

CHAPTER 28

ADVICE LEAFLETS, POSTERS AND SIGNS

INTRODUCTION

During an FMD emergency there will be an enormous demand for information and advice. This chapter sets out selected leaflets, posters and signs.

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ANNEX 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD ADVICE LEAFLET 1) IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR FARMERS AND STOCKOWNERS

It is vital that we all maintain the utmost vigilance in our fight against Foot and Mouth Disease. Surveillance visits are currently being undertaken as part of the Department's efforts to control the disease. As a farmer and stock-keeper you will be the first person who might be suspicious that your animals may be affected. All cloven-hooved animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and deer, can be infected and you should maintain a close watch on all animals and be aware of the clinical signs that you should look for.

Cattle:

- Cattle may be off their feed and shivering
- Lameness with tender/sore feet and blisters between the claws
- Drooling with blisters in the mouth and on the muzzle or tongue
- In dairy cows a sudden drop in milk yield may be the first sign
- There may be abortions or deaths in young calves

Sheep:

Signs in sheep may be difficult to recognise so close examination may be required. The following should be thoroughly investigated:

- Sudden deaths in young lambs and/or abortions
- Sheep that are listless and off their food
- Sudden severe lameness with ulcers or blisters on the feet
- Blisters/ulcers in the mouth
- Reluctance to move/rise

If alerted to any of the above signs individual animals should be examined for blisters/ulcers in the mouth, especially on the dental pad, tongue and gums. Blisters and/ or ulcers may be present between the claws and around the coronary band where the hoof horn joins the skin. It may be necessary to pull back the hairs to see this area. Ensure that you have good light when examining sheep and don't enlist any neighbours' help.

Pigs:

- Sudden lameness with a reluctance to rise/move and painful hobbling
- Blisters/ulcers on the hoof where the horn and skin meet, on the heels and between the claws
- Blisters on the muzzle or tongue

Preventive Measures:

To minimise the risks to your herd or flock and those of your neighbours, maintain the following bio-security measures:

- Secure the farm – Close and lock all but one entrance/exit to the farm. Unnecessary visitors should not be allowed onto the farm. People, vehicles and other articles coming onto or leaving the farm should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected
- Disinfection point – A disinfection point should be set up and properly maintained at the entrance to the farm. Remember to replenish disinfectant regularly. Refer to the Department's list of approved disinfectants
- Avoid visits – don't visit any other farms or places where livestock may be kept such as public parks. Avoid visits that will bring you into contact with people that have contact with animals
- Ensure all livestock and pets are confined to the farm
- Look out for the early signs of disease in your herd or flock

**ANY SUSPICIOUS SIGNS SHOULD BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO
YOUR LOCAL DVO OR THE ANIMAL DISEASE INCIDENT LINE ON**

1850 200 456

ANNEX 2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD ADVICE LEAFLET 2) CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONTACT PREMISES UNDER FORM D RESTRICTIONS

A restriction notice (Form D) has been served on you under Article 13 of the Foot and Mouth Disease Order 1956, because animals on your farm have been exposed to infection. Please read the notice carefully. This code is intended to help you to understand the restrictions placed on your premises.

Animals may be spreading infection before recognisable symptoms develop. To help to control the spread of disease it is essential that restrictions are placed on the movement, from your farm, of all the animals, people attending them and anything, whether animate or inanimate, by means of which disease might be carried or transmitted.

IF ANY ANIMAL SHOWS SYMPTOMS CONSISTENT WITH FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY REPORT THE FACT TO THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE LOCAL DISEASE CONTROL CENTRE OR TO THE NEAREST GARDA STATION

Clinical Signs of Foot and Mouth Disease

Cattle:

- Cattle may be off their feed and shivering
- Lameness with tender/sore feet and blisters between the claws
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- In dairy cows a sudden drop in milk yield may be the first sign
- There may be abortions or deaths in young calves

Sheep:

Signs in sheep may be difficult to recognise so close examination may be required. The following should be thoroughly investigated:

- Sudden deaths in young lambs and/or abortions
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If alerted to any of the above signs individual animals should be examined for blisters/ulcers in the mouth especially on the dental pad, tongue and gums. Blisters and or ulcers may be present between the claws and around the coronary band where the hoof horn joins the skin. It may be necessary to pull back the hairs to see this area. Ensure that you have good light when examining sheep and don't enlist any neighbours' help.

Pigs:

- Sudden lameness with a reluctance to rise/move and painful hobbling
- Blisters/ulcers on the hoof where the horn and skin meet, on the heels and between the claws
- Blisters on the muzzle or tongue

Procedures to be Followed for Movement and Stock Management

1. Limit access to and from your premises by securely closing all but one combined entrance and exit. Arrange immediately for adequate disinfection facilities to be provided and maintained at this point, including a sprayer, brushes and a bath filled with approved disinfectant large enough to allow disinfection of boots. A disinfectant pad (straw mat or sacks) large enough to accommodate the full tyre circumference of vehicles should be provided. All vehicles and equipment leaving the premises should be thoroughly cleansed and sprayed with disinfectant. All disinfectants used must be made up to the approved concentration.
2. While there is any possibility of foot and mouth disease occurring on your farm it is important that members of the public should be warned so that they can avoid unnecessary visits or take precautions. For this reason the warning notice that is provided by the Department must be displayed in a prominent place at the entrance of your premises. Additional copies of the notice can be obtained on request from the local foot and mouth Local Disease Control Centre or nearest DVO.
3. Where it is known that an animal or a group of animals may have a greater chance of developing the disease than the rest of the herd it is essential that an attempt is made to limit the spread of infection within your herd or flock. For this reason you are required to make arrangements for isolation as may be described in the Form D restriction notice.
4. No animals may move onto your premises as they may contract the disease from animals already there. No animal may leave the farm because this could lead to the spread of infection to other farms.
5. Straying animals may endanger your neighbours' stock. You should only allow stock to graze where fences are stock-proof.
6. Persons who tend susceptible animals or have been in buildings where they are kept may carry infection with them when they leave the premises. Therefore they are required to wash their hands and footwear and disinfect their outer clothing before leaving – otherwise they should leave their outer clothing on the premises and should not tend animals elsewhere.
7. As vehicles and machines may carry foot and mouth disease virus on them they must be thoroughly cleansed to remove all traces of soil, manure or litter and then disinfected with an approved disinfectant before they leave your farm.

8. The spreading of farmyard manure can spread the disease to animals on neighbouring premises. When spreading manure you should keep away from roads and the boundaries of your farm. If you are required to isolate any animal or animals on your premises you should not remove manure from the buildings where the animals are housed. If it is essential for you to do so you should stack it in compact heaps and not spread it on land.

Disinfection and Approved Disinfectants

9. A dirty surface must be cleaned before it can be satisfactorily disinfected. Dirt may make the disinfectant useless. It is therefore most important that anything which must be disinfected is first soaked with an approved disinfectant, then thoroughly washed and cleaned and finally washed down with an approved disinfectant.
10. The approved disinfectants for use against foot and mouth disease and the dilutions at which they must be used are as follows:
- a) **Citric acid BP in a 0.2% solution.** One ounce of crystals dissolved in 3 gallons of water.
 - b) **Orthophosphoric acid, technical grade, 0.3% solution.** One tablespoon of acid added to one gallon of water and stirred. (Always add acid to water – never water to acid).
 - c) **Washing Soda (Sodium carbonate) (British standard 3674 of 1963)** in 4.0% solution. Dissolve one lb of crystals in 2 gallons of hot water.
 - d) **Formalin BP (containing not less than 34.0% Formaldehyde) in 10.0% solution.** One pint of Formalin BP added to 9 pints of water and stirred.
 - e) **Proprietary brands.** These should state on the container labels that they are approved for use against foot-and-mouth disease and should be diluted as instructed on the labels. Refer to the list of officially approved disinfectants.
11. The effectiveness of solutions of citric acid, orthophosphoric acid or washing soda is improved by the addition of a small quantity of a suitable detergent. Not more than two dessertspoons of any household washing-up liquid may be added to each gallon of disinfectant solution.
12. **Never use washing soda and an acid solution (citric or orthophosphoric acid) to disinfect the same article, as they will neutralize each other's effect.**
13. The following notes are suggested for guidance in deciding which of the solutions referred to in (a) – (d) of paragraph 14 would be the most suitable for use in particular circumstances:
- a) Washing soda solution may be used on most occasions for general disinfection but may corrode metal or damage painted surfaces. For these items and for personal disinfection citric acid solution is preferable (see sub-paragraph (c) below).
 - b) Formalin solution may also damage paint work and corrode metals, especially copper, brass, mild steel and tin plate. It has no effect on stainless steel, aluminium or rubber.

c) Both orthophosphoric acid and citric acid solutions are very suitable for the disinfection of dairy equipment. They should not be left in contact with galvanised metal for long periods and a few minutes after application should be rinsed off with clean water. They are unsuitable for use in galvanised footbaths.

14. Precautions: Wear goggles when mixing or spraying orthophosphoric acid. Wash off any of the solution that is splashed on the skin.
15. Persons having contact with animals should wear protective clothing which should be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises. Protective clothing should consist of rubber boots, waterproof coats, leggings or over-trousers and headgear. Contact with animals elsewhere should be avoided.

Precautions to be taken by milk producers

16. General precautions

- a) It has been found that milk may contain foot and mouth disease virus for up to **4 days** before cows show recognisable signs of the disease. Additional precautions must therefore be taken with milk sent from premises served with Form D.
- b) As soon as possible after the service of Form D Notice you should inform the Co-Op manager in the area and the haulier who collects your milk that the notice has been served. If milk normally goes for pasteurisation the haulier will collect it but will take certain precautions.
- c) If your milk does not normally go for pasteurisation the Co-Op manager may be able to direct it to a pasteurisation plant. Should this not be possible it must not be moved from the premises until a licence has been issued by a veterinary inspector. He or she will only issue a licence if satisfied that the milk will be dealt with in a safe manner.
- d) If you normally deliver milk to the dairy in your own vehicle you must stop doing this until you have contacted the manager.
- e) Your dairy and milk haulage contractor are taking precautions against the spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

In addition you should adopt the following procedures.

17. Collection of cans

- a) All cans should be taken to a roadside collection point until further notice.
- b) As soon as empty cans are delivered to the roadside collection point they should be thoroughly washed on the outside with citric acid disinfectant solution.
- c) Full cans should also be thoroughly cleansed washed on the outside with an approved disinfectant and then taken to the roadside for collection. Drivers will be instructed to report any cases where milk is being consigned in cans that have any dirt on them or have been carried to the collecting point in dirty farm vehicles.

- d) Can stands and farm vehicles used for moving cans should be washed daily with an approved disinfectant solution and maintained in a clean condition. An approved disinfectant and a brush should be provided for the disinfection of the lorry driver's footwear, and this disinfectant should be renewed daily.

18. Bulk collection

Producers using bulk tank storage should:

- a) Provide a clean supply of an approved disinfectant at the farm dairy each day for the disinfection of the tanker hose and any spillage, in addition to the disinfectant solution for footwear and vehicles at the entrance to the farm.
- b) Provide assistance to the driver in disinfecting the tanker hose.
- c) Assist in disinfecting the bulk tanker and the driver's protective clothing.

In case of suspected disease the collection of infected milk, either in cans or by tanker, must be prevented.

- d) Where the owner of an animal suspects disease he should place a notice at the farm entrance or a "DO NOT COLLECT" notice on the can stand. Cans should be retained at or returned to the farm dairy until a veterinary inspector has investigated the case. This will prevent collection of milk which may be infected. In the case of can collections the lorry driver must be asked to leave empty cans in case they are needed for the next milking.
- e) If subsequently the disease is not confirmed, the veterinary inspector will authorise the collection of the milk.
- f) If the disease is confirmed, the infected milk must be treated and disposed of as advised by the Veterinary Inspector. Compensation will be paid for the milk.

ANNEX 3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD ADVICE LEAFLET 3) FOR PEOPLE PRESENT AT SLAUGHTER PLANTS OR MARTS WHERE FMD IS SUSPECTED

You have been present at a slaughter plant or mart at which FMD is suspected in an animal on the premises.

You and your vehicle will have been designated as either low, medium or high risk, depending on the possible exposure of you or your vehicle to livestock, livestock products or livestock vehicles from the suspect herd/flock.

Low risk people/vehicles will have had no contact with livestock, livestock products or livestock vehicles on the premises and have no contact with livestock at home.

High risk people/vehicles are likely to have had contact with these animals or their waste, and will be at risk of spreading the disease to other livestock. Animals which are susceptible to the disease include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and deer.

Medium risk people/vehicles are unlikely to have had contact with animals from the suspect herd/flock. Nevertheless, as they have been present on the 'suspect premises', there is some risk of them spreading the disease to other livestock.

Low Risk People

1. Leave the premises when instructed by officials of the Department of Agriculture.
2. Ensure that your vehicle and footwear are disinfected on exit.

High Risk People

1. It is vital that you co-operate with Department of Agriculture officials so that they can accurately gauge your likely exposure to the FMD virus.
2. Do not leave the premises until instructed to by Department officials.
3. You will be requested to remove all outer clothing and footwear and place in the plastic bags provided.
4. Please seal the bags and label them with your name and address.
5. The bags will be detained at the slaughter plant/mart pending the results of the FMD tests
6. If a shower is available, you will be requested to use it.
7. Wash your exposed skin thoroughly with disinfectant at the disinfection points designated, paying particular attention to your hands and hair.
8. The Department will issue you with clean disposable clothing to wear on your journey home.
9. Please ensure that Department officials have accurately recorded your name, address and occupation before you leave the premises.

10. Ensure that your vehicle and footwear are disinfected on exit.
11. Go directly home and do not visit farms or have any contact with livestock for **3 days**.
12. On arrival home immediately remove all your disposable garments.
13. Shower or bathe, paying particular attention to hair and fingernails and change into clean clothes.
14. Burn your disposable garments thoroughly and safely, ensuring that all fragments are thoroughly burned and that the wind does not blow any un-burnt fragments away.
15. Your livestock will be examined by a veterinary inspector from the DVO and will be subject to movement restrictions pending the results of all FMD tests. You will receive further advice from the inspector.
16. If FMD is confirmed at the slaughter plant/mart, your clothing will be destroyed.
17. If FMD is not diagnosed you may collect your clothes when a final result becomes available.

Medium Risk People

1. It is vital that you co-operate with Department of Agriculture officials, so that they can accurately gauge your likely exposure to the FMD virus.
2. Do not leave the premises until instructed to by Department officials.
3. Please ensure that Department officials have accurately recorded your name, address and occupation before you leave the premises.
4. Wash your exposed skin thoroughly with disinfectant at the points designated, paying particular attention to your hands and hair.
5. Ensure that your vehicle and footwear are disinfected on exit.
6. Go directly home and do not visit farms or have any contact with livestock for **3 days**.
7. On arrival home immediately remove all your outer garments.
8. Shower or bathe, paying particular attention to hair and fingernails and change into clean clothes.
9. Soak all outer garments in a sink or bath full of disinfectant for at least 45 minutes. Suitable disinfectants include:
 - **Citric acid BP in a 0.2% solution.** One ounce of crystals dissolved in 3 gallons of water.
 - **Washing Soda (Sodium carbonate) (British standard 3674 of 1963)** in 4.0% solution. Dissolve one lb of crystals in 2 gallons of hot water.
 - **Any Approved Disinfectant for FMD** listed on the Department's Web site or available from Department officials at the slaughter plant, DVO or Animal Health and Welfare Division in the Department's headquarters in Dublin. Use in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
10. Finally, wash the clothes in a hot (60°C) wash. Delicate garments can be washed at their normal temperature, but must be subjected to a second soak in disinfectant.

ANNEX 4

FACT SHEET: FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE

Disease & cause: Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease of all cloven-hoofed animals and, although non-lethal in adult animals, causes serious production losses.

Species Affected: All cloven-hoofed animals, including cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer, are susceptible. Horses are not affected. Humans are only rarely infected by handling a diseased animal and infection is only temporary and mild. People do not become infected by eating meat from affected animals.

Distribution: FMD is widespread, especially in the major livestock-producing countries of the world. It is well established in Turkey and the Middle East, Asia, Africa and some areas of South America. The disease occurs sporadically in Europe. There have been recent outbreaks in Italy (1993), Greece (1994) and the UK, France, Netherlands and Ireland (2001).

Key Signs: The incubation period is 2-14 days. One of the key signs is fluid-filled blisters on the tongue and in the mouth, causing the animals, particularly cattle, to salivate excessively. Lameness is a frequent sign, as a result of blisters on the feet above the claw and between the digits. Blisters may also occur on the teats and udder. Milk yield drops considerably in dairy cattle. Most diseased animals recover in about two weeks. Mortality does not exceed 5%, but may be very high in young animals. However, even in FMD-free countries, the first cases may not show dramatic clinical signs. The disease is usually mild in sheep and goats, with few lesions.

Spread: FMD is one of the most contagious animal diseases. Infected animals excrete virus in the fluid from ruptured blisters, exhaled air, saliva, milk, semen, faeces and urine. Virus transmission can occur from 10 days before the appearance of blisters. The primary method of transmission within herds and flocks is by direct contact or via respiratory particles and droplets. Pigs are potent excretors of airborne virus. Spread of infection between premises and areas is frequently due to movement of infected animals or contaminated vehicles, equipment, people and animal products, including milk. Wind-borne spread of infected aerosols can occur for many kilometres under favourable conditions.

Persistence of the virus: FMD virus may remain infective in the environment for several weeks. Although the virus is inactivated within 3 days in carcasses that have undergone normal post-slaughter acidification, it can survive for months in chilled lymph nodes, bone marrow, viscera and blood clots. Virus has been detected in milk and semen for up to 56 days after infection. Some recovered animals remain long term carriers.

Control: The strategy is to eliminate the disease as quickly as possible in order to reinstate Ireland's disease-free status for trade purposes. This will be achieved by stamping-out to remove the source of infection, strict quarantine and movement controls within infected zones, disinfection of premises and objects to limit the spread of the virus, tracing and surveillance to identify infected and in-contact animals and zoning to define infected and disease-free areas.

ANNEX 5

NOTICE

FOOTPATH/ RIGHT OF WAY CLOSED

on account of

FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE

**ANY PERSON FOUND TRESPASSING
WILL BE PROSECUTED**

Issued by the Department of Agriculture and Food

ANNEX 6

INFECTED AREA

FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE

MOVEMENT & DISINFECTION CONTROLS IN FORCE

**Further details may be obtained from your
local District Veterinary Office**

Issued by the Department of Agriculture and Food

ANNEX 7

ANIMAL DISEASE

RESTRICTED PREMISES KEEP OUT

Issued by the Department of Agriculture and Food

ANNEX 8

INFORMATION NOTE FOR PASSENGERS FROM AREAS AFFECTED BY FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE DANGER

You may have come through an area which is currently under restriction for Foot and Mouth Disease. Therefore you may unknowingly be carrying Foot and Mouth Disease virus, which can infect livestock in this country.

To prevent the spread of disease our officers carry out disinfection procedures at ports and airports. The following precautions must also be taken if you have been on a farm or have had any contact with livestock:

1. *Do not enter farms here or have contact with livestock for 3 days*
2. *Surrender meat, milk or dairy products*
3. *Please allow disinfection of all footwear by our officers*
4. *All external clothing should be disinfected as follows:*
 - Soak all outer garments in a sink or bath full of disinfectant for at least **45** minutes. Suitable disinfectants include:
 - **Citric acid BP in a 0.2% solution.** One ounce of crystals dissolved in 3 gallons of water.
 - **Washing Soda (Sodium carbonate) (British standard 3674 of 1963)** in 4.0% solution. Dissolve one lb of crystals in 2 gallons of hot water.
 - Any **Approved Disinfectant for FMD** listed on the Department's Web site or available from Department officials at the District Veterinary Office or Animal Health and Welfare Division in the Department's headquarters in Dublin. Use in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - Finally, wash the clothes in a hot (60°C) wash. Delicate garments can be washed at their normal temperature, but must be subjected to a second soak in disinfectant.
5. *Wash and shower, including hair, and clean fingernails thoroughly*
6. *NEVER throw waste food into fields where livestock may eat it – it is illegal*
7. *Please comply with instructions from official staff*

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, DUBLIN, IRELAND

ANNEX 9

INFORMATION NOTE FOR PASSENGERS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE DANGER!

You have come from a country that is not free of Foot and Mouth disease and you are entering a country that is. Therefore you may unknowingly be carrying foot-and-mouth disease virus which can infect livestock in this country.

Foot and Mouth Disease is a highly infectious viral disease of livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs) which is not harmful to humans, but which may cause dramatic losses when it infects livestock populations.

The virus is transmitted by infected animals, but it can also be transmitted by **meat, meat products, milk, dairy products, hides, skins and animal trophies**, and subsequently infect susceptible animals which consume or are put in contact with these products.

You are requested to inform the Department of Agriculture officer or Customs officer if:

- You are carrying any products of animal origin, including the food that you may have brought for consumption during your journey

or

- You have visited a farm with cattle, sheep, goats or pigs

You should disinfect your shoes and clothes according to the instructions of our officers and avoid visiting farms or other places here with susceptible animals for **three days**.

Never throw away any food to animals along the road. You should keep your waste food in a plastic bag and put it in a bin that is not accessible to animals.

It is forbidden to feed waste food to cattle, sheep, pigs, goats or poultry under the Diseases of Animals Act (Prohibition on the Use of Swill) Order, 2001

ANNEX 10**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
REMAIN VIGILANT**

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTINUES TO BE THE SINGLE GREATEST THREAT
TO IRISH AGRICULTURE WHILE CASES CONTINUE DAILY IN GREAT BRITAIN**

WE MUST MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF BIOSECURITY TO PROTECT OUR INDUSTRY

- **Clean and disinfect footwear and vehicles entering the farm**
- **Keep visitors to a minimum**
- **Keep animal movements to a minimum**
- **Report any suspect animal movements immediately to the Department of Agriculture**
- **Keep a close eye on stock for signs of FMD – lameness and / or mouth lesions**
- **If you visit Great Britain and have contact with livestock you must not enter a farm here for 21 days after you return to Ireland**
- **If you are a visitor from Great Britain who has had contact with livestock in the last 21 days you must not enter a farm here for 21 days after arrival in Ireland**
- **Import of meat, meat products, milk and dairy products from Great Britain is illegal – even in small quantities for personal consumption**

ANNEX 11

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN KOREA**

Don't score an own goal!

When Ireland qualifies from Phase 1 their remaining matches, up to the final, will be in Korea.

If you are going to Korea remember that you are visiting a country that has foot-and-mouth disease.

- Do not return with meat, meat products or dairy products.
- Do not visit any farms or have contact with livestock.
- If you have been on a farm report to the Department office at the airport on your return.

Thank you for your co-operation

ANNEX 12

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, IRELAND

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE EMERGENCY

The current Foot and Mouth Disease situation in the United Kingdom and the European mainland represents a continuing risk of the spread of the disease by people entering this country from an infected area.

If you intend returning to Ireland from such an area you should comply with the following precautions:

- do not visit any farm or have contact with livestock while abroad
- do not bring back meat, meat products or dairy products
- please comply with all disinfection procedures on return
- if, for any reason, you have been on a farm or have had contact with livestock while in a country with confirmed cases of disease, you must:
 - report to the Department of Agriculture Portal Office on return
 - stay away from farms and livestock here for three days

Please comply with further instructions from Department of Agriculture officials in regard to cleaning and disinfection. This will include disinfection of all footwear at the Portal Office, instructions on disinfection procedures and requirements for clothing and advice on personal hygiene (the virus can remain for a significant time in the human nose and throat).

ANNEX 13**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD****FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
EMERGENCY**

Have you

- been on a farm?
- been in contact with livestock?

If “yes” please report to Customs Officers / Department of Agriculture Officials on landing

Are you carrying

- meat / meat Products
- dairy produce

If “yes” please use the containers provided for disposal

Ministerio de Agricultura**FIEBRE AFTOSA****EMERGENCIA**

¿ Ha usted estado en una granja?

¿ Ha usted tenido contacto con ganado?

Si la respuesta es “sí” por favor póngase en contacto con la Aduana o los Oficiales del Ministerio de Agricultura

¿ Lleva usted carne, productos de carne o productos de lechería?

Si la respuesta es “sí” por favor utilice los envases dispuestas para disposición

Ministère de l’Agriculture**FIÈVRE APHTEUSE****URGENSE**

Avez-vous - visité une ferme ?
- été en contact avec du bétail ?

Dans l’affirmative, veuillez vous présenter en débarquant à la douane / aux agents du Ministère de l’Agriculture

Avez vous - de la viande / des produits à base de viande ?
- du lait / des produits laitiers ?

Dans l’affirmative, veuillez utiliser les récipients fournis

ANNEX 14**IMPORTANT NOTICE
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD**

The import of milk, meat, milk products and meat products from cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer into the USA from Ireland is currently prohibited due to the recent outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease here. This includes products such as sausages and rashers.

Passengers are advised that it is illegal for them to bring these products to the USA in their personal luggage.

28 June 2001

ANNEX 15

WARNING! **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE**

NOTICE TO PEOPLE ARRIVING FROM AFFECTED COUNTRIES

- The virus is picked up from infected farm animals and may be transferred to footwear or clothes. It may also be in meat, meat products, milk or dairy products.
- Import of meat, milk products, milk and dairy products are prohibited from affected countries. These items must remain on board or be handed over to the authorities.
- All galley waste originating from outside Ireland must be disposed of under licence by the official authorities. Please contact the Harbour Master, Customs or Department of Agriculture office for advice. In the absence of these authorities you must retain galley waste until a suitable official location is reached.
- Please keep away from farmland and livestock.
- Please comply with instructions by official staff.

Thank you for your co-operation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

ANNEX 16

FIÈVRE APHTEUSE

AVIS AUX GENS QUI ARRIVENT DES PAYS AFFECTÉS

- Le virus est pris d'animaux de ferme infectés et peut être transféré aux chaussures ou aux vêtements. Il peut également être présent en viande, produits à base de viande, lait ou produits laitiers.
- L'importation de viande, produits à base de viande, lait ou produits laitiers est interdite des pays affectés. Ces produits doivent rester à bord ou être remis aux autorités.
- Tous les déchets de cuisine d'hors de l'Irlande doit être disposés sous permis par les autorités officielles. Veuillez entrer en contact avec le Commandant de Port, la Douane ou le bureau du Ministère de l'Agriculture pour conseil. En absence de ces autorités vous devez conserver ses déchets jusqu'à ce qu'un emplacement officiel soit atteint.
- Veuillez vous tenir loin des champs et du bétail.
- Veuillez observer les instructions par le personnel officiel.

Merci pour votre coopération.

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET L'ALIMENTATION

ANNEX 17**ANIMAL HEALTH PRECAUTIONS
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE****PLEASE HELP US KEEP THIS DISEASE OUT OF IRELAND**

Remember You may have picked it up wherever there are farm animals

Remember It may be on your footwear or clothes

Remember It may be in clothes in your luggage

Remember It may be in meat, meat products or dairy products

If you have had contact with farms, livestock or are carrying products please report to the Department of Agriculture office

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ANNEX 18**PREVENT SERIOUS ANIMAL DISEASE**

such as

Foot and Mouth Disease - Swine Fever - Swine Vesicular Disease**PEOPLE IN CHARGE OF LIVESTOCK ARE REQUIRED TO:**

- **REPORT ANY SUSPICION OF SERIOUS DISEASE TO YOUR LOCAL DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICE IMMEDIATELY ***
- **KEEP A RECORD OF ALL ANIMAL MOVEMENTS INTO AND OUT OF YOUR HERD/FLOCK**
- **CLEAN AND DISINFECT ANIMAL LOADING/UNLOADING FACILITIES AND VEHICLES AFTER EACH LOAD OF ANIMALS HAS BEEN DISCHARGED**
- **RESTRICT THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE CONTACT WITH LIVESTOCK AND ENSURE THESE PEOPLE HAVE CLEAN CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR**

NEVER

- **FEED HOUSEHOLD SCRAPS/KITCHEN WASTE TO LIVESTOCK (it is forbidden to feed swill to cattle, sheep, pigs, goats or poultry under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Prohibition on the Use of Swill) Order, 2001)**
- * **During office hours contact your District Veterinary Office**
- * **Outside office hours call the Emergency Hotline 1850 200 456**

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROLS

STOP

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
CHECKPOINT

ANIMAL HEALTH BIOSECURITY MEASURES

DISINFECTIION POINT



THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE & FOOD
AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA AGUS BIA

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
MOVEMENT
RESTRICTIONS
IN PLACE

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