Great Britain Foot and Mouth Disease Code of Practice for hauliers, processors and buyers of milk.

This document has been prepared by Dairy UK under guidance from the Department of Food, Farming and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Dairy UK Scientific and Technical Committee and Dairy UK's Milk Issues Group. The document was redrafted in April 2008 following lessons learnt from the FMD outbreak in August 2007.

The document and guidance will be reviewed by Dairy UK on an annual basis and redistributed as appropriate

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General Introduction

1. If an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is suspected on a dairy farm, milk collection is prohibited while the disease investigation is being carried out. If Foot and Mouth Disease is confirmed on a dairy farm, all milk on the premises is disinfected and is disposed of in accordance with instructions from the Veterinary Officer at the premises.

2. This code of practice sets out procedures which must be followed by milk hauliers and dairy personnel who are involved in the collection and transport of untreated milk originating from dairy farms in an area placed under restrictions for foot and mouth disease or from other farms known to be at risk of foot and mouth disease infection because of a known epidemiological link to an infected premises. It outlines the FMD control procedures that have been updated and discussed with the industry.

3. Where practical processing of milk must be carried out in the zone of origin, but where this is not practical on account of a lack of processing capacity or for commercial reasons, processing can be carried out outside the zone. In all circumstances full biosecurity is required during the collection, transport and at all times at the dairy until the milk is treated.

4. In the event of a confirmed outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease the dairy industry will put in place industry wide bio-security which will involve full cleaning and disinfection on all milk collections and air filters to be fitted to all milk collection vehicles. The replacement of filters, once they have come to the end of their operating life, will be review by the industry and government to take account of the disease situation.

5. This document also gives guidance on exports of dairy products both to EU Member States and to Third Countries.

6. The guidance and procedures in this code of practice may be subject to change at any time to reflect the current decisions of Defra, the devolved administrations and the EU. Each outbreak will be treated on a case by case basis.

Section A

Background Information on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).

7. FMD is a highly contagious viral disease affecting all cloven-hoofed species (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, deer etc.). It causes suffering and loss of production and condition in affected livestock. FMD is spread by movement of infected livestock, their by-products (including milk, meat and manure), and in certain circumstances by airborne virus exhaled by infected livestock.

8. FMD is a notifiable disease which causes severe suffering, loss of production and condition in affected livestock. Mortality in affected young stock can be high.

9. Raw milk can be a very potent source of virus. The FMD virus can be excreted in milk up to 4 days before the animals develop clinical signs. It therefore has the potential to spread rapidly unchecked if the milk is fed to livestock. It is therefore, necessary to place controls on milk and milk products in the event of a future outbreak. It is important to note that treatments to products are required solely for animal health reasons. - There is no food–borne public health risk with FMD.

10. Airborne spread of FMD virus from farm to farm can occur. This may be virus exhaled by infected animals or may be by means of wind-borne virus laden milk droplets released from tanker air vents when pumping is carried out. The virus may be carried from farm to farm on contaminated vehicles and by persons wearing contaminated clothing or footwear.

11. FMD virus can survive for long periods under cool damp conditions, however the virus can be destroyed by a range of approved disinfectants and by chemical changes e.g. ph changes or physical changes e.g. heat treatment of milk (see Section L).

12. FMD has been successfully eradicated from Great Britain. In the event of FMD being re-introduced, it is controlled by the following means:

    a. the immediate application of a national movement ban on livestock and the application of controls on their by-products produced in areas subject to restrictions,

    b. immediate slaughter of all susceptible stock on the affected premises and high risk dangerous contacts, and,

    c. other disease control measures which may include enhanced biosecurity and vaccination of some livestock.

13. The statutory requirements for the control of FMD in Great Britain are set out in the Foot and Mouth Disease Order 2006 and the Foot-And-Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006. The equivalent legislation in Scotland is the Foot and Mouth (Scotland) Order 2006 and the Foot and Mouth (Slaughter and Vaccination) (Scotland) Regulations 2006. The equivalent legislation in Wales is the Foot and Mouth (Wales) Order 2006 and the Foot and Mouth (Control of Vaccination) (Wales) Regulations 2006. These give effect to the provisions of the EU FMD Directive 2003/85/EC.

14. If you require further information about FMD or its prevention and control, please contact your local Divisional Veterinary Manager - see the following

website: http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/about-us/contact-us/animal-health-offices.htm

Key terms and concepts in FMD

15. New terminology – reflecting the new Directive and legislation - is used throughout the rest of this paper and it is hoped that this will make matters clearer for the reader. The following section explains the new terms and concepts and their use.

16. **Suspect premises**. As soon as the presence of FMD is suspected in livestock, the premises on which the stock are kept is placed under legal restrictions. These prohibit the movement, except under licence, of any animal or animal product into or out of the premises as described in statutory notice EXD1 (FMD). Access to such a premises is limited to essential visitors and is strictly controlled by the State Veterinary service. **The movement of milk from such a premises is prohibited**[1]**.**

17. **Temporary control zone (TCZ)**. This is a zone established by a Declaration by the Secretary of State, Scottish and Welsh Ministers. It surrounds a suspect premises and invokes an immediate movement standstill on all susceptible livestock within the area specified in the Declaration. The size of that area could be 10km around the suspect premises but it may well be larger. The exact size would be determined on scientific and veterinary advice. **Milk collections are permitted for the Temporary Control Zone, without a licence.**

18. **Protection and Surveillance Zones (PZ, SZ).** These zones are imposed when an outbreak of FMD is confirmed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

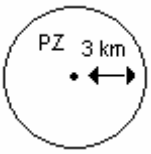
19. The main purpose of these Zones is to prevent disease spread to other farms in the area, and a range of movement and biosecurity controls are required within them, milk collection from premises within these zones is permitted subject to disease control precautions set out in Sections B and C, which includes a treatment of milk on arrival at the dairy. **Milk collections for these Zones require a licence (see Section D)**

20. Outside the Protection and Surveillance Zones milk collections are permitted without a licence. (see Section E)

[1] The DVM may authorise the collection of milk from premises, which has been served a statutory notice EXD1 (FMD), which are in the process of **restocking**, subject to stringent disease control precautions. For further advice, please consult the DVM.

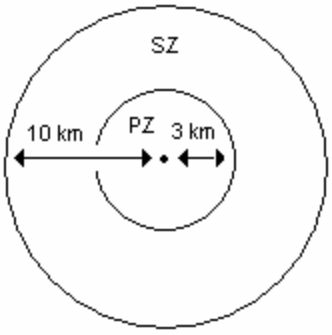
Definitions

Protection Zone (PZ)



An area with a minimum radius of 3km surrounding the infected premises. The PZ will be larger if the disease has spread further. The PZ is the highest risk area in which the disease may have spread and therefore has the most stringent control applied in order to limit the spread of disease

Surveillance Zone (SZ)



An Area with a minimum radius of 10 km surrounding the infected premises. This area encompasses the PZ and can increase in size in relation to the size of PZ. The zones are likely to follow natural boundaries where possible. If the natural boundary transects a susceptible premises the natural boundary will not apply and the whole premises will be in the SZ.

Vaccination Zone (VZ)

A vaccination-to-live (protective) strategy will be considered from the very start of an outbreak. The decision to use protective vaccination and the size of any geographical zone in which vaccination is carried out would depend on veterinary / epidemiological judgement and other considerations such as the type of farming, the type of livestock present and their numbers. Not all species may be vaccinated

Vaccination Surveillance Zone (VSZ)

If a protective vaccination strategy were to be adopted each VZ would be surrounded by a vaccination surveillance zone with an additional radius of at least 10 km. In this area, vaccination would be prohibited, intensified surveillance would be carried out and movement of susceptible animals would be controlled. Both VZ and VSZ are likely to follow natural boundaries where possible

The VZ and the PZ/SZ may overlap

21. **Restricted Zone (RZ)**. There is a clear expectation that a national movement ban will be imposed throughout Great Britain by the declaration of Restricted Zones in England, Scotland and Wales. All movements of

livestock within a restricted zone are subject to licence and licences under the Animals Gathering Order would be withdrawn.

22. **Milk collection within a restricted zone** but outside the boundary of a protection and surveillance zones is permitted and **is not subject to special conditions** unless the farm has been placed under specific restrictions by a veterinary inspector (usually this will mean that the premises are considered to be suspect or contact premises) Although on the confirmation of FMD on a premises, the dairy industry will put in place industry wide bio-security, the need for industry wide bio-security will reviewed by the industry and Defra based on the disease situation. (see Section E)

23. A vaccination-to-live (protective) strategy will be considered from the very start of an outbreak. The decision to use protective vaccination and the size of any geographical zone in which vaccination is carried out would depend on veterinary / epidemiological judgement and other considerations such as the type of farming, the type of livestock present and their numbers. Not all species may be vaccinated.

24. As required by the Directive, the Government must consider adopting emergency vaccination as one of the disease control options right from the start of any outbreak of FMD. The Government's preference, if vaccination is used, is for a (protective) vaccinate-to-live strategy. The Legislation retains the ban on prophylactic (routine) vaccination, which has been in place throughout the EU since 1992. Vaccination is only used in the event of an outbreak of FMD.

25. If a vaccination campaign is mounted in an outbreak, it is necessary to impose controls on the collection, movement and processing of milk / milk products and milk sampling. Similar controls will also apply within the protection and surveillance zones. These controls may vary depending upon the phase of the vaccination campaign. Phase 1 refers to the period when vaccination is taking place in the VZ and until 30 days after completion of vaccination in the zone. Phase 2 starts after this 30 day period and continues while the classification of holdings by clinical and serological survey is carried out. Phase 3 begins after completion of the survey to check for infected animals amongst the vaccinated population, and ends once FMD free status has been regained. **Milk collection from the VZ is subject to licence.**

26. **Susceptible livestock:** livestock of species susceptible to FMD. These are all the cloven hoofed animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, deer, camelids etc).

27. **Milk buying company:** For the purpose of this code of practice the term "milk buying company" refers to the primary buying company or milk

marketing organisation to which the dairy farmer (producer) is contracted to supply the raw milk from the farm premises.

28. If you require further information please contact your local Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM). See the following website:

http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/about-us/contact-us/animal-health-offices.htm).

FMD Forms

29. A list of FMD forms showing what they are used for is at Section N.

Section B

Communication during an outbreak

30. Communication during an FMD outbreak will be coordinated by Defra and Dairy UK. Dairy UK will keep members up to date with the situation and communicate in a number of ways including email correspondence and teleconferencing.

Section C

Requirements when collecting or receiving milk from an infected area.

Situation - Disease is being investigated - the implications for collecting or receiving milk

31. Milk must not be removed from a farm which is under specific restrictions, either while disease is being investigated, or where there is an epidemiological link to confirmed disease. Such a premises will be subject to legal restrictions. Contact the State Veterinary Service (SVS) to see if milk can be licensed from the premises. It is the responsibility of the milk producer to erect a notice warning that the premises is under suspicion of an FMD outbreak and the tanker driver is required to obey the notice to keep off.

32. If as a consequence of the veterinary inquiry, FMD is strongly suspected on a premises with livestock producing milk, all of the milk buying companies operating in the area will be informed by the local Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM), that premises have been placed under restrictions, while the possibility of FMD is being investigated. The presence of FMD will either be confirmed or negated by laboratory testing of samples taken during the veterinary inquiry. If FMD is confirmed, all susceptible livestock on the premises will be culled and any milk on the

premises will be treated and disposed of safely under the supervision of the State Veterinary Service.

33. The milk buying company concerned is responsible for ensuring, through the haulier, that the appropriate milk collection vehicle driver is instructed not to visit suspect or contact premises. The tanker driver should not enter a premises which has one of the following prominently displayed at the entrance:

    a. a hand written notice which states 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease – Keep out'.

    b. a Defra/Devolved Administration printed Notice displayed at the main entrance saying 'FMD- Keep Out'.

34. The vehicle should be stopped at the entrance to the premises if it arrives before such a Notice can be erected. The tanker driver should be informed that milk cannot be collected from the premises until further notice.

35. While suspected FMD is being investigated and samples have been submitted for testing, all movements of livestock are prohibited within the temporary control zone. Milk collection from other farms in the temporary control zone is not affected unless the farm has been specifically placed under restrictions by a Veterinary Inspector.

Section D

Situation – disease has been confirmed - Restrictions when collecting, receiving or processing milk from the protection or surveillance zones.

36. If FMD is confirmed on any premises with livestock, Defra Headquarters will notify the Head Offices of all milk buying companies in Great Britain that FMD has been confirmed and that one or more Protection Zones and Surveillance Zones have been declared.

37. On the confirmation of FMD on a premises, the dairy industry will put in place industry wide bio-security which will involve additional cleaning and disinfection on all milk collections in the Restricted Zone and air filters to be fitted to all milk collection vehicles operating in the Restricted Zone. The replacement of filters, once they have come to the end of their operating life, will be review by the industry and government to take account of the disease situation.

38. For milk to be transported from within the Protection Zone or the Surveillance Zone to outside the zones the Secretary of State must grant a General Licence to authorise the transport of raw milk and vehicles used in that transport. Separate Licences are required for all individual

Protection Zones and all individual Surveillance Zones. The licence will only permit the transport of collected raw milk to premises that have been directed to receive milk by the Secretary of State. A list of the processing sites directed to receive milk and a copy of the Licence will be published on the Defra website.

39. An example of the General Licence issued during the August and September outbreak in 2007 [EXD 401(FDM)(E)] can be found in Annex 1.

40. In addition to being directed to receive milk a processing site must also be authorised by General Licences to process milk produced in the Surveillance Zone or Protection Zone. These licences are granted by (or on behalf of) the Secretary of State and permit a processing site located outside the Protection Zone or Surveillance Zone to process raw milk produced on premises in a Surveillance Zone or Protection Zone. The Licences are subject to the following conditions:

    a. Processing sites must be approved to operate under Regulation (EC) 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food and animal origin.

    b. The transportation of the raw milk to the processing site must be undertaken in a vehicle licensed to carry such milk (an example of the licence issued in 2007 EXD 401(FMD) (E) can be found in Annex 1) and both the vehicle and driver must have complied with the conditions of that licence.

    c. The raw milk must be treated in accordance with Part 4 of Schedule 6 to the Order and the treated milk must be kept separate from raw milk at all times.

    d. Records must be kept of the amount of raw milk received by the processing site (if any) and the treatments and processes applied to that milk; and milk and milk products distributed by the processing site since receiving milk from a restricted zone

    e. Processing sites must have in place procedures that ensure staff take effective biosecurity measures.

41. Each milk buying company is responsible for ensuring that all milk tankers or other milk collection vehicles operating on their behalf in either zone, immediately take the precautions outlined in the paragraphs below.

42. Any vehicle collecting from premises in the Protection Zone or the Surveillance Zone must carry in the cab of the vehicle a copy of the relevant General Licence at all times during the licensed movement together with a consignment note containing details of what is moved, its quantity; the date of the movement; the name of the consignor; the

address of the premises from which the movement started; the name of the consignee; and address of the premises of destination.

43. Any vehicle collecting from premises both outside and within a zone must collect milk from the highest risk zone last (i.e. in order of area free from restriction, Restricted Zone and finally Surveillance Zone).

44. The haulier should review his journeys each and every day to ensure that the highest risk milk is collected last. The tanker must not enter a premises in a PZ or SZ unless all of the remaining farms are in a similar zone. The tanker must not enter a premises under specific farm restrictions (e.g. under investigation or suspicion of disease) under any circumstances.

45. At the end of the milk collection round the milk must be delivered by the most direct route either to a re-load point or to the depot which shall be premises approved under Regulation (EC) 853/2004 unless circumstances such as a vehicle breakdown make this impractical.

46. If required by General Licence all operational requirements will be carried out under the supervision and in accordance with the instructions of a person authorised for this purpose by the Secretary of State, Scottish Ministers or the Welsh Assembly. The authorised person must be permitted to travel in the cab of the collection vehicle throughout the collection round unless this would be contrary to or invalidate any insurance policy in force in respect of that vehicle. This person must respect the Health and Safety procedures and requirements of the haulier and buyer. If the authorised person stays in the cab for the duration of the collection round, there is no need for that person to undertake full biosecurity. If there is a problem with the vehicle insurance then the authorised person can follow the tanker in a car. In this case the person and car would be subject to the same bio-security measures set out in the General Licence. In certain circumstances, it may not be possible for an authorised person to accompany the tanker at all times.

47. The vehicle must be equipped to avoid aerosol dispersion during loading and unloading of milk. Approved air filters must be fitted according to the manufacturer's instructions to either the vacuum pump air outlet of any vacuum tanker vehicles or the air vent of positive pump tanker vehicles operating within the infected area. This is to prevent the dispersion of virus in airborne milk droplets, which may contain high concentrations of the virus from infected animals. (For specifications and use of filters see Section K). Filters must be replaced in line with the manufacturer’s instructions and good practice.

<u>Protective clothing for tanker drivers working with untreated milk from premises in restricted areas</u>

48. Drivers and any persons with them should wear robust protective clothing and footwear while on the farm premises or single use and disposable. This protective clothing is used to prevent ordinary street clothes underneath and shoes from becoming contaminated with animal waste (e.g. spilt milk, manure, slurry etc) while on the farm. It is the responsibility of the driver to cleanse and disinfect his protective clothing any time before he leaves the premises. If he is using disposable protective clothing then he must leave it at the premises before he leaves and must be disposed of by the farmer.

49. While these disease control restrictions are in force, all staff working with untreated milk should avoid close contact with any susceptible livestock including animals at the home e.g. pet lambs etc.

<u>Disinfection of milk collection vehicles before leaving depot</u>

50. The following procedures are to be followed before any tanker leaves a depot for a collection within the protection or surveillance zones:

    a. the whole of the exterior of the vehicle must be in a clean condition and free from mud and slurry (any necessary cleaning to be carried out). The body of the milk tank, steps, wheels, mudguards, splash guards and underside of the vehicle must be thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant. Splash guards should be removed since these entrap mud and are difficult to keep clean. Defra must seek derogations regarding the removal of splash guards and drivers' hours at the time of an outbreak.

    b. the inside of the tankers cab must be visibly clean. Disinfectant must NOT be used inside the driver's cab for health and safety reasons.

    c. Each tanker vehicle must carry spray equipment and a supply of approved disinfectant (see Section L for details of approved disinfectants). Eye protection is recommended when spraying disinfectant solutions.

    d. The milk sample pannier on the vehicle must be disinfected by the driver. The exterior of milk sample boxes must be cleaned and disinfected if they are to be returned to the laboratory. Used dippers and wipes must be disposed of on the farm in an appropriate manner.

    e. The inside of any milk trap fitted in the vacuum line on tankers must be cleaned and disinfected using an approved disinfectant (see Section L for details of approved disinfectants).

f. The driver must ensure that an approved air filter has been fitted to the air vent of tanker vehicles and does not appear to have been damaged.

Requirements for drivers of milk collection vehicles at each milk collection point situated within the protection or surveillance zones

51. Before commencing milk collection, if possible check whether the producer has reported any suspected cases of FMD - if so, do not collect the milk. In practice, if livestock suspected of being affected with FMD are present on the farm, the milk tanker should have been warned before arrival or stopped at the farm entrance. The driver must not enter the premises but may continue with the normal itinerary.

52. On leaving the public highway the steps, wheels and mudguards must be sprayed with an approved disinfectant.

53. On arrival at each farm pick up point ensure that any outer protective clothing and footwear is either new or is clean of animal waste e.g. spilt milk, manure, slurry etc.

54. The driver should take steps to minimise the contamination of the milk collection hose and the coupling attachment. If they do become contaminated with manure or slurry while on the farm e.g. on the ground between the tanker and the vat, the outside of the hose and coupling must be cleansed and disinfected before it is placed back on the tanker. The inside of any hoses or couplings that becomes contaminated while on the farm must only be cleaned out - no disinfectants shall be used on the inner surfaces due to problems with tainting of the milk.

55. When making the milk collection, the driver should not move outside the minimum area necessary to carry out the collection tasks – keep close to the milk tank. Care must be taken to avoid unnecessary spillage or contact with milk especially on protective clothing and footwear.

56. Before leaving the farm premises, the steps, wheels and mudguards of the collection vehicle must be cleansed of any mud, slurry, manure or other like substances and must then be sprayed with approved disinfectant. The cleaning may either be carried out either at the junction of the farm and the public road or at the milk collection point depending on the practicalities of the premises. If the latter point is used spraying with disinfectant must be carried out at the junction with the public road.

57. When milk sampling is carried out, the outside of any containers or bottles must be wiped clean of surplus milk before being placed in a rack or box.

58. Milk Treatment Plants may undergo prior designation. The conditions for designation are as follows:-

a. There must be separation of raw and processed milk

b. Milk must undergo one or more of the approved treatments

c. Records must be kept of treatment of milk and quantity delivered

d. Facilities must be made available for cleansing and disinfecting of milk tanker vehicles, which have been on a dairy farm

59. Designation would be subject to an annual review from the Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM) at the local Animal Health Divisional Office. The DVM would write to the processor requesting written confirmation that the plant still meets the required conditions.

60. Designation is subject to being withdrawn for non-compliance of any of the above conditions

<u>Requirements for the milk collection vehicle depot, milk reloading point or transhipment point and dairy.</u>

61. The following should be cleaned and disinfected at regular intervals during each day:

a. All areas where untreated milk is unloaded or transferred from one tanker to another.

b. All areas where untreated milk may have been spilled.

c. The exterior of equipment used in connection with handling and transfer of untreated milk.

d. Floors and working surfaces of areas which are used by staff involved in the handling or transfer of untreated milk.

e. The internal surfaces of milk tankers and dairy equipment should be cleaned using the usual daily cleaning and sterilising routine.

62. All milk originating from a PZ or SZ must be heat treated in an approved manner before it is taken from the dairy for manufacture or distribution.

63. If untreated milk originating from a PZ or SZ etc is to be transferred from one road tanker to another at a depot, the precautions outlined in this section continue to apply until the milk has been heat treated (pasteurised) by an approved method or has been disinfected by another approved method.

64. Any vehicle used to collect milk from a PZ or SZ as above must be thoroughly washed and disinfected before it is used to collect milk from non-infected areas.

65. If in doubt about any action to be taken, advice should be sought from the DVM at the local Animal Health Office or at the Local Disease Control Centre, which will be set up in the event of an outbreak of FMD. The list of these offices will be available on the Defra and Dairy UK websites with reciprocal links.

Milk quality tests and milk testing laboratories

66. Transport of raw milk sample to a laboratory for analysis must be authorised by the Secretary of State under General Licence [EXD 402 (FMD) (E)][2]. A copy of the Licence must be carried in the vehicle at all times during the licensed movement and the vehicle must be licensed to carry milk collected in that Zone out of the Zone under Licence [EXD 401(FMD) (E)][2] and both the vehicle and driver must comply with the conditions of that licence.

67. Any vehicle used to transport milk samples once outside the SZ must at all times be equipped with a portable hand operated spray wash to be used in case of any spillage. The wash must contain disinfectant approved for use against FMD. In addition the interior and exterior of the milk sample collection box on the vehicle and any receptacle for holding the box must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant before leaving the depot.

68. Any laboratories undertaking the analysis of milk samples from premises in a PZ or SZ must put in place procedures for doing such testing and ensuring that disposal of any milk or samples that are left after the testing is safe and effective and does not pose any risk of spreading the disease. The laboratories must be authorised by the DVM to ensure that they have adequate procedures in place.

    a. Biosecurity during collection of samples at farms and transport to the laboratory

        i. After milk sampling is carried out, the outside of any containers or bottles must be wiped clean of surplus milk before being placed in a rack or box on the tanker. The wipe used must be disposed of on the farm in an appropriate manner.

    b. Biosecurity in milk testing laboratory

[2] These Licence will be published on the Defra website and an example of these Licences can be found in Annex 1

i. Milk that enters the laboratory must not leave there unless it has been treated in accordance with 68(c) below.

ii. Milk residues which results from any testing undertaken must be treated in accordance with 68(c) below.

c. Physical or chemical treatment of milk residues or milk which is surplus to requirements

i. Heat treatment as per normal milk

ii. Dessication – as in the FMD Order 2006

iii. pH changes – as in the FMD Order 2006

d. Disposal or treatment of the milk sample bottles

i. Single use bottles are disposed of – incineration, treated with FMD approved disinfectant etc

ii. Re-usable bottles (if used) and other glassware used in the laboratory must be autoclaved

e. Restrictions on staff working in milk testing laboratories

i. Clean protective clothing to be worn in the laboratory.

ii. Any spillages on to street clothes or footwear to be treated

Section E

Requirements when collecting or receiving milk from premises not situated in the protection or surveillance zones and not subject to any restrictions imposed by a veterinary inspector.

69. Precautions to apply when collecting or receiving milk from farms which are not situated in the protection or surveillance zones and not subject to any restrictions imposed by a veterinary inspector.

a. Air filters to be fitted in event of an outbreak. The replacement of filters, once they have come to the end of their operating life, will be review by the industry and government to take account of the disease situation.

b. Full disinfection and cleaning procedures are required at the milk collection, reload or processing sites.

a. The use of clean protective clothing and footwear for drivers is recommended.

b. Before leaving the depot the whole vehicle should be in a clean condition (free from mud and slurry).

c. Before entering a farm premises and when leaving, the steps, wheels, and mudguards of the collection vehicle should be clean (free from mud and slurry).

d. Further advice on any aspect of this code may be obtained from the local Animal Health Divisional Office (see http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/about-us/contact-us/index.htm).

Section F

Requirements for the collection of milk from premises subject to specific restrictions

70. Precautions to apply when collecting or receiving milk from farms which are subject to specific restrictions. This applies to farms which have been linked epidemiologically to a farm which is infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease and are considered to be suspect or contact premises.

    a. All requirements of Sections B and C apply as animals on these premises have been exposed to FMD infection.

    b. Milk may be moved from premises under these restrictions but only under licence issued by a veterinary inspector.

    c. The milk buying companies will be notified by local DVMs of premises under these restrictions. The milk buying company is responsible for notifying the appropriate haulier and for ensuring that the necessary precautions are taken before milk is collected from the premises.

    d. Whenever possible a dedicated tanker should be used for farms subject to these restrictions.

    e. Where this is not practical, it is acceptable to collect from one or more premises subject to these restrictions at the end of a round. Tankers should not move from such premises to unrestricted premises but should precede to their depot, transhipment point or customer premises.

f. In all cases, the precautions listed in Sections B and C should be followed.

Section G

Requirements for a processing site in the Surveillance Zone or Protection Zone (Including Reload sites)

71. Processing sites in the Surveillance Zone or the Protection Zone will be subject to restrictions and will require a licence to process milk. The processing site will need to be inspected by the State Veterinary Service and certified for the processing of milk. Defra have agreed that the inspection and certification of a processing site should be completed annually in peace time. This is to ensure that in the event of an outbreak the site can continue to process milk, once the licence has been issued. The procedure to this will be developed by industry and Defra.

72. The Licence will be subject to the following conditions:

    a. The processing site must be approved to operate under Regulation (EC) 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food and animal origin.

    b. The transportation of the raw milk to the food business must be undertaken in a vehicle licensed to carry such milk and both the vehicle and driver must have complied with the conditions of that licence.

    c. The raw milk must be treated in accordance with Part 4 of Schedule 6 to the Order and the treated milk must be kept separate from raw milk at all times.

        i. Records must be kept of: -
        ii. the amount of raw milk received by the processing site (if any);
        iii. the treatments and processes applied to that milk; and
        iv. milk and milk products distributed by the food business since receiving milk from a SZ or PZ

    d. Processing sites must have in place procedures that ensure all staff take effective bio-security measures. Such measures must include:

        i. Wearing clean protective clothing at all times.

ii. Treating with an approved disinfectant any spillage of raw milk on clothes or footwear

73. An example of the General Licence issued during the August and September outbreak in 2007 [EXD 401(FDM)(E)] can be found in Annex 1.

Section H

Requirements in the event of milk testing positive to antibiotics or antimicrobials test at processing site

74. In the event of milk failing an antibiotics or antimicrobials test at the processing site and the decision is made to reject the milk, the milk becomes an animal by-product. As an animal by-product the milk will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

75. The Regulation requires animal by-products to be collected, transported and identified without undue delay (Art 7) in (Annex II) leak-proof containers or vehicles, which must be cleansed, washed and disinfected after each use, maintained in clean condition and clean and dry before use.

76. During transport a label must be attached to the vehicle indicating the category of the animal by-product and all necessary measures taken to ensure the material is kept separate during collection and transport. The by-product must also be accompanied by documentation specifying, amongst other things, the date it was taken from the treatment plant, the quantity and place of origin.

77. No licence is required for the transport of the milk from the processing site, as the milk is treated as an animal by-product.

Section I

Requirements when delivering milk or milk by-products to farms as an animal feed

78. All milk and milk products originating from farms in a PZ or SZ or from any farm under specific restrictions must have been heat treated before being fed to livestock, in a manner agreed and specified in writing by a Veterinary Inspector.

79. When milk or dairy products intended for feeding to livestock are being delivered to farms situated in a protection and surveillance zone or to any farm under specific restrictions, the precautions regarding the use of

protective clothing, footwear and vehicle disinfection as set out at Sections B and C above apply. This is in line with appropriate bio-security for any vehicle or person entering or leaving a livestock premises in these zones. The treated feed itself does not pose a disease risk if it has been effectively treated.

Section J

Requirements for export of milk and milk products

80. In the event of a confirmed outbreak of Foot and Mouth in the UK, an export ban will be imposed on exports of live animals susceptible to FMD and meat products, milk and milk products, other products of animals susceptible to FMD originating from the UK. The ban will apply to milk and milk products, although exceptions will be made to milk and milk products under a number of conditions.

81. The details of the ban are subject to European Commission Decision, which will be taken as soon as possible after the FMD outbreak has been confirmed. Below are the likely requirements based on the August 2007 outbreak.

Requirements for Export of milk and milk products to EU member states

82. For exports of milk and milk products the export ban will not apply to milk and milk products intended for human consumption which meet the following conditions:

    a. The milk has be subjected to at least one of the treatments set out in Section L:

    b. Milk products must either undergo one of the treatments set out in Section L or be produced from milk that has undergone one of the treatments set out in Section L

    c. The processing site is operated under strict veterinary control

    d. Milk and milk products must be clearly identified and transported and stored separately from milk and dairy products which are not eligible for dispatch outside the restricted areas

    e. The milk products (not milk) was produced at least 21 days before the earliest infection date, or before date indicated in a European Commission Decision concerning interim protection measures with regard to foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom

f. The milk and milk products were derived from pre-processed non-UK materials legally imported into the UK and meet the following conditions:

i. they were processed, stored and transported separately from products which are not eligible for export, in establishments approved under the relevant hygiene regulations.

ii. there are robust procedures in place to prevent any cross contamination from products which are not eligible for export. These must be detailed in standard operating procedures and subject to audit.

g. The milk product was prepared in an establishment outside the UK using milk of UK origin obtained at least 21 days before the earliest infection date, provided that the milk products are clearly identified and transported and stored separately from milk products obtained at least 21 days before the earliest infection date.

h. the milk product was from raw milk of bovine, ovine or caprine animals which have been resident for at least 30 days on a holding situated, within a restricted area, in the centre of a circle of at least 10 km radius where no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred during the 30 days prior to producing the raw milk, and which are subject to a maturation or ripening process of at least 90 days during which the pH is lowered below 6.0 throughout the substance, and the rind of which has been treated with 0,2 % citric acid immediately prior to wrapping or packaging.

83. For exports of milk and milk products the export ban will not apply to milk and milk products not intended for human consumption which meet the following conditions:

a. the milk has be subjected to at least one of the treatments set out in Section L:

b. Milk products must either undergo one of the treatments set out in Section L or be produced from milk that has undergone one of the treatments set out in Section L

c. and complies with conditions set out in paragraphs 95(c) to 95(g)

84. All exports out of the restricted area must be accompanied by an export certificate, issued by Defra and signed by the Official Veterinary or Veterinary Officer at the relevant Local Animal Health Office, confirming that the consignment meets the conditions set out above. Below is a list of the relevant certificates for milk and milk products.

5567ehc – 30 day Process Certificate for dairy products
5557ehc – Batch certificate for dairy products
5561ehc – Composite products certificate
5563ehc – Depot certificate

85. A further exemption is made for milk and milk products legally imported into the UK and remaining in their original packaging which indicates the country of origin of the milk or milk products may be traded on standard commercial documents, and do not require this certificate.

Requirements for export of milk and milk products to third countries

86. Defra will publish on their website a list of the trade restrictions for Third Countries.

87. Defra will cease to issue export health certificates for exports of milk and milk products to third countries. Although exports may leave the UK at the exporters risk, providing the exports are in accord with the requirements of export to the EU and fulfil the conditions set out by the European Commission Decision. It will be at the discretion of Third County to accept the consignment.

88. Defra have advised against trying to send product to any of the countries which have imposed an import ban (as listed on the Defra website).

Likely requirements for export of milk and milk products to Northern Ireland based on the August 2007 outbreak

89. Export from GB to Northern Ireland are allowed under the following conditions:-

a. The importer must provide attestation from a senior responsible company manager that the consignment contains none of the following food items;

b. Fresh meat, minced meat, mechanically separated meat and meat preparations, raw cured meat products, unpasteurised milk, dairy products manufactured from unpasteurised milk

c. and is ineligible for onward transit to any other Member State.

Likely requirements for export of milk and milk products to Isle of Man and Channel Islands based on the August 2007 outbreak

90. The requirements for export of milk and milk products to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are likely to be similar to the requirements for export to Northern Ireland.

Section K

Specification for filters to be fitted to the air vent of milk tanker vehicles operating in an infected area and removal and disposal of filters from milk tanker vehicles

91. The minimum specifications for the filters that are fitted to the air vent of milk tanker vehicles operating in a restricted infected area are set down below. It is very important that these filters are fitted to and operated in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

92. **Filter performance specifications**. Minimum particle retention 99.95% at 0.5 micron, determined by the Sodium Flame method at 12 cfm at 7.5"wg pressure drop. Manufacturers must establish the recommended life of each filter.

93. **Description of filter**. The filters approved for use during an outbreak of FMD on the air vent of milk tanker vehicles operating in a restricted infected area / infected area, are food grade disposable cartridge filters which may be housed in a steel casing. Purchasers must check with the manufacturer that the filter is compatible with tanker vehicles to which it is to be fitted with respect to size and rate of airflow and operating pressure, in some cases specially designed adapters may be needed. A list of the manufacturers of currently approved filters can be found in Section M.

94. **Fitting of filter to tanker**. To accept standard filters, all tanker vehicles must have a 1" BSP female adapter at the vacuum pump air outlet (in the case of vacuum tankers) or at the manhole air vent (in the case of milk pump tankers). There must be sufficient space to fit the filter and the filter air outlets must open downwards when the filter is fitted, in order to avoid entry of washing water and disinfectant. Filters must be fitted, used and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and good practice.

95. **Removal and disposal of filters**. The approved filters have a recommended service life established by the manufacturer. As there is a danger that these filters may become contaminated with FMD virus the following procedure must be adopted when removing filters:

a. Unscrew filter assembly from tanker and immediately immerse the used filter and case in approved disinfectant for ten minutes. After removal from the disinfectant, seal the used filter cartridge in a plastic bag for disposal by landfill or incineration.

b. The person doing this should take note of any Health and Safety rules as well as any Care Of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) guidance as regards the use of the disinfectant and its subsequent disposal. After disinfection, the filter case should be rinsed in clean potable water and dried before refitting with a new cartridge.

96. For universal housing filters manufactures guidelines for application, use and disposal should be followed.

Section L

Disinfection procedures, approved disinfectants and heat treatments for milk

97. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Any disinfectant used must NOT have an adverse affect on the milk and this includes taints in the milk. This means that any disinfectants and detergents used must NOT be scented. Products containing phenols or phenolic substances must NEVER be used.

98. A dirty surface must be cleaned before it can be satisfactorily disinfected. The presence of dirt or organic material (e.g. manure) may make the disinfectant ineffective. It is therefore most important that anything which is to be disinfected must be washed and cleaned first and finally washed down with approved disinfectant. Disinfectants MUST be used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and this may include a final rinse or wash with clean potable water.

99. As mentioned above disinfectants must be used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. The person using them must also take account of and follow all Heath and Safety guidelines that are listed and any Care Of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) guidance produced for any disinfectants being used.

The approved disinfectants for use against FMD and the dilutions at which they must be used are as follows:

a. Proprietary brands:

i. Disinfectants which are approved by Defra / SEERAD / WAG, should state on the container label that they are approved for use against foot and mouth disease and must be diluted as instructed on the label.

ii. Health and safety precautions recommended by the manufacturer must be followed. Ensure it is a formulation suitable for use with milking or dairy equipment.

iii. A list of Defra approved disinfectants for use in England can be obtained from the Defra website at: www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/testing_disinfectants.htm

iv. Links to lists for approved disinfectants for use in Scotland and Wales are also available from the Defra website at: www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/testing_disinfectants.htm

b. Non-proprietary brands.

i. Citric acid BP in 0.2% solution. 20g of crystals dissolved in 10 litres of water.

ii. Washing soda (Sodium carbonate) (British standard 3674 of 1963) in 4% solution. 40g of crystals dissolved in one litre of hot water (and in the same proportion for larger volumes).

iii. The effectiveness of solutions of citric acid or washing soda is improved by the addition of a small quantity of a suitable unscented detergent e.g. household washing up liquid (not more than 1ml per litre of solution). This should however only be used to disinfect surfaces that will not come in to contact with milk and milk products.

iv. Never use washing soda and an acid solution to disinfect the same article.

Choice of disinfectant

100. Washing soda may be used on most occasions for general disinfection of floors and buildings, but may corrode metal or damage painted surfaces. For these items and for personal disinfection, an approved proprietary disinfectant is preferable.

101. Citric acid solution is suitable for the disinfection of dairy equipment. It should not be left in contact with galvanised metal for long periods and should be rinsed off with clean potable water a few minutes after application.

102. Approved proprietary disinfectants are suitable for general use, in particular for personal disinfection, vehicles and foot dips.

Milk and other liquids may be heat treated to inactivate any FMD virus

103. One of the following heat treatments must be applied to milk for human consumption:

a. sterilisation[3];
b. Ultra-High Temperature treatment[4];
c. Single High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation[5] of milk if the pH is below 7
d. High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation[7] of milk applied twice if the pH of the milk is 7 or greater.
e. Single High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation[7] and either -
f. lowering the pH below 6.0 for at least one hour, or
g. heating to 72°C or more combined with desiccation.

104. Milk for animal consumption must be treated using one of the following treatments:

a. Sterilisation[5];
b. Ultra-High Temperature treatment[6];
c. High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation[7] of milk applied twice;
d. Single High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation[7] and either -
e. lowering the pH below 6.0 for at least one hour, or
f. heating to 72°C or more combined with desiccation

Section M

Manufacturers of air filters or filter systems approved for use on milk tankers operating in a restricted infected area

Domnick Hunter Ltd., (Contact Mr R Tyler)
Durham Road, Birtley,
Co. Durham,
DH3 2SF.
Tel: 0191 410 5121
(Approved filters:- Highflow Tetpor and Highflow Bio-X)

Foramaflow Ltd., (Contact Mr D Russell-Lowe)
The Post House, Kennel Lane,
Windlesham,
Surrey,
GU20 6AA.

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3 to a level of at least F_O3

4 at least 132°C for at least one second

5 at least 72°C for at least 15 seconds or any other pasteurisation treatment which achieves a negative reaction to a phosphatase test

Tel: 01276 473 900
Email: sales@foramaflow.co.uk
Web: www.foramaflow.co.uk
(Approved filter:- Foramaflow STC/3)

PALL Europe Ltd. (Contact Mr Simon Butcher)
Europa House
Havant Street
Portsmouth
PO1 3PD
Tel: 02392 303303
Simon Butcher direct line: 02392 302269
Email: simon_butcher@europe.pall.com
Web: www.pall.com
(Approved filter:- PALL SLK7002 PFRP)

Sartorius Ltd., (Contact Mr S R Ellis, Beverage Business Unit)
Longmead Business Centre,
Blenheim Road,
Epsom, Surrey,
KT19 9QQ.
Tel: 01372 745 811
(Approved filter: Sartoflour LG)

Donaldson Filtration GB Ltd., (Contact Rob Helm)
Humberstone Lane
Thurmaston
Leicester
LE4 8HP
Tel: 07769 687331
Web: www.donaldson.com
(Approved filter systems:- Ultrafilter MF 0027 and PBE 0032/0072)

Section N

List of FMD Forms and their uses

Form No.	Title
EXD1(FMD)	Restriction Notice – Suspicion of disease.
EXD2(FMD)	Restriction Notice – Disease confirmed or exposed.
EXD5(FMD)	Revocation of notice.
EXD8(FMD)	Restriction Notice – Contact premises.
EXD10(FMD)	Notice requiring the destruction of milk.
EXD11(FMD)	Notice requiring disposal of genetic material derived from susceptible animals.
EXD12(FMD)	Notice requiring the treatment of products derived from susceptible animals.
EXD13(FMD)	Restriction Notice – Disease suspected or confirmed on a vehicle.
EXD16(FMD)	Notice of intent – Slaughter.
EXD19(FMD)	Notice requiring isolation, removal or detention.
EXD23(FMD)	Notice requiring cleansing and disinfection.
EXD28(FMD)	Notice – prohibiting sporting activity.
EXD29(FMD)	Notice requiring Cleansing and Disinfection (Special cases).
EXD39(FMD)	Notice authorising the removal of marks made during a veterinary enquiry.
EXD40(FMD)	Report Form – Veterinary enquiry.
EXD58(FMD)	Notice Declaring separate production units.
EXD70(FMD)	Poster – Keep out on account of Foot and Mouth Disease.
EXD71(FMD)	Poster – This footpath is closed on account of Foot and Mouth Disease.
EXD72(FMD)	Poster – Infected Place.
EXD73(FMD)	Poster – No entry without permission.
EXD80(E) (FMD)	Note to livestock keepers in an FMD Protection Zone.

EXD80(S) (FMD)	Note to livestock keepers in an FMD Protection Zone.
EXD80(W) (FMD)	Note to livestock keepers in an FMD Protection Zone.
EXD81(E) (FMD)	Note to livestock keepers in an FMD Surveillance Zone.
EXD81(S) (FMD)	Note to livestock keepers in an FMD Surveillance Zone.
EXD81(W) (FMD)	Note to livestock keepers in an FMD Surveillance Zone.
EXD102(FMD)	Licence granting exemptions to restriction notice on Infected Premises.
EXD103(FMD)	Authorisation for persons to enter or leave premises infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, contact premises, or premises where Foot-and-Mouth Disease is suspected to exist.
EXD105(FMD)	Movement Licence to/from premises/place under restriction.
EXD108(FMD)	Licence to transport milk or faecal material for disposal or treatment.
EXD131(FMD)	Licence to take part in falconry in an Infected Area.
EXD133(FMD)	Licence to shoot birds in an Infected Area.
EXD144(FMD)	Licence to shear or dip sheep in a Protection or Surveillance or Restricted Zone.
EXD145(FMD)	Licence to undertake agricultural activities in a Protection, Surveillance or Restricted Zone.

Annex 1

Examples of Licences issued during the 2007 outbreak

The following are examples of Licenses issued during the 2007 outbreak, they are only specimens. They are provided for information and guidance, although these licences would not be valid in the event of a new outbreak. In the event of another outbreak new specific licences would be required.

1. **Example 1** - EXD 401 (FMD)(E) - General licence to authorise the transport of raw milk and vehicles used in that transport

2. **Example 2** - EXD 402 (FMD)(E) - General licence to authorise the transportation of raw milk samples to a laboratory for analysis

3. **Example 3** - EXD 403(FMD) (E) - General licence to authorise the processing of milk produced in the Surveillance Zone

EXD 401 (FMD)(E)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Animal Health Act 1981(as amended)
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006

General licence to authorise the transport of raw milk and vehicles used in that transport

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I am an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981 and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 (the Order)

I grant the following licence under article 34(1) and paragraph 32 of Schedule 5 to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006:

This licence permits –

1. the transport of raw milk collected from premises in a Surveillance Zone declared under the Order to a premise outside that zone

2. the transport of the collected raw milk along the most direct route from the last premises at which raw milk is collected to a premises that has been directed to treat milk under paragraph 31 of Schedule 5 to the Order.

3. the carriage of raw milk collected in the Surveillance Zone in any vehicle that complies with the conditions of this licence

The conditions in the Schedule apply to this Licence.

David Harris

Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 8 August 2007

Failure to observe the measures required in this licence is an offence under Section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981. The penalty on conviction of an offence under this section is a maximum of six months imprisonment and/or a £5,000 fine.

Schedule - General Licence Conditions

1. Drivers must collect milk from the highest risk zones last (i.e. in order of area free from restrictions, Restricted Zone and finally Surveillance Zone

2. The vehicle is prohibited from entering any premises in the zone where susceptible animals are kept for purposes other than to load milk.

3. The vehicle used must be constructed and maintained so as to ensure there is no leakage of milk during transport.

4. Before entering or leaving premises to collect or deliver milk, the whole of the exterior of the vehicle must be in a clean condition and free from mud and slurry (any necessary cleaning to be carried out). The body of the milk tank, steps, wheels, mudguards, splash guards and underside of the vehicle must be thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant. Splash guards should be removed since these entrap mud and are difficult to keep clean.

5. The inside of the tankers cab must be visibly clean. Disinfectant must **NOT** be used inside the driver's cab for health and safety reasons.

6. Each vehicle used under this licence must at all times be equipped with a portable hand operated spray wash. The wash must contain disinfectant mixed to the manufacturer's recommended concentration and in sufficient quantity to undertake all necessary cleansing and disinfection necessary during the collection round.

7. The milk sample pannier on the vehicle must be disinfected by the driver. The exterior of milk sample boxes must be cleaned and disinfected if they are to be returned to the laboratory.

8. The inside of any milk trap fitted in the vacuum line on tankers must be cleaned and disinfected using an approved disinfectant.

9. The driver must ensure that an approved air filter has been fitted to the air vent of the vehicle and check for any visible signs of damage to that filter. If there are any signs of damage, the filter must be replaced in line with the manufacturer's instructions and good practice.

9. Before entering or leaving the premises from which milk is collected, the vehicle's wheels and wheel arches must be cleansed and disinfected. The cleansing and disinfection after loading must take place at a point beyond which no contamination with animal faeces, litter or any similar matter can take place.

10. After unloading at any subsequent premises the parts of the vehicle used to transport anything which might be contaminated with mud, slurry, animal faeces, excretions or any other similar matter must be cleansed and disinfected on site.

11. The driver must-

a) not enter or leave premises wearing clothing or footwear which is visibly soiled with mud, animal faeces or any similar matter;

b) cleanse and disinfect this footwear on entering and leaving premises within the controlled zone; and

c) take all other reasonable precautions to avoid the transfer of contamination between premises.

12. A copy of this Licence must be carried in the cab of the vehicle at all times during the licensed movement together with a consignment note containing details of what is moved, its quantity; the date of the movement; the name of the consignor; the address of the premises from which the movement started; the name of the consignee; and the address of the premises of destination. On demand made by an inspector the person moving anything under authority of this licence must produce the consignment note and allow a copy or extract to be taken; and on such demand provide his name and address. These records must be retained for at least 6 weeks.

14. This licence ceases to be valid if the premises from which the move is to take place or the premises of destination is placed under additional FMD restrictions.

Notes

Cleansing and disinfection must be in accordance with Article 45 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 in England, Article 45 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Scotland) Order 2006 in Scotland or Article 45 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Wales) Order 2006 in Wales and Schedule 2 to the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) Order 2003 in England, the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 in Scotland or the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Wales) Order 2003 in Wales.

Please print a copy of this licence and place it in the cab of the vehicle before transport is commenced

Contact your local Animal Health office or Local Authority for further advice on biosecurity measures and any other legislation that may apply.

EXD 402 Rev1 (FMD)(E)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Animal Health Act 1981(as amended)
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006

General licence to authorise the transportation of raw milk samples to a laboratory for analysis

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I am an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981 and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 (the Order)

I grant the following licence under article 34(1) and paragraph 32(2)(a)(ii) of Schedule 5 to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006:

This licence permits –

1. the transport of samples of raw milk collected from premises in a Surveillance Zone declared under the Order where susceptible animals are kept to a milk testing laboratory outside that zone.

The conditions in the Schedule apply to this Licence.

David Harris

Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 13 August 2007

Failure to observe the measures required in this licence is an offence under Section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981. The penalty on conviction of an offence under this section is a maximum of six months imprisonment and/or a £5,000 fine.

Schedule - General Licence Conditions

1. The transportation of milk samples under this licence is prohibited unless the vehicle used to carry those samples out of the Surveillance Zone is also licenced to carry milk collected in that Zone out of the Zone under Licence EXD 401(FMD) (E) and both the vehicle and driver complies with the conditions of that licence.

2. Any vehicle used to transport milk samples once outside the Surveillance Zone must at all times be equipped with a portable hand operated spray wash and used in case of any spillage. The wash must contain an approved disinfectant. The driver must ensure all reasonable biosecurity measures are observed and taken at all times during transport.

3. After the milk sample has been placed in the sample pot, the outside of that pot must be wiped clean of surplus milk before being placed in a collection box on the vehicle. The wipe used must be disposed of on the farm in an appropriate manner.

4. The interior and exterior of the milk sample collection box on the vehicle and any receptacle for holding the box must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant before leaving the depot

5. The sample pot and the collection box used must be constructed and maintained so as to ensure there can be no leakage of milk during transport.

6. A copy of this Licence must be carried in the vehicle at all times during the licensed movement.

7. This licence ceases to be valid if the premises from which the milk sample is transported or the laboratory is placed under Foot-and-Mouth Disease restrictions.

Notes

In this licence an ‘approved disinfectant’ is a disinfectant that has been approved for use against FMD under the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (England) Order 2007.

Please print a copy of this licence and place it in the vehicle before transport is commenced

Contact your local Animal Health office or Local Authority for further advice on biosecurity measures and any other legislation that may apply.

EXD 403(FMD) (E)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Animal Health Act 1981(as amended)
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006

General licence to authorise the processing of milk produced in the Surveillance Zone

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I am an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981 and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 (the Order)

I grant the following licence under article 34(1) and paragraph 32(6) of Schedule 5 to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006:

This licence permits a food business located outside any protection zone or surveillance zone declared under this Order to process raw milk produced on premises in a surveillance zone where susceptible animals are kept.

The conditions in the Schedule apply to this Licence.

David Harris

Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 10 August 2007

Failure to observe the measures required in this licence is an offence under Section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981. The penalty on conviction of an offence under this section is a maximum of six months imprisonment and/or a £5,000 fine.

Schedule - General Licence Conditions

1) The food business must be approved to operate under Regulation (EC) 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food and animal origin.

2) The transportation of the raw milk to the food business must be undertaken in a vehicle licenced to carry such milk under Licence EXD 401(FMD) (E) and both the vehicle and driver must have complied with the conditions of that licence.

3) The raw milk must be treated in accordance with Part 4 of Schedule 6 to the Order and the treated milk must be kept separate from raw milk at all times.

3) Records must be kept of: -

(a) the amount of raw milk received by the food business (if any);
(b) the treatments and processes applied to that milk; and
(c) milk and milk products distributed by the food business since receiving milk from a Surveillance Zone

4) Food businesses must have in place procedures that ensure staff take effective biosecurity measures. Such measures must include:

i. Wearing clean protective clothing at all times.

ii. Treating with an approved disinfectant any spillage of raw milk on clothes or footwear

<u>Definitions</u>

'Food business' has the same meaning as in Regulation (EC) 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and refers to any undertaking, whether for profit or not and whether public or private, carrying out any of the activities related to any stage of production, processing and distribution of food.

An 'approved disinfectant' is a disinfectant that has been approved for use against FMD under the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (England) Order 2007.

Notes

Contact your local Animal Health office or Local Authority for further advice on biosecurity measures and any other legislation that may apply.