



Australian Dairy Products
Federation Inc.

Foot and Mouth Disease: Briefing Management of an incursion

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Implications for dairy of an FMD incursion – following a National Livestock Standstill

1. FMD confirmed or overwhelming evidence
 - National Livestock Standstill (NLSS) – Stage 1

2. Post NLSS – FMD confirmed

Aim: Prompt return to normal trading conditions through disease eradication.

- Zoning – Stages 2 and 3

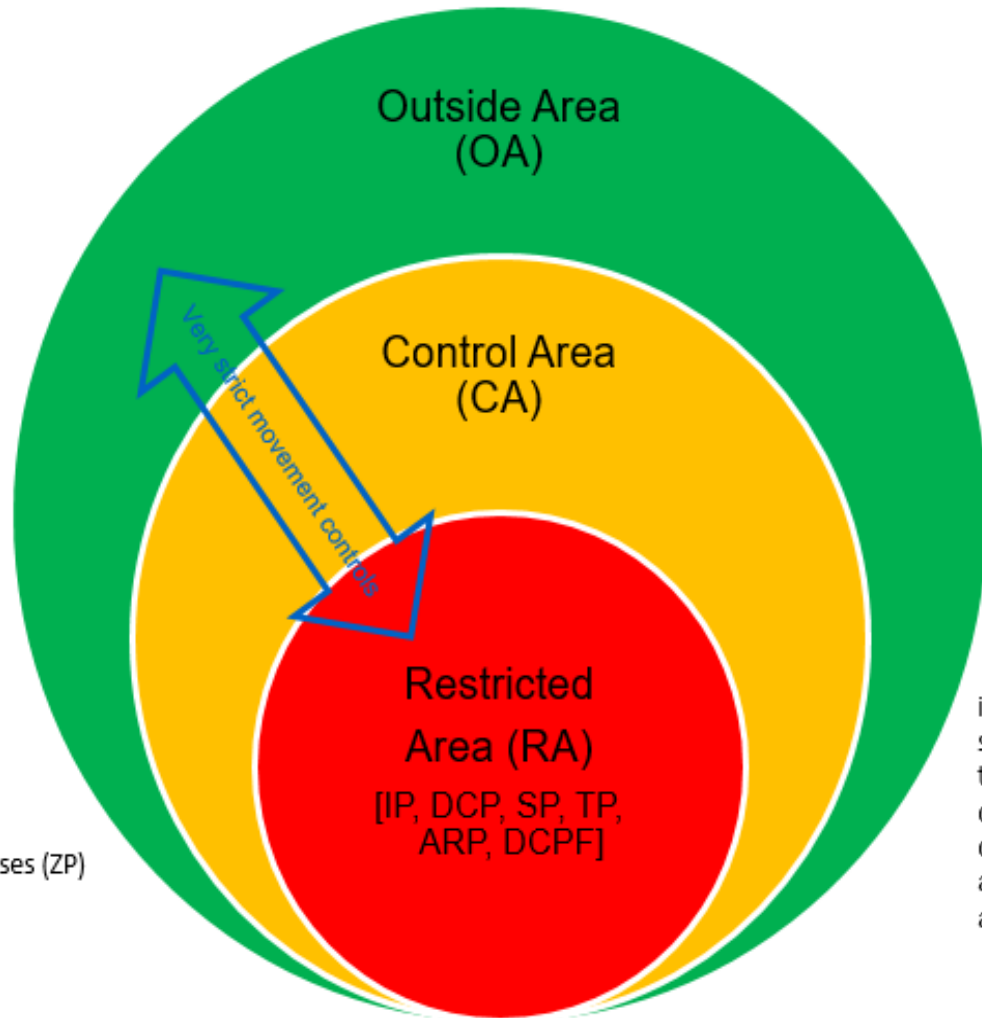


FMD is confirmed or overwhelming evidence
FMD is suspected

- **State/Territory Chief Veterinary Officer** will announce
 - when NLSS is over and
 - what and where restrictions will subsequently apply.
- Who is in control during the disease control activities?
State/Territory Chief Veterinary Officer(s)



Post-NLSS – FMD is confirmed



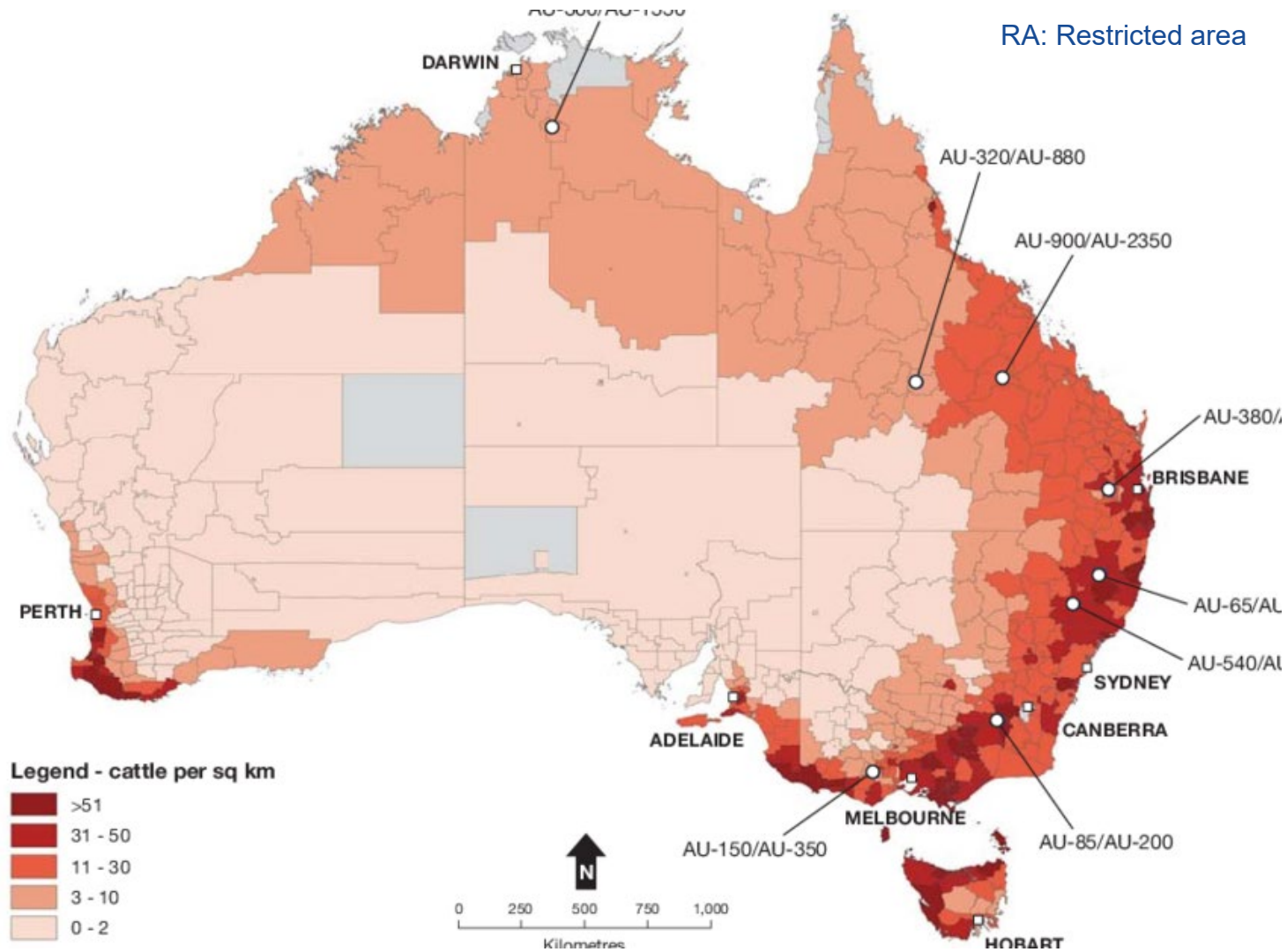
(Stage 1 = NLSS)
 { Stage 2 = NLSS revoked, disease not controlled
 Stage 3 = disease controlled

- at-risk premises (ARP)
- premises of relevance (POR)
- resolved premises (RP)
- unknown status premises (UP)
- zero susceptible species premises (ZP)
- infected area (IA)

Restricted Area (RA)
 [IP, DCP, SP, TP, ARP, DCPF]

- infected premises (IP)
- suspect premises (SP)
- trace premises (TP)
- dangerous contact premises (DCP)
- dangerous contact processing facility (DCPF)
- approved processing facility (APF)
- approved disposal site (ADS)

Declared areas



OA: Outside area
CA: Control area
RA: Restricted area



Impact on Processors

- Dependant on where disease is identified and where milk collection and milk processing operations occur in the declared areas and relative to state jurisdictional boundaries.
 - Outside Area (OA)
 - Control Area (CA)
 - Restricted Area (RA)
- FSANZ has confirmed FMD is not a food safety issue for correctly processed products including milk, dairy products, meat and meat products.
 - Any product recall will be for livestock disease control only*
- International trade will be impacted
 - How long before we can trade again?
 - How will importing countries respond?



Impact on Processors

- Biosecurity of Approved Processing Facilities
- Milk collection, movement and deliveries of raw milk
- Decontamination
 - Vehicles
 - Pre and post collection at farm
 - at Approved Processing Facilities, depots
 - Personnel
 - Over-boots or boot scrubbing
 - Contact with susceptible species (cattle, sheep, goats, deer, pigs).
- Processing to required standard
- Milk disposal and waste management



Impact on Processors

Collection, movement and delivery of raw milk

- Milk tankers used for farm collections in the declared areas (RA and CA) must be low-frothing, bottom-filling or minimal-splashing tankers, with automatic opening and closing breathers that are closed when not under pressure.
- Milk tankers should be filled below maximum capacity. No spills or overflows.
- Milk tankers should be inspected daily before starting a collection run, with additional visual inspection before leaving each farm and at check points.
- Movement restrictions will dictate where milk can be collected, transported and delivered within the RA, CA and OA, controlled by general or special permits.
- Scheduling farm collections to minimise the number of collections per run and to collect from lower-risk farms first, and have routes within the declared areas approved by disease control centre personnel.
- Vehicle checkpoints may be established, and permits will be required.





Impact on Processors

Movement restrictions

- Collaborate with other processors to allow collection of milk from farms contracted to other processors to minimise movement of tankers between areas of different risk.
- Ensure that tanker drivers are contactable at all times after starting a run until they return to the approved processing facility or depot.
- Ensure that tankers are locatable at all times, and that routes are traced by GPS monitoring (although real-time tracing is not required).
- Tracing of milk tankers that have accessed infected premises (IPs) will be required for up to 14 days before a suspected case.
- Verification of the cleanliness of the vehicle will be established by local control centre personnel at vehicle checkpoints if the tanker is permitted to move within or between the RA, CA and OA.



Return to normal trading conditions: freedom from infection

- Timeline to achieve freedom from disease determined by extent of outbreak and time from incursion to detection to eradication being successfully implemented.
- Surveillance will be required to demonstrate that infection has been eradicated from susceptible domestic and feral animal populations and enable any remaining movement restrictions to be lifted within the country or zone.
- Proof of freedom will be needed to satisfy trading partners and regain access to international markets; and, to underpin import controls to prevent the re-introduction of FMD virus.
- WOAHP provides guidelines for recovering FMD-free status, acceptance of FMD-free status following an outbreak will have to be negotiated with individual trading partners and may take longer than the minimum periods prescribed in the Terrestrial Code.



Pre-emptive activities: we can start now!

- Encourage suppliers to
 - update their farm biosecurity plans
 - maintain a register of people and vehicles visiting farm
 - limit unnecessary stock movements on or off farms
 - completing National Vendor Declarations so they are clear, complete and correct
- undertake risk assessments for all visitors and staff that come onto the farm.
 - people with contact with susceptible species (cattle, sheep, goats, deer, pigs).



Pre-emptive activities: we can start now!

- Identify suppliers' properties where
 - livestock cross or occupy the dairy tanker driveway and dairy apron or
 - where the tanker drives through dairy effluent
 - monitor milk production on individual farms- if farm production reduced determine the cause.
- Ensure all milk rooms clean, free from livestock, with no obstruction to milk vat outlet. Free from the storage of waste milk/colostrum.
- Ensure tankers kept clean and drivers and other company personnel apply appropriate biosecurity measures when visiting farms.
- Guidance that anyone who has travelled outside Australia to a FMD affected area does not come into contact with susceptible animals for at least 7 days.



Thank you and time for Questions?