

3. QUARANTINE OF INFECTED PREMISES

When the presence of an emergency animal disease is confirmed, the premises should be quarantined; or if previously quarantined, the quarantine should be amended to show the specific disease involved.

- 3.1. Police or Military measures should be instituted to ensure night and day compliance with the terms of the quarantine until slaughter and disposal of the animals is completed and the contaminated portions of the premises have received a thorough soaking with a suitable disinfectant. All contaminated portions of the premises must be soaked with a suitable disinfectant prior to cleaning.
- 3.2 For the first 7 days following disposal and preliminary disinfection, movement of personnel and equipment from the premises shall be limited that necessary to carry out emergency operations.
- 3.3. In an emergency, other movements of personnel, equipment and non-susceptible animals may be authorised after proper cleaning and disinfection.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUARANTINE ZONE AND BUFFER ZONE

- 4.1. A quarantine zone should be established around the infected premises or area. This zone should have a radius of 3 to 5 miles from the point of infection (or other distance as determined necessary), depending on the extent and type of infection. Natural barriers, such as rivers and swamps should be considered when the perimeter of this zone is established using the 1970 Census Parish Maps.
- 4.2. If the infection spreads, the quarantine zone must be enlarged. As areas become free from infection, the zone may be reduced. The quarantine zone should be clearly outlined and information concerning its location should be publicized. Quarantine signs should be posted in conspicuous places all around the zone.
- 4.3. A buffer zone with a width of 5 to 15 miles (or other distance as determined necessary) beyond the quarantine zone should also be established. Natural barriers and roads should also be considered here. Quarantine and buffer zones should be divided into inspection sectors.

5. PROCEDURES OF INSPECTION FOR QUARANTINE AND BUFFER ZONES

All animals in each zone should be inspected as rapidly as possible to determine the extent of the disease outbreak. The following procedures of inspection should be observed.

5.1. Inspections within a quarantine zone shall be made by a PAVO. A PAVO assigned to a sector in the quarantine zone should make daily inspections of all susceptible animals on the premises in his/her assigned sector.

He should call on each owner, explain the reason for his visit, the location of the infected premises, the nature of the disease, and how it is spread. He should advise the owners of precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and to whom the owner should report any suspicious signs among his own animals. A census should be fully documented and explained. Form S, Part G, must be filled out for each farm inspected. A complete clothes change and shower is required between farms.

5.1.1 The PAVO should observe all susceptible animals on the premises daily by walking among the animals in their normal habitat. The PAVO should require those lying down to get up and move in order to observe any lameness, weakness, or other abnormalities. Those animals showing suspicious signs should be restrained and a careful physical examination made covering points such as: (a) temperature, (b) respiration, (c) pulse, (d) salivation, (e) lacrimation. All signs to the suggested disease will be recorded. Suspicious cases must be reported immediately to the IDO.

5.1.2. Daily inspections of all non-infected herds in the quarantine zone will continue for 30 days following destruction of the last infected herd within the zone. Weekly inspections will then be conducted for an additional 30 days. The quarantine will be lifted from the area at the time the last infected premise is released from quarantine at approximately (3) three months after cleaning and disinfection of the last infected premises.

- 5.1.3. Strict sanitary measures shall be observed by inspectors working within the quarantined zone. Clean clothing shall be worn for each inspection and should be disinfected before entering and before leaving the premises. Vehicles will not be driven onto the premises unless absolutely necessary. Each contaminated piece of equipment or clothing must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises.
- 5.2. Buffer Zone Inspections should be conducted by a PAVO. If PAVO's are not available, AHA's who have had experience inspecting animals for sign of disease may make the inspection. When shortage of AHA's occurs then extension and/or AI personnel of the parish may be used.
- 5.2.1. All susceptible animals in the buffer zone must be inspected at least two times each week. In this zone it is not necessary that the inspector get in the lot with the animals if he can observe them across the fence. AHA extension and/or AI personnel may be permitted to inspect animals in the buffer zone; however, if any animal shown suspicious signs, a PAVO shall be required to confirm suspicion. The PAVO making such inspections should observe all animals on the premises using the same procedure as described for quarantine zone inspection (see 5.1.1.). All abnormalities must be recorded. Suspicious cases must be reported immediately to the IDO.
- 5.2.2. A census of all animals on the farm should be recorded on each visit. Any deviation from previous census should be fully documented and explained. Livestock owners in this zone SHOULD BE advised about the disease. told how it spread, requested to report any suspicious signs and informed concerning the person to whom they should report. It should be emphasized that the inspection is for the protection of the livestock owner by early detection of disease and prevention of its spread. Protective clothing will be worn and strict cleaning and disinfecting procedures will be followed before entering and leaving the premises to prevent any possible spread of infection.
- 5.2.3. Inspection of herds within the buffer zone shall continue at twice weekly intervals for 21 days after slaughter of the last infected herd within the quarantine zone. When conditions warrant, deviation of inspection periods may be made upon approval of the RFCo.

6. QUARANTINE AND BUFFER ZONE SECURITY (POLICE AND MILITARY)

- 6.1. Checkpoints will be established on all rural roads at the perimeter of the quarantine zone. The primary purpose of the checkpoints is to control the movement of animals, and products or materials such as contaminated vehicles and farm products and materials.
- 6.2. At the checkpoints, all vehicles which might contain farm-related products, materials, or animals shall be stopped. Those vehicles that do not have the proper permit (Form 6, Part G) for movement must be returned to the point of origin.
- 6.3. The checkpoints are not cleaning and disinfection stations. They are for the purpose of controlling movement. Checkpoints are to be manned 24 hours a day for 30 days after infected animals are euthanized or until the situation indicates they are no longer needed. Removing checkpoints before 30 days must be approved by the RFCO.
- 6.4. It may not be practicable to establish checkpoints at all roads at the perimeter of the quarantine zone. In such cases, stations would have to be located inside the quarantine zone on rural roads feeding into major highways that leave the quarantine zone.
- 6.5. In the buffer zone, security will be accomplished primarily by police patrols. Patrols will perform the same function in the buffer zone as the checkpoints in the quarantine zone. Patrols will stop all vehicles which might contain farm-related products, material of animals. Those not accompanied by a proper permit (Form 6, Part G) must be returned to the point of origin.
- 6.6. Police Patrols should be established and maintained on a 24-hour basis for 30 days, or for such period as deemed necessary. Removing patrols before the 30 days are up must be approved by the RFCO. Each road should be patrolled at least once every 2 hours, or more often if deemed necessary. Patrols may also be considered for use in the quarantine zone in addition to the checkpoints.

6.7: The infected and direct contact premises will have police or military personnel assigned on a 24-hour basis to ensure that nothing moves off the premises that might carry the infectious agent or that animals are not killed for food unless authorized in writing by the RVO/A.

6.8. Farm products from other premises in the quarantine and buffer zones may be marketed on a permit basis issued by the PAVO. Local news media will be used to notify the people of what can be and cannot be moved.

A permit may be issued for movement if inspection of the product and premises involved reveals no probability of disseminating the disease agent by such movement.

7. QUARANTINE OF LIVESTOCK CONCENTRATION POINTS

Order for closure of all assembly points, fairs, and other livestock concentration points in the quarantine zone, buffer zone and additional areas (as determined by study of livestock movement) should be immediately issued by the TFCo through the RFCo. Those concentration points that may have been exposed before they were closed should be cleaned and disinfected before before being re-opened. Concentration points containing animals at time of closure should be handled in the following manner:

- 7.1. Concentration points containing known infected animals should be handled as infected premises and all animals euthanized and buried or salvage for food which must all be sold within the quarantine zone if authorized in writing by the TFCo.
- 7.2. At concentration points containing known directly exposed animals, all animals must be euthanized and burned or buried. Any deviation from this procedure must be approved in advance by consultation with the RFCo.
- 7.3. At concentration points containing no known infected or exposed animals, all animal shall be allowed to proceed to their destination under permit with provision that they not be moved again for at least 21 days except direct to slaughter plants. Procedures must be devised to determine thac animals allowed to meve actually arrive at the permitted destination.

8. MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS TO SLAUGHTER

- 8.1. No animal will be allowed to move to slaughter plants within a quarantine zone, or to any additional designated area.
- 8.2. No animals may be moved to slaughter plants if the emergency disease has been diagnosed within a 10 mile radius of the herd or flock within the preceding 21 days, unless authorized in writing by the RVO-A.
- 8.3. No animal may be moved to slaughter plants from herds that have had direct or indirect exposure within the preceding 21 days, unless authorized in writing by the DVS.
- 8.4. No permit will be issued for movement to slaughter plants unless every animal in the herd (as defined in 8.2 and 8.3) has been inspected by a PAVO and found to be apparently free of the emergency disease.
- 8.5. Veterinary inspection shall include:
- 8.5.1. A record of the individual temperature on all animals to be shipped.
- 8.5.2. Physical examination of each animal in the herd exhibiting any abnormalities. Physical examination should be specific.
- 8.6. All vehicles used to transport animals to slaughter plants island wide must be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an AHA immediately before they enter the farm of origin and after they are unloaded at destination. Vehicles must be sealed or accompanied by an AHA from farm of origin to destination.
- 8.7. All animals island wide will be shipped under seal, the person (generally a PAVO or AHA) issuing the permit or sealing the trucks should immediately call the person-in-charge at the slaughter plants by telephone, giving him the expected arrival time. The person-in-charge at the slaughter plants by telephone, giving him the expected arrival time. The person-in-charge of slaughter should also be given the name and telephone number of the person to call if the shipment does not arrive by close of business on the scheduled day of arrival.

9. CONTROL OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS; IF RISK IS PRESENT DUE TO NATURE OF DISEASE DIAGNOSED.

Milk and milk products produced within the quarantine zone, buffer zone, or other designated areas should receive special handling and processing to prevent the spread of the disease. Special procedures described in the following paragraphs should be initiated for milk and cream collecting points and dairies.

9.1. Movement of milk from quarantine zone.

Restrictions on the movement of milk from the quarantine zone will remain in effect for a period of 30 days following euthanasia of the last case of the disease in the quarantine zone, at which time restrictions will be modified to allow movement of milk for normal pasteurization and processing for human consumption. All restrictions on milk within the quarantine zone will be removed 60 days after euthanasia of the last infected animal. However if the disease is island wide then procedures as listed in 9.2 to 9.5 below are to be followed.

9.2. Movement of milk from buffer zone. Milk may be moved from the buffer zone directly to a milk plant for standard pasteurization provided the final product will be sold in the immediate area for human consumption only.

- 9.3. Bulk tank milk trucks operating in the buffer zones. All bulk tank trucks will have a disinfectant tank, pressure pump, and hose mounted on them. At the entrance to the farm, the tires, wheels, undercarriage, and floor mats, as well as the boots of the driver, will be sprayed before the truck enters the farm. Any spillage of milk at the farm will be thoroughly saturated with a permitted disinfectant. At the exit of the farm the truck driver will again spray the tires, wheels, undercarriage, floor mats, and his/her boots with the permitted disinfectant. This process will be repeated at each farm. Each time the bulk tank truck arrives at its delivery point, the bulk tank will be cleaned and disinfected before it is allowed to go out to collect another load.
- 9.4. Milk cans utilized in the buffer zones. Milk leaving the farm in cans will be placed at the farm entrance so that the truck can pick them up without entering the premises. The outside of the milk cans will be sponged with a disinfectant when they are placed at the entrance to the farm. The collecting truck will collect the milk cans and deliver them to the processing plant where they will be washed and sterilized. The truck collecting cans will be washed and disinfected at the processing plant before going out to collect another load. A separate truck and driver will return the sterilized cans to the entrance of each farm.
- 9.5. Shipment of milk. No milk may be shipped outside of the buffer zone.
- 9.6 The above does not apply to UHT treated milk (147 C for 3 seconds). This will be allowed free shipment.

10. CONTACT PREMISES

Diseases may be spread by direct or indirect contact. The probability of disease spread depends on the type and degree of contact. The following actions are to be taken, as the result of certain specific types of contact:

- 10.1. Premises adjacent to infected premises are considered contact premises.
- 10.2. Animals moved from infected premises or contacted premises as defined in 10.1, to other premises during the 10 days (or longer, if circumstances dictate) before the onset of the disease, constitute a direct contact. The receiving premises must be handled in the same manner as infected premises. Premises receiving animals from infected premises 11 days to 3 weeks before the onset of the disease should be placed under quarantine and inspected daily for 21 days.
- 10.3. The caring for susceptible animals on other premises by employees from infected premises will constitute a direct contact. Such premises must be handled in the same manner as infected premises.
- 10.4. Indirect contacts with infected premises are defined as those occurring when salesmen, veterinarians, artificial inseminators, employees, family members or others visit other premises after leaving the infected premises. Movement of farm products, farm equipment, bulk feed delivery trucks, and bulk milk trucks also constitute indirect contact. Premises considered as indirect contacts must be quarantined and susceptible animals inspected daily for at least 21 days. Other actions may be necessary, depending on the degree of exposure. Bulk feed trucks will not be used within the quarantine zone. Bulk feed trucks in the buffer zone will be handled as listed above for milk trucks.

11. EMBARGO ZONE (ZONE 3) AND MORATORIUM ON ANIMAL MOVEMENTS

- 11.1. Embargo Zone or Zone 3. A 7-day moratorium on the movements of all animals within a prescribed embargo zone will be declared by the Minister of Agriculture in conjunction with the declaration of an emergency from the time of laboratory confirmation of field diagnosis. An embargo zone is the region where the disease is known to exist and the most probable area of dissemination. This zone is generally large and may include as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Island. This zone is set up by joint agreement between the TFCo and RFCo.

The Custos of each parish within the region comprising the embargo zone will be notified of the moratorium by the TFCo. The Custos of each parish will be expected to cooperate with the embargo and will use his/her authority and powers to implement it within the parish's boundaries through the local police.

The RFCo and the PAVO in-charge in each parish in the embargo zone will:

- 11.1.1. Cooperate with IO of the RFC in preparing a news release to stop all movements of animals. The release will immediately be given to all radio, newspaper and television.
- 11.1.2. Inform by telephone the following persons and agencies concerning the moratorium: Veterinary practitioners, artificial insemination officers, parish extension officers, Jamaica Livestock Association, Public Health departments and others as deemed necessary.
- 11.1.3. Inform by telephone all slaughter-houses to stop all purchased sales in the embargo zone, until released from this by the TFCo.
- 11.1.4. Prohibit all on-the-farm slaughter without prior veterinary inspection of all animals on the premises.
- 11.1.5. Communicate with officials at all active fairs, livestock shows, and other expositions and arrange for veterinary inspection of all animals currently there. If no infection is found, the animals may return to premises of origin under permit. All such future activities are prohibited until the emergency is over.

11.2 Regions and Parishes Outside the Embargo Zone. The following actions should be taken by the RVO in-charge in each region and parish outside the embargo zone:

- 11.2.1. The RVO and VO in-charge should cooperate with the IO in preparing a news release to urge all livestock owners to examine their animals and report any suspicious conditions observed to their local veterinary practitioners or livestock officials.
- 11.2.2. All slaughterhouses should be contacted to initiate veterinary inspection and determine origin of animals on the premises.
- 11.2.3. Animals that originated within the previous 21 days from the embargo zone that are at the slaughterhouses, should be immediately ordered killed and handled as outlined in Item 8.
- 11.2.4. No animals from the embargo zone will be allowed entry into the parishes outside the embargo zone.
- 11.2.5. Slaughtering operations and on-the-farm slaughtering should be either placed under inspection by the PVO or prohibited until the emergency situation has reverted to normal.

12. QUARANTINE RELEASE

Infected premises may be released from quarantine at the discretion of the TFCo and the RFCo, after the premises have been tested, provided that there is no active infection within a 10-mile radius of the premises.

PART D.

NOTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

1. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING A SUSPECTED CASE (OR OUTBREAK) OF AN EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE.

1.1 Initial Report and Investigation

When a suspected case or outbreak of an emergency animal disease is reported to the PAVO by the AHA, a joint investigation will be promptly conducted. If PAVO cannot be reached, the RVO should be contacted; if he cannot be reached, then the PAVO in the next Parish. In all cases the RVO or DVS, if RVO is absent, will be notified and the suspected case discussed.

1.2 Request for Investigation by RVO

1.2.1 When the initial investigation (Item 1.1) indicates that the condition found may be an emergency animal disease, the RVO should be promptly notified by telephone and assistance requested. If there is any problem in securing the services of the RVO, then PAVO proceeds but immediately notifies PVO and/or DVS giving all details.

1.2.2 Immediately after RVO has completed his/her investigation, findings will be communicated by telephone to the PVO or DVS giving pertinent frustration such as history, disease condition suspected, circumstances leading to the action taken, name of farmer involved, and measures initiated. Until the possibility of an emergency animal disease has eliminated, the RVO should restrict movement to or from the premises involved using AHA personnel.

1.3 Responsibilities of RVO

Upon request by PAVO, the RVO will proceed as rapidly as possible to the infected premises and investigate the suspected disease condition.

1.4 Checklist Report for Investigating and Handling of Suspected Emergency Animal Disease Report (See Part G Form 2)