measures lifted in the P zone and all bovines and porcines have had a negative clinical exam and other species a negative serological exam, or all animals negative clinical exam + laboratory exam confirms the absence of infection in the donor for 30 days before and after collection of the semen + 5% of the semen from each collection (min 5 straws) negative to virus neutralisation test)	<b>A.42</b> Prohibited to place on market products from susceptible animals in zone, except collected and stored > 21 days before estimated date of infection. Frozen semen collected after that time and stored separately can be released after all measures lifted in the P zone and all bovines and porcines have had a negative clinical exam and other species a negative serological exam, or all animals negative clinical exam + laboratory exam confirms the absence of infection in the donor for 30 days before and after collection of the semen + 5% of the semen from each collection (min 5 straws) negative to virus neutralisation test)
Skins and hides (See Ch. 29)	<b>A.30.1 &amp; 2</b> Prohibited to place on market skins & hides derived from susceptible animals in zone - except if produced >21 days before date of infection and stored separately, or treated as per Point A (2) (c) or (d) of Chapter VI of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002	<b>A.42</b> Prohibited to place on market skins & hides derived from susceptible animals in zone - except if produced >21 days before date of infection and stored separately, or treated as per Point A (2) (c) or (d) of Chapter VI of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002
Sheep wool, ruminant hair and bristles (See Ch. 29)	<b>A.31</b> Prohibited to place on market wool, hair and bristles originating in zone - except if produced >21 days before estimated date of infection and stored separately, or comply with Point A (1) of Chapter VI of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002	<b>A.42</b> Prohibited to place on market wool, hair and bristles originating in zone - except if produced >21 days before estimated date of infection and stored separately, or comply with Point A (1) of Chapter VI of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002

**DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE  
Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003**

	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
Feed, forage, hay and straw	<p><b>A.33</b> Prohibited to place on market feed, forage, hay and straw originating in zone - except if produced &gt;21 days before estimated date of infection and stored and transported separately, or used within zone under permit or produced on arable only farms or produced in holdings not keeping susceptible animals and sourcing from arable only farms. (<b>A.33.3</b> Forage and straw may be placed on market if treated by steam or formalin or it has been packed and stored under shelter &gt;2 km from nearest outbreak and is then not released until 3 months after C&amp;D is completed)</p>	
Dung and manure of susceptible species	<p><b>A.29</b> Transport and distribution from holdings with animals of susceptible spp. is prohibited within P Zone (except <u>May</u> be moved to a plant for treatment or intermediate storage according to regulation 1774/2002. <u>May</u> be injected into designated fields if from non confirmed and non-suspicious holdings <u>and</u> all produced &gt;21 days before estimated date of inf. + the manure is distributed close to the ground + sufficient distance from holdings keeping susceptible animals + immediately ploughed in, or in the case bovines or pigs, negative clinical exam of all animals + all produced &gt;4 days prior to the exam + injected into the ground on designated fields in the protection zone. Any authorization is subject to stringent criteria esp. using leak-proof vehicles and C&amp;D of all vehicles after loading and before leaving the holding)</p>	<p><b>A.41</b> Transport and distribution from holdings with animals of susceptible spp. is prohibited within S Zone (except in exceptional circumstances in vehicles C&amp;D-ed before and after use for distribution within the zone at sufficient distance from susceptible animals where <u>either</u> vet examination of all animals rules out FMD on holding of origin + manure is distributed close to the ground + manure is immediately ploughed in, or vet clinical inspection rules out FMD + manure is injected into ground, or manure is moved to a plant for treatment or intermediate storage according to regulation 1774/2002).</p>

**DRAFT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO AMEND FMD DIRECTIVE**  
**Articles 21 - 44 of COM (2002) 736 - March 2003**

	<b>3 KM PROTECTION ZONE</b>	<b>10 KM SURVEILLANCE ZONE</b>
Vehicles designed for animal transport	<b>A.24.1</b> <u>May</u> prohibit movement	
On holding slaughter for personal consumption	<b>A.24.1</b> <u>May</u> prohibit	

**A.36.1 & 2 & 3** Measures in P zone apply for at least 15 days following slaughter of infected animals and preliminary C & D of infected premises. A clinical +/- serological survey must have been carried out on all holdings in the zone with negative results. The serological survey can only take place 21 days after depopulation and C&D have taken place on the infected holding. Then measures for the S zone apply.

**A.44.1 & 2** Measures in S zone apply for at least 30 days after slaughter of infected animals and preliminary C & D of infected premises. A clinical +/- serological survey in P zone must have been carried out with negative results. Measures apply for at least 15 days after lifting P zone. A clinical and serological survey must have been completed in the S zone with negative results.

## ANNEX 5

### GUIDELINES FOR FMD CHECKPOINTS

#### Implementation of Commission Decision 2001/234/EC

The above decision applied to Ireland as a result of the Foot and Mouth case confirmed in Co. Louth. This decision divided Ireland into two regions:

- **Annex 1 – Louth**
- **Annex 2 – Rest of Ireland**

The following guidelines were provided by way of clarification

### ANIMALS OF SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES

#### (cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and other cloven hooved animals)

- The export of all susceptible species is prohibited
- The movement of all susceptible species into and out of Louth is prohibited.
- The movement of all susceptible species outside Louth is only allowed using the existing permitting system.

#### Horses

- Horses may not be exported from Ireland unless they have been outside the protection and surveillance zones for the past 15 days immediately prior to certification for export.

#### Poultry

- No restrictions apply to the movement of poultry, poultry products and eggs (EXCEPT Control Zone).

### PRODUCTS OF SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES

#### Co. Louth (Annex 1)

The following products of susceptible species may not be dispatched to any area outside of the county unless they meet the requirement specified in the Decision:

Meat, Meat products, Milk, Milk products, Hides and skins, Manure and Dung, Blood and blood products, Lard and rendered fats, Animal casings, Sheep wool, ruminant hair, pig bristles, Semi-moist and dried petfood, Composite products

#### Rest of Ireland (Annex 2)

The products of susceptible species, as outlined above, from the rest of Ireland may not be exported unless they are accompanied by the certification specified in the decision. This certification must also show that the products did not originate within Co. Louth.

### Semen, Ova and Embryos

- There is a **total** prohibition on the dispatch of semen, ova and embryos from Louth to other parts of Ireland with the exception of frozen bovine semen produced before 20/3/01 which is accompanied by the certificate specified in the Decision.
- There is a **total** prohibition on the export of semen, ova and embryos from Ireland with the exception of frozen bovine semen produced before 20/3/01 which is accompanied by the certificate specified in the Decision

#### Implications for checkpoints on the Louth/Meath and Louth/Monaghan borders

No movement of live animals

No movement of produce as described above except with supplementary certification

NB There is a special licensing system already in place for raw milk collection in Co. Louth.

Derogations from the restrictions are allowed and are specified in the Commission Decision. Such derogations in Co. Louth mainly apply to the Heinz and German Salami plants, which will have the extra supplementary certification for movement and eventual export.

Produce in transit, to Northern Ireland or to other parts of Ireland, should be in a sealed vehicle. The accompanying veterinary certification should be accepted. In exceptional circumstances the vehicle can be examined and a new seal applied.

## SUMMARY OF CONTROLS OUT OF COUNTY LOUTH

1. No movement of LIVE ANIMALS of susceptible species
2. No movement of FRESH MEAT, including mince meat and Meat Preparations prepared after 20 February 2001 of susceptible species except with supplementary certification
3. No movement of MEAT PRODUCTS of susceptible species except with supplementary certification
4. No movement of MILK except with supplementary certification (\*special licence system in place)
5. No movement of MILK PRODUCTS except with supplementary certification
6. No movement of SEMEN, OVA or EMBRYOS except with supplementary certification
7. No movement of HIDES and SKINS of susceptible species except with supplementary certification
8. No movement of other ANIMAL PRODUCTS of susceptible species except with supplementary certification

Animal Products include:

- DUNG and MANURE
- BLOOD and BLOOD PRODUCTS
- LARD and RENDERED FATS
- ANIMAL CASINGS
- SHEEP WOOL, RUMINANT HAIR and PIG BRISTLES
- SEMI MOIST and DRIED PETFOOD
- COMPOSITE PRODUCTS of the above
- GAME TROPHIES

9. VEHICLES used for animal transport inside Co. Louth should have certification of cleansing and disinfection.
10. PRODUCE IN TRANSIT, to Northern Ireland or to other parts of Ireland, should be in a sealed vehicle. The accompanying veterinary certification should be accepted. In exceptional circumstances the vehicle can be examined and a new seal applied.

## GUIDELINES FOR CHECKPOINTS

### (Control Zone/Surveillance Zone)

(Covered by Foot and Mouth (Restriction on Movement)(No. 4) (Amendment) Order 2001- 63 of 2001)

Controlled Area = **that part of Co. Louth north of line drawn from mouth of River Fane to Hackballs Cross and along N53.**

1. None of the following shall move into or out of or within the Controlled Area except under licence:
  - Animals including poultry
  - carcasses of animals
  - animal waste including slurry
  - eggs, poultry products
  - fodder incl. hay or other substances used for food of animals or poultry (see 2 under)
  - meat or other food of animal origin
  - raw milk and milk products
  - semen, ova, embryos

To implement this requirement, and to avoid deployment of scarce resources, a vehicle registration system has been introduced. A vehicle delivering goods **into** the control zone and moving **within** the control zone should have a yellow vehicle disc issued by the Department and containing the vehicle registration number.

To exit the control zone a licence from the Ballmascanlon Incident Centre is required (except Heinz and German Salami, which will have supplementary certification). Delivery vehicles entering the zone are being asked to return empty.

2. Fodder incl. hay or other substances used for food of animals or poultry will require a licence issued by Ballymascanlon office.
3. Grain imported at Greenore will require a licence issued by Ballymascanlon office.
4. Produce in transit will have supplementary certification

## PRACTICAL APPLICATION REGARDING DOMESTIC GROCERIES

The carriage of Groceries (**i.e. those which include red meat or red meat products, milk or dairy products, petfood**), by individuals out of the Co. Louth Controlled Area is permissible subject to the following:

- The groceries are carried by private individuals for normal domestic consumption,
- The individual shows some evidence that the groceries have been purchased at a shop/supermarket within the area (e.g. sales receipt). Efforts are being made to notify retail outlets of this advice to their customers but will not always be possible. Discretion should be used.
- There is no evidence that the groceries have been purchased in Northern Ireland.

**Groceries of other types (fruit, vegetables, bakery, chocolate and other food items and non-food items) are not subject to restriction.**

## SUMMARY

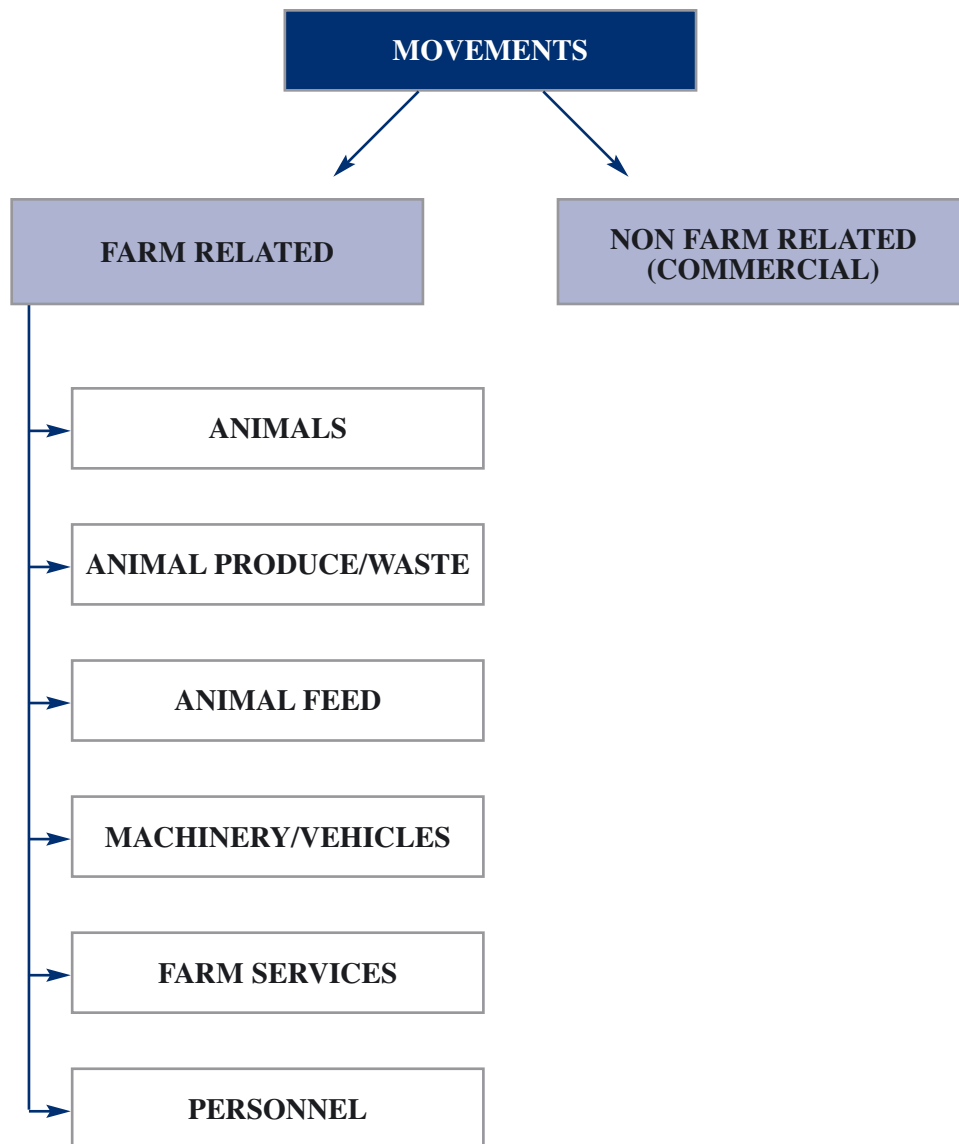
1. Vehicles with produce entering the control zone should have the vehicle permit.
2. Produce leaving the control zone should have a licence from Ballymascanlon or supplementary certification.
3. Produce in transit should have acceptable documentation and be in a sealed unit.
4. Hay, fodder etc. and grain will have a licence from Ballymascanlon.

## ANNEX 6

### LICENSING OF MOVEMENTS

The control of movement during an FMD outbreak is critical to the success of the eradication programme. Within the infected area (Protection Zone, Surveillance Zone and controlled area), movement of animals, animal products, animal feed, machinery and various services may be allowed in certain circumstances under licence. This annex deals with the *management* of the Licensing Section at the LDCC.

The various types of movement that arise are summarised in the chart below.



## 1. Legal Basis

Article 8 (Form A restrictions), Articles 30-32 (infected area/protection zone) and Article 43 (controlled area/surveillance zone) of the FMD Order, 1956 allow for the issuing of movement licences in the different zones. Article 47 of the Order allows for the granting and revoking of licences, and for attaching conditions.

## 2. Commercial traffic

The volume of commercial (non-farm related) movement of various products can be quite significant and should be managed separately from farm related activity for the following reasons:

- Licence applicants should be able to acquire a licence from a location other than the LDCC, as the LDCC will probably be situated within the Zone and licence applicants require the licence before they enter the zone.
- This will allow the LDCC to concentrate solely on farm related movements.

## 3. Licensing Method

### a) Manual

If a database is not available at the outset, a manual system must be devised. Details of the applicant and of the movement are written (or typed) onto a pre-printed template of the licence. A photocopy is retained in the LDCC for record purposes. Records are compiled manually by counting the various licence types.

### b) Computerised

Ideally a database should be used to compile the records and to produce the licence.

The latter is more efficient in that once the database is set up the only requirement is to enter the details into the form on screen. This is done at the time of application for the licence.

## 4. Format of Licence

The licence template may be generic in that it caters for all types of movement (animals, animal products, feed, machinery/vehicles, services or personnel) and includes movements on or off the premises.

## 5. Protocol for issuing a licence

1. Establish the identity of the applicant
2. Establish that the holding is not currently a suspect or infected holding from the Disease Management database (or liaise with the Surveillance Section at the LDCC if you have no computer link to the database)
3. Establish which zone the holding/fragment is in from the Disease Management database (or local map)
4. Establish whether the movement is permitted as per Annexes 3 and 4 above (liaise with Movement Controls Section at the NDCC if in any doubt).