

CHAPTER 30

MARTS

INTRODUCTION

Movement of diseased animals through marts has the potential to spread disease over a wide area. This chapter outlines the procedures to be undertaken in the case of a suspect or confirmed case of FMD at a mart, during 'peacetime'. Where FMD has been confirmed, mart activity will be prohibited.

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1. RISK OF TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE

1.1 FMD may be spread from marts by:

- animal movements
- transport vehicles
- personnel, farmers, dealers, agents etc
- waste disposal from the mart.

Specific measures must be in place to deal with these risks.

2. INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT FMD AT A MART

2.1 When a suspect case of FMD is reported in a mart the following protocol must be followed:

- a) Instruct reporting party to isolate the pen containing the affected animal(s), and to prevent further contact with other animals or people.
- b) VI to proceed to the mart immediately with 'yellow pack'.
- c) Examine suspect animal(s).
- d) If FMD cannot be ruled out request RO assistance.
- e) Following discussion with the NDCC, and authorisation of the Minister, **Form B** should be served on the mart owner/manager (a certified copy must be given to the Gardai and a copy must be faxed to the Director of Services (Environment) of the Local Authority and the NDCC).
- f) Notify suspect report to NDCC.
- g) Request Garda assistance to secure entrances/exits to mart.
- h) Request assistance of additional staff and supplies from DVO:
 - copies of Forms D and Article 19
 - copies of Code of Practice for Form D (see FMD Advice leaflet 2 in Chapter 28, Advice leaflets, posters and signs)
 - disinfectant etc.
- i) If RO cannot rule out FMD, samples will be taken by RO and suspect declared.
- j) Identify herd of origin and time of arrival of the animals at the mart.
- k) VI to notify DVO of outcome of investigation at the mart.
- l) RO to notify NDCC with details of samples taken.
- m) DVO SVI notifies NDCC of details.

3. SITUATION WHERE FORM B HAS BEEN SERVED AND SAMPLES TAKEN

3.1 At the present time it will take up to five days to receive a negative result. This will have to be taken into account when dealing with the situation.

3.2 The following actions must be taken:

- a) Use the mart public address system to inform all present that
 - no movements of animals of susceptible species may be allowed in or out
 - no movements of non-susceptible species, people or vehicles may be allowed in or out unless under licence
 - no equipment or animal products may leave the premises except under licence.
- b) Ask mart manager to provide the information listed in **Annex 1** (NB. Animals may have been sold on the margins of the mart).
- c) Generate a list of everyone present and those that have left the mart since the arrival of the suspect. Categorise each according to risk as per **Annex 2**.
- d) Notify DVO of any high or moderate risk contacts that have already left the mart for priority tracing.
- e) DVO will notify NDCC as appropriate.
- f) NDCC will notify relevant DVOs to restrict further movements (see Chapter 18, **Epidemiology**).
- g) Convene a meeting of everyone present in a suitable area (e.g. canteen) and outline the procedures that must be followed.
- h) Ensure washing and disinfection facilities are available for all vehicles and personnel leaving the mart.
- i) Allow **low risk** personnel to leave the premises, following disinfection of footwear and vehicles.
- j) Issue Form D and Code of Practice to all personnel considered to be **high or moderate risk**.
- k) Issue Article 19 notice to owners of all holdings that have animals on the mart premises.
- l) Carry out a census of all livestock on the premises, including:
 - pen number
 - number, species and category of animals
 - owners name and address.
- m) Record details of all stocks of animal products on the premises (manure, straw, feed etc.).

- n) Ensure feed, water and bedding are available for animals being detained.
- o) Milking of dairy cows may be necessary, if present (milk may be given to calves on the premises, if not from a suspect animal, or acidified).
- p) Storage of waste products must be controlled, i.e. retained for treatment pending results.

4. IF THE SUSPECT IS CONFIRMED

4.1 Movement controls

- a) Protection and surveillance control zones will be established by the DVO (see Chapter 17, on **Creation of control zones, census and surveillance** and Chapter 14, **Controls following confirmation of disease**).

4.2 Valuation

- a) All animals must be valued prior to slaughter.
- b) Valuation may be on the following basis:
 - If already sold – selling price recorded
 - If not already sold – auctioneer requested to value
 - If not already sold and owner not present, arrangements must be made to have the owner agree the valuation (although this should not delay slaughter)
 - If animals have already left the mart for slaughter in a plant, the value recorded at the plant should be used.
- c) See Chapter 19, **Valuation**.

4.3 Slaughter

- a) Highest risk animals must be slaughtered first (on site):
 - Affected animals and their immediate contacts
 - Other animals in the same ownership
 - Other animals transported in the same vehicle.
- b) Exceptionally and following consultation with the NDCC, animals other than those at (a) may be licenced to a slaughterplant providing:
 - there is a suitable premises within 3 km of the mart
 - it is less than 24 hours since the suspect animals arrived at the mart
 - the animals can be slaughtered in the plant within 24 hours of arrival
 - the carcasses and all associated waste products are destroyed
 - the lairage and transport vehicle are cleaned and disinfected under official supervision following delivery
- c) The European Commission must be notified if this option is to be taken
- d) See Chapter 20, **Slaughter**.

4.4 Destruction

- a) The carcasses of the slaughtered animals must be destroyed under official supervision.
- b) All animal products (manure, feed, straw etc.) must also be destroyed.
- c) The method of destruction will be decided following consultation with the NDCC.
- d) See Chapter 21, **Disposal of carcasses**.

4.5 Cleaning and disinfection

- a) **Preliminary** cleaning and disinfection must be carried out as soon as possible after the carcasses of slaughtered animals have been removed.
- b) All parts of the premises in which animals were held, and all parts which may have been contaminated during slaughter must be sprayed with approved disinfectant.
- c) The disinfectant must remain on the surface for 24 hours.
- d) The date of completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection is critical to the lifting of control zones around the infected premises, and must be recorded.
- e) A thorough **final** cleansing and disinfection of the mart premises must then be carried out.
- f) See Chapter 22, **Cleaning and Disinfection of Infected Premises**.

5. IF SUSPECT IS NEGATIVE

De-restrict premises by serving **Form C**.

6. FORWARD/BACKWARD TRACE FROM A SUSPECT/INFECTED PREMISES TO A MART (ANIMALS PRESENT)

The procedure outlined in section **2.1** above should be followed.

7. FORWARD/BACKWARD TRACE FROM A SUSPECT/INFECTED PREMISES TO A MART (NO ANIMALS PRESENT)

7.1 The following procedure should be followed:

- a) Restrict the mart premises by serving **Form B**.
- b) Obtain lists of all animals, transport vehicles and personnel present at the mart at the time that the traced animals were present.
- c) Forward all lists of traces to the SVI at the DVO for tracing, restriction and inspection.
- d) Ensure thorough cleaning and disinfection of the mart premises including all buildings.
- e) Ensure appropriate treatment of waste material and subsequent destruction.

ANNEX 1

INFORMATION AND FACILITIES TO BE SUPPLIED BY MART MANAGER FOLLOWING SUSPECT FMD

Information

The following records for the day of sale will be necessary to facilitate the tracing of all animals, people, transports, waste etc.

1. All bovine animals moved into and out of the mart (CMMS and mart records).
2. All sheep moved into and out of the mart (NSIS dispatch documents and mart records).
3. All pig movements into and out of the mart (NPITS dispatch documents and mart records).
4. Records of all sales, sellers and buyers (mart records).
5. Records of all dealer transactions.
6. List of all personnel working at the mart (emphasis on farming background).
7. Log of all transport vehicles coming into and leaving the mart premises.
8. List of all suppliers of feed and bedding materials.
9. Record of all waste disposal.

Facilities

The following facilities must be provided:

1. Washing and disinfection facilities for all vehicles and personnel leaving the mart.
2. Feed, water and bedding for animals being detained.

ANNEX 2

ASSESSMENT OF RISK FOLLOWING A REPORT OF SUSPECT FMD AT A MART

1. Due to the large numbers of animals, personnel, vehicles etc. visiting a mart premises it is important to identify the degree of risk associated with each contact. In the first instance the investigating officer must request a list from mart management of:
 - all stock on the premises since the arrival of the suspect animal(s)
 - all stock booked into the premises but not yet recorded present on the system
 - any animals traded outside or on the margins of the premises.
2. The following risk categories should be used as a guide:

HIGH RISK	MODERATE RISK	LOW RISK
Farm of origin		
All animals on the mart premises	All other buyers and sellers of stock	
All animals having left the premises since the 'suspect' arrived on premises	Vehicles/trailers used to unload stock immediately before or immediately after 'suspect' unloaded	All private motor vehicles without trailers used to transport persons
Vehicle used to transport suspect and holdings visited on route to sale following collection of suspect		Mart/canteen staff with no susceptible animals at home
Transporter/owner of suspect animal	All other transporters	
Mart employees at intake point and pens, and dealers/ buyer if they have examined the suspect animals		Persons where investigation can confirm no contact risk
Transporters unloading immediately before or immediately after 'suspect'		