SCHEDULE 6

Article 46

PART 1

Measures on premises where low pathogenic avian influenza is confirmed

Record of poultry, other captive birds and mammals

- 1. The occupier must make and update daily a record of poultry, other captive birds and mammals of domestic species on the premises showing, for each species the number or approximate number—
 - (a) alive;
 - (b) which have died;
 - (c) which show clinical signs of avian influenza;
 - (d) which are likely to be infected;
 - (e) born or hatched.

Housing or isolation of poultry and other captive birds

- 2.—(1) The occupier must ensure that poultry and other captive birds are—
 - (a) housed; or
 - (b) kept isolated (if, in the view of a veterinary inspector, housing is impractical or would adversely affect the birds' welfare to a significant degree).
- (2) The occupier must take all reasonable steps to minimise contact with wild birds, in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions.

Prohibition on movement of poultry and other captive birds to and from the premises

3. No person shall move any poultry or other captive birds to or from the premises, unless licensed by a veterinary inspector.

Movement of poultry or other captive bird to a slaughterhouse

- 4. No person shall move any poultry or other captive bird to a slaughterhouse unless—
 - (a) the slaughterhouse is a designated slaughterhouse;
 - (b) the birds are sent directly to the slaughterhouse; and
 - (c) they are transported in vehicles sealed by a veterinary inspector or in accordance with the instructions of a veterinary inspector.
- **5.** No person shall remove the seal on a vehicle transporting birds to a slaughterhouse until the vehicle has arrived at the slaughterhouse.
- **6.** Any person who transports any bird or any thing which may be contaminated must, as soon as the bird or thing is unloaded, cleanse and disinfect the vehicle and any equipment used for transportation in accordance with article 65.

Prohibition on the movement of people, mammals and vehicles and equipment to and from premises

7.—(1) No person shall move to or from the premises unless the movement is licensed by a veterinary inspector.

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- (2) No person shall move any mammal of domestic species, vehicle or equipment to or from the premises unless the movement is licensed by an inspector or veterinary inspector.
 - (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to pet animals which-
 - (a) only have access to a part of the premises where people live;
 - (b) have no contact with poultry or other captive birds on the premises; and
 - (c) have no access to any cages or areas on the premises where poultry or other captive birds are kept.

Restrictions on the movement of eggs

8. No person shall move any eggs from the premises unless licensed to do so under article 47.

Disposal of carcases

9. The occupier must ensure that carcases are disposed of as soon as possible in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions unless he licenses their use for diagnosis of disease.

Disposal of hatching eggs

- 10. The occupier must (subject to paragraph 12) ensure that hatching eggs on the premises not seized by a veterinary inspector are disposed of in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions.
- 11. A veterinary inspector may direct, on special category premises, that hatching eggs are not disposed of, where the veterinary inspector considers that to do so would not endanger disease control in which case the occupier must comply with any requirements imposed under article 47.

Tracing of hatching eggs and of poultry from such eggs

12. The occupier must give all reasonable assistance to a veterinary inspector in the tracing of hatching eggs (and of poultry from such eggs).

Manure, slurry and bedding

13. The occupier of the premises must ensure that manure, slurry and bedding which may be contaminated are treated in accordance article 65.

Destruction or treatment of substances likely to be contaminated

14. The occupier must cleanse and disinfect the premises in accordance with article 64 after all poultry or other captive birds on the premises have been killed or moved from the premises to a slaughterhouse.

Other material which may be contaminated

15. The occupier of the premises must ensure that any other material or substance which may be contaminated is treated in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions or disposed of.

Killing and seizure

16. The occupier must give all reasonable assistance to any person exercising a duty relating to the killing of poultry or other captive birds under regulation 4 of the Regulations or under paragraph

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

5 of Schedule 3 to the Act or to the seizure of any thing seized under the Diseases of Animals (Seizure) Order 1993(1).

Disinfection at entrances and exits

17. The occupier must, in accordance with an inspector's instructions, provide and maintain means of disinfection at the entrances and exits of the premises and of buildings housing poultry or other captive birds(2).

PART 2

Criteria to be considered by the Scottish Ministers before permitting movements from premises where low pathogenic avian influenza has been confirmed

- **18.** The criteria to be considered by the Scottish Ministers before permitting movements from premises where low pathogenic avian influenza has been confirmed include—
 - (a) the species of birds on the premises;
 - (b) the number of premises which they know to contain poultry or other captive birds in the area around the premises;
 - (c) the location of slaughterhouses, hatcheries and packing centres to which poultry and eggs could be moved;
 - (d) biosecurity measures already in place or which could be applied at the premises, during movement and during slaughter;
 - (e) possible routes on which things could be moved;
 - (f) any evidence of disease spread;
 - (g) any risk to human health;
 - (h) any treatment procedures which could be applied to any thing to be moved
 - (i) socio-economic and other impacts.

⁽¹⁾ S.I.1993/1685.

⁽²⁾ Disinfectants approved for use under this Order are set out in the Schedules to the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/32, amended by S.I. 1999/919).