

## SCHEDULE 3

### PART 2

#### Measures in a surveillance zone

##### **Movement of pigs in a surveillance zone**

**10.** A person must not move a pig through a surveillance zone unless—

- (a) the pig is transported and remains in a vehicle which must not enter any livestock premises within the zone;
- (b) a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the pig to move from premises outside the surveillance zone direct to a slaughterhouse within the zone for immediate slaughter in accordance with paragraph 11;
- (c) a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the movement of the pig between premises, divided by a public road provided that the premises would be contiguous except for the public road; or
- (d) the movement is licensed under paragraph 12 in the case of swine vesicular disease, or under paragraph 13 in the case of African swine fever and classical swine fever.

**11.** A veterinary inspector may license the movement of a pig from outside the surveillance zone to a designated slaughterhouse within the zone for immediate slaughter provided that the vehicle transporting the pig is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at the slaughterhouse after the pig has been unloaded.

##### **Movement of pigs off premises in a surveillance zone for swine vesicular disease**

**12.** A licence may be granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the movement of pigs off premises in a surveillance zone to other premises within the zone declared for the control of swine vesicular disease, provided that no pig has moved on to the premises of origin in the previous 21 days, and where—

- (a) a veterinary inspector has inspected the pigs on the premises of origin and has individually examined each pig that is to be moved and found no clinical signs suggestive of swine vesicular disease;
- (b) a serological examination—
  - (i) of a statistical sample of the pigs to be moved has been carried out at the keeper's expense without the detection of antibodies to the swine vesicular disease virus within the 14 days preceding the movement; or
  - (ii) in the case of pigs going for slaughter, may be carried out on the basis of blood samples taken at the designated slaughterhouse; and
- (c) the pigs to be moved are transported in a vehicle sealed by an inspector.

##### **Movement of pigs off premises in a surveillance zone for African swine fever and classical swine fever**

**13.** A licence may be granted by a veterinary inspector to allow movement of a pig after the expiry of the relevant period specified in the table to this paragraph if the pig is transported directly—

- (a) to a designated slaughterhouse;

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

- (b) to a plant where the pig is immediately killed and the carcase is processed in accordance with the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013, the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 or the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2014; or
- (c) in exceptional circumstances, to other premises located in the zone.

<i>Period that must elapse before movement of a pig off premises in a surveillance zone may be licensed</i>		
<i>Period</i>	<i>African Swine Fever</i>	<i>Classical Swine Fever</i>
At least $x$ days have elapsed since completion of preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises	$x = 30$	$x = 21$
At least $y$ days have elapsed since the zone has been in place and there are multiple infected premises	$y = 40$	$y = 30$

Note: In accordance with the Diagnostic Manual, if the appropriate authority has applied an intensive sampling and testing programme making it possible to negate the presence of African swine fever on the premises, the “ $x$ ” and “ $y$ ” periods for that disease are reduced to 21 days and 30 days respectively.

**14. A licence may only be granted under paragraph 13 where—**

- (a) a veterinary inspector has inspected the pigs on the premises of origin and individually examined each pig to be moved and found no clinical signs suggestive of African swine fever or classical swine fever;
- (b) a sufficient number of samples are taken in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual from pigs which are to be slaughtered or killed, in order that the presence of disease in the batch of pigs can be determined; and
- (c) the pigs to be moved are transported in a vehicle sealed by an inspector.

**Movement of other animals and persons from premises on which pigs are kept**

**15. A person must not move any other animal which might carry disease on to or off premises in the surveillance zone on which pigs are kept unless—**

- (a) under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector; and
- (b) all persons entering or leaving such premises where pigs are kept observe appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of spread of disease.

**Restriction on removal of any thing liable to transmit disease**

**16. A person must not move any thing liable to transmit disease, including a carcase, pig genetic material or animal feed, off premises on which pigs are kept within the surveillance zone except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.**

### **Restrictions on the transporting and spreading of pig manure or slurry**

**17.** A person must not transport manure or slurry, which contains waste material of swine origin, off premises in the surveillance zone other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

**18.** A person must not spread manure or slurry, which contains waste material of swine origin, other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

### **Reporting of dead or diseased pigs**

**19.** The keeper must report all dead or diseased pigs to the appropriate authority.