

SCHEDULE 1

Article 11(3)

MEASURES THAT APPLY IN PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES

PART I

Measures that apply in a protection zone

Movement Restrictions

1. Subject to paragraph 2 below, no person may move or transport any pig on any public or private road (other than, when necessary the service roads within the holding) within the protection zone.
2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 above does not apply —
 - (a) if the movement is in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7;
 - (b) to the transport of pigs that were loaded on to a vehicle outside the protection zone and are transported through that zone without the vehicle being loaded or unloaded in the zone;
 - (c) to the movement or transport of pigs from outside the protection zone, with a view to immediate slaughter in a slaughterhouse situated inside the protection zone, provided that movement or transport has been licensed by a veterinary inspector or an inspector in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.
3. No person may move out of the protection zone any vehicle which has been used to transport pigs within the zone, unless—
 - (a) it has been cleansed and disinfected and, if necessary, an acaricide has been applied under the direction and supervision of an inspector; and
 - (b) the movement has been licensed by an inspector; or
 - (c) it has been driven through the zone without being loaded or unloaded.
4. The occupier of a holding within the protection zone must ensure that no other species of domestic animal enters or leaves that holding unless the movement is authorised by a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or an inspector acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.
5. No person may remove any pig semen, ova or embryos from a holding within the protection zone.
6. No person may move any pig in the protection zone off the holding on which it is kept for at least 40 days after the completion of the preliminary cleansing and disinfection of, and of any application of an acaricide to, the infected holding. Thereafter no person may so move any pig unless licensed to do so by a veterinary inspector or an inspector acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.
7. Where—
 - (a) a holding has been within a protection zone for longer than 40 days as a result of further outbreaks of the disease within the zone; and
 - (b) and this has given rise to welfare or other problems in keeping the pigs on the holding,pigs may be moved off the holding provided that any such movement is authorised by a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or an inspector acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

Reduction of periods of waiting

8. If the Chief Veterinary Officer is satisfied following a sampling and testing programme that the disease no longer exists on the holding in question, the period of 40 days referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above may by notice be reduced to 30 days.

Notification of pig deaths on a holding

9. The occupier of any holding within the protection zone must notify the Divisional Veterinary Manager about any dead or diseased pig on his or her holding.

Bio-security

10. The person in charge of any vehicle or equipment used for the transport of pigs, other livestock or material which may have been contaminated with the disease (for example, carcasses, feed, manure, and slurry) must ensure that it is cleansed and disinfected or otherwise treated as soon as possible after use and before it is used again, under the direction and supervision of a veterinary inspector or of an inspector acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

11. No person may enter or leave any holding within the protection zone wearing clothing or footwear which is visibly contaminated with mud, slurry, animal faeces, droppings or excretions or any other similar matter except that such person may cleanse and disinfect the outer surfaces of his or her footwear on entering or leaving those premises.

PART II

Measures that apply in a Surveillance Zone

Movement restrictions

1. Subject to paragraph 2, no person may move or transport any pig on any public or private road (other than, where necessary, the service roads within the holding) within the surveillance zone unless licensed to do so by a veterinary inspector or by an inspector in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 does not apply —

- (a) to the transport of pigs that were loaded on to a vehicle outside the surveillance zone and are transported through that zone without the vehicle being loaded or unloaded in the zone; or
- (b) to the movement or transport of pigs from outside the surveillance zone with a view to immediate slaughter in a slaughterhouse within the surveillance zone provided that movement or transport has been licensed by a veterinary inspector or by an inspector in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

3. No person may move any livestock vehicle from the surveillance zone if it has been used to transport pigs, unless it has first been cleansed and disinfected and, if necessary, an acaricide has been applied, or unless it has been driven through the zone without being loaded or unloaded.

4. The occupier of any holding within the surveillance zone must ensure that no other species of domestic animal enters or leaves that holding within seven days of the establishment of that zone unless licensed to do so by an inspector.

5. No person may remove any pig semen, ovum or embryo from a holding within the surveillance zone.

Movement of pigs

6. No person may move any pig off a holding in the surveillance zone for at least 30 days after the completion of the preliminary cleansing and disinfection of, and any application of an acaricide to, the infected holding. Thereafter no person may move any pig unless licensed to do so by a veterinary inspector or an inspector acting under the direction of an inspector.

7. When a holding has —

- (a) been within a surveillance zone for more than 40 days as a result of further outbreaks of the disease; and
- (b) this has given rise to welfare or other problems in keeping the pigs on the holding,

pigs may be moved off that holding provided that the movement is licensed by a veterinary inspector or an inspector acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

Reduction of periods of waiting

8. If the Chief Veterinary Officer is satisfied following a sampling and testing programme that the disease no longer exists on the holding in question, the period of 30 days referred to in paragraph 6 above may by notice be reduced to 21 days and the period of 40 days referred to in paragraph 7 above may by notice be reduced to 30 days.

Bio-security

9. The person in charge of any vehicle or equipment used for the transport of pigs, other livestock or material which may have been contaminated with the virus (for example, carcasses, feed, manure and slurry) must ensure that it is cleansed and disinfected or otherwise treated as soon as possible after use and before it is used again in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector or an inspector or other person appointed by the National Assembly or the Secretary of State acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

10. No person may enter or leave any holding within the surveillance zone wearing clothing or footwear which is visibly contaminated with mud, slurry, animal faeces, droppings or excretions or any other similar matter except that such person may cleanse and disinfect the outer surfaces of his or her footwear on entering or leaving those premises.

Notification of deaths of pigs on a holding

11. The occupier of any holding within the surveillance zone must notify the Divisional Veterinary Manager about any dead or diseased pigs on the holding.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 14

MEASURES THAT APPLY IN AN INFECTED AREA ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE 14

PART I

Measures that apply to holdings in the infected area

Records of pigs

1. The occupier of a holding within the infected area must prepare, under the direction of a veterinary inspector, a record by category of pigs on the holding and must ensure that the record is kept up to date and provided, on request, to an inspector. In the case of holdings where pigs are not kept inside, the first record may be based on an estimate.

Isolation of pigs

2. The occupier must ensure that —
- (a) all the pigs on the holding are restricted to their living quarters or to some other part of the holding where they can be isolated from feral pigs; and
 - (b) feral pigs are prevented from gaining access to any material that might come into contact with the pigs on the holding.

Movement of pigs

3. No person may move a pig on to or off the holding unless licensed to do so by a veterinary inspector or an inspector acting in accordance with the directions of a veterinary inspector.

Bio-security

4. The occupier must ensure that appropriate means of disinfection are provided and used at the entrances and exits of those parts of the holding in which pigs are being kept and of the holding itself.

Dead or diseased pigs

5. The occupier must ensure that he or she notifies the Divisional Veterinary Manager of any feral pigs that die on the holding and retain the carcasses of such animals on the holding until a veterinary inspector has notified him or her that he or she no longer needs to do so.

Feral pigs

6. No person may bring on to a holding in the infected area —
- (a) the carcass or any part of a feral pig; or
 - (b) any material or equipment which could have been had contact with a feral pig in the infected area.

PART II

Measures that apply in the infected area

Export of pigs, semen, ova or embryos from the infected area

1. No person may move any pig, semen, ovum or embryo from the infected area for the purpose of export to another Member State.

Contact with feral pigs

2. Any person who comes into contact with a feral pig in the infected area must take steps to ensure that he or she does not spread the disease.

3. Any person who shoots or find the carcass of a feral pig, must inform the Divisional Veterinary Manager. If that person has shot the pig he or she must keep the carcass for 24 hours after informing the Divisional Veterinary Manager and make it available to the Divisional Veterinary Manager for any sampling or testing which the Divisional Veterinary Manager may consider appropriate.