Preface

1. The classical swine fever is a typical “transboundary animal disease” as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other international organizations as a disease that can spread irrespective of national borders and have serious social, trade and food security consequences, requiring multilateral cooperation in quarantine.

2. Classical swine fever used to spread all over Japan. With improved rearing hygiene management and penetration of the live vaccine developed in Japan, no outbreak of the disease has been confirmed in Japan since 1992 and the vaccine has not been used since April 2006. As a result, on April 1, 2007, Japan declared itself a classical swine fever-free country as stipulated in the bylaw of the World Organization for Animal Health (hereinafter called “OIE”) and was accredited as a swine fever-free country in 2015.

3. On September 9, 2018, however, an outbreak of classical swine fever occurred in Japan for the first time in 26 years. As of January 23, 2020, a total of 55 outbreaks were confirmed at farms raising pigs, etc. (which means pigs and boars; hereinafter the same) in Gifu, Aichi, Mie, Fukui, Saitama, Nagano, Yamanashi and Okinawa prefectures. In addition, the virus causing this disease is infecting wild boars over wider infected areas. There is an urgent need to control the infectious disease affecting pigs, etc. and wild boars and for a subsequent cleanup. Therefore, on October 15, 2019, we changed some of this guideline and started vaccinating pigs, etc. in areas at high risk of infection of classical swine fever as a protective measure. Accordingly, the free country status of Japan has been currently suspended, but it is expected to be lost in September 2020.

4. As for the infection spread among wild boars, “the Interim Summary of Epidemiological Investigation on Classical Swine Fever” (by the MAFF Expanded Classical Swine Fever Epidemiological Investigation Team on August 8, 2019) suggests the wide involvement of wild boars in a virus invasion into a farm, responding to which constitutes one of the key challenges. Therefore, it is necessary for
Administrative Organs (the State, prefectures and municipalities; hereinafter the same) and related organizations to collaborate to strongly promote measures against wild boars such reducing their population, spraying oral vaccine, etc. to reduce the risk of infecting pigs, etc.

5. Besides, compliance with the Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management is quite important to reduce the risk of infecting pigs, etc. and the Interim Summary highlights the importance of ensuring measures to block an estimated intrusion route of classical swine fever. With the spread of African swine fever in Asia in mind, there is a need to further promote rearing hygiene management and guidance on compliance is needed.

6. Furthermore, the Interim Summary assumes the classical swine fever virus invaded Japan from China or neighboring states. This shows Japan should strengthen border quarantine in collaboration with the general public, travelers, etc. and Owners of Pigs, etc. (including non-owners who manage pigs, etc. if any; hereinafter the same), Administrative Organs and related organizations should collaborate closely and build an effective quarantine system, presuming that classical swine fever could invade Japan at any time.

7. This Guideline should be reviewed as needed when the outbreak status of classic swine fever changes or there is a development in scientific knowledge and technology. In addition, it should be reviewed at least every three years.
Chapter 1 Basic Policies

Subsection 1 Basic policy

1. The key classical swine fever quarantine measures are “outbreak prevention,” “early discovery and notification,” and “prompt and appropriate initial quarantine response.”

2. The State should take strict border quarantine measures to prevent classical swine fever from invading Japan through people, goods, etc. from abroad.

3. It is important for Owners of Pigs, etc. to observe Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management such as observing and recording health of pigs, etc., making a habit/ensuring the execution of notification if there is any doubt about classical swine fever and preventing the invasion of wild animals including rodents.

Therefore, Administrative Organs and related organizations shall take all possible measures under the following proper role-sharing to prevent and prepare for outbreaks so that all Owners of Pigs, etc. can understand the importance and practice them:

(1) The State shall provide the necessary information to prefectures as well as guidance and advice to allow all prefectures to maintain a high quarantine benchmark and proceed with the study on foot-and-mouth disease conducted by the National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (hereinafter referred to as “NIAH”).

(2) Prefectures should prepare for any outbreak as well as take strict measures to prevent the outbreak of classical swine fever, especially considering the following:

(i) The compliance with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management by Owners of Pigs, etc. shall be effectively determined through regular reports based on Article 12-4 of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (No. 166 of 1951; hereinafter called the “Act”) and other occasions.

(ii) If, as a result of (i), it emerges that the compliance status is insufficient according to items highlighted by epidemiological investigations related to former specific problems, the necessary measures shall be effectively executed such as guidance, advice, orders, etc. to Owners of Pigs, etc. based on Articles 12-5 and 12-6 of the Act to improve or correct the situations.

(iii) If the necessary measures are executed according to (ii), an on-site test should be conducted to confirm the improvement/correction. If the status confirmation reveals insufficient points, further necessary measures shall be executed according to (ii).

(iv) If the necessary measures have been taken according to (ii) or (iii), the improvement or correction status shall be reported to the MAFF Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau (hereinafter called the “Animal Health Division”) promptly. Besides, the Animal Health Division receiving reports publicizes the information on the MAFF website and verifies measures conducted by prefectures as required based on Article 12-7 of the Act after putting the reported items in order per
[Point to Be Considered 1] Guidance, advice, recommendation, orders, etc.

1. If the prefectural animal health inspector confirms noncompliance on the part of an owner of domestic animals as a result of regular reports based on Article 12-4 of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Act No. 166 of 1951; hereinafter called the “Act”) and on-site tests based on Article 51 of the Act, he/she shall expressly provide details of the noncompliance and specific improvement methods per noncompliance item and instruct the owner to engage in hygiene management in writing concerning the breeding of domestic animals in accordance with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management promptly.

   In addition, he/she shall promptly confirm that the necessary improvement has been made to confirm compliance with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management after the period stipulated in 5 has elapsed.

2. A prefectural animal health inspector shall issue guidance and advice concerning the breeding of domestic animals pursuant to Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management based on Article 12-5 of the Act. In issuing instructions and advice, he/she shall expressly provide details of the noncompliance and specific improvement per noncompliance item and issue guidance and advice in writing. In addition, he/she shall confirm that the necessary improvement has been made to confirm compliance with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management after the period stipulated in 5 has elapsed.

3. If he/she recognizes the owner of domestic animals still does not comply with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management within the period stipulated in 5 when he/she gives guidance and advice based on Article 12-5 according to 2, it is recommended to set a time limit based on Article 12-6(1) and improve hygiene management methods for breeding domestic animals.

   In giving recommendations, he/she shall expressly provide details of the noncompliance and specific improvement per noncompliance item and issue recommendations in writing.

   In addition, he/she shall promptly confirm that the necessary improvement has been made to confirm compliance with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management after the period stipulated in 5 has elapsed.

4. If the owner who receives the recommendation stipulated in 3 fails to comply with the same, he/she shall order the owner to take measures related to the recommendation after setting the period based on Article 12-6(2) of the Act.

   In addition, he/she shall confirm that the owner promptly takes the measures related to the recommendation.

5. In cases 1 - 4, the period for confirmation is objectively necessary to execute
improvement and comply with the Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management.

In cases 3 and 4, the period for confirmation is generally two (2) weeks. When it is difficult to achieve improvement within two weeks because a facility needs maintenance or for any other reason, a reasonable period shall be set in accordance with details of noncompliance.

6. To confirm the improvement status under the above circumstances, on-site tests etc. based on Article 51 of the Act and other measures recognized by prefectural governors as appropriate should be conducted. In addition, to confirm the improvement status in cases 3 and 4, on-site tests etc. based on Article 51 of the Act shall be conducted.

(3) Municipalities and related organizations shall provide information on measures conducted by prefectures and necessary for Owners of Pigs, etc. and cooperate in preparation for any outbreaks as well as providing the owners with the necessary support.

4. At the time of any outbreak, preventing the spread and settlement at an early stage through prompt and proper initial quarantine responses are important. In particular, prompt slaughter of animals that are affected or suspected of being affected at a farm where such animals are confirmed based on Subsection 5, Item 2, disposal of their carcasses, etc. and disinfection, as well as the identification epidemiology-related domestic animals in an epidemiological investigation based on Subsection 12, Item 1 are crucial.

The expenses for quarantine measures shall be borne by the State based on provisions from Articles 58 to 60-2 of the Act.

In addition, Article 60-3 of the Act stipulates that reserves should be appropriated and other necessary financial measures taken to take quarantine measures promptly and properly from the outbreak initial stage.

Accordingly, Administrative Organs and related organizations shall promptly and properly take initial quarantine responses under the following role-sharing:

(1) MAFF is responsible for deciding and reviewing quarantine policies (quarantine policies in Subsection 6, Item 2-(1); hereinafter the same), which specifies initial quarantine responses, etc. and support specific quarantine measures of prefectures according to this and with the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies. In addition, based on the Act, funds shall be promptly and effectively appropriated.

(2) Prefectures shall promptly and properly execute specific quarantine measures according to quarantine policies as well as identify epidemiology-related domestic animals at an early stage through an epidemiological investigation based on
Subsection 12, Item 1 and strictly monitor them.

(3) Municipalities and related organizations shall cooperate with specific quarantine measures implemented by prefectures. (If prefectures entrust the implementation to municipalities or related organizations, the State shall bear the expenses for quarantine measures in accordance with the Act.)

5. In addition, as for wild boars that are an infection source of this disease and have a key influence on the spread of infection, the invasion state of classical swine fever should be properly understood. When the infection is found, all possible measures should be taken to prevent the spread by wild boars and prevent the virus from invading farms. Therefore, Administrative Organs and related organizations shall take all possible countermeasures against classical swine fever of wild boars.

(1) The State shall show basic policies to correctly understand the invasion state of classical swine fever among wild boars and control the infectious disease as well as support specific quarantine measures by prefectures.

(2) Prefectures promote countermeasures against wild boars referencing basic policies in (1) and considering the actual circumstances of prefectures.

(3) Municipalities and related organizations cooperate with specific countermeasures implemented by prefectures.

6. Besides, if the initial quarantine responses prevent the infection from spreading in accordance with the quarantine policy prescribed beforehand, the State shall promptly review the quarantine policy based on the actual infection status and as required, in light of the opinions of such experts as a commissioner of the sub-committee on diseases of cattle and pigs, etc. under the domestic animal health committee of the Council for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Policies (hereinafter referred to as the “sub-committee”), formulate a proper specific domestic animal infectious disease Emergency Quarantine Guideline (hereinafter called the “Emergency Quarantine Guideline”) under the provisions of Article 3-2(2) of the Act.
Chapter 2 Measures to Prevent the Outbreak
Section 1 Outbreak prevention and preparation in advance for outbreak
Subsection 2-1 Efforts even in peacetime

1. Efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF)

   (1) MAFF shall mutually exchange information with foreign countries and international institutions including OIE, always understand the latest outbreak status, etc. in foreign countries, inform relevant ministries, prefectures, related organizations, etc., as required and disseminate the necessary information to producers, tourists from abroad, foreign workers, foreign technical intern trainees, international students, veterinary and animal science university personnel, consumers, etc. via the MAFF website.

   (2) MAFF shall summarize the characteristics of classical swine fever, specific precautions to be taken to prevent the virus from intruding into farms (limited to farms raising pigs, etc.; hereinafter the same) and possible quarantine measures at the time of any outbreak clearly and publicize the information through the MAFF website.

   (3) Strict import quarantine measures shall be imposed on animals and livestock products at airports and seaports and shoe sole disinfection for both foreign entrants and returnees imposed. Considering the duration for which classical swine fever remains infectious, MAFF shall take strict measures for inquiries, tests of their personal effects and disinfection against foreign entrants and returnees from countries with classical swine fever. In addition, as food residues from foreign countries (hereinafter referred to as “food residues that contain (or may contain) meat and meat products”) can be a factor contributing to the invasion of classical swine fever virus, appropriate disposition should be conducted.

   (4) To prevent classical swine fever virus from propagating to wild boars through leftovers, MAFF shall promote garbage management such as a ban on leaving garbage and preventing contact with wild animals in garbage areas, etc. in parks, camp sites and tourist facilities with unspecified human traffic in collaboration with the relevant ministries.

   (5) MAFF shall issue necessary guidance and advice to prefectures to understand how preventive measures by prefectures are implemented, the status of preparation for any outbreak, collaboration status with municipalities and police. If an outbreak in Japan starts, MAFF shall issue the necessary guidance and advice to prefectures to understand which preventive measures to be implemented by prefectures, the status of preparation for any outbreak, collaboration status with municipalities, police, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF), veterinary medical associations, producers’
groups, etc. and achieve uniformly high quarantine standards for JSDF all prefectures.

(6) As required, MAFF shall hold quarantine training sessions for prefectures to understand and resolve problems.

2. Efforts of prefectures
(1) As required, prefectures shall immediately publicize information on the outbreak status provided in accordance with 1(1) to all Owners of Pigs, etc., related organizations and others by fax, telephone, email and mail.

(2) Prefectures shall fully publicize details of Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management and issue guidance and advice as required to organizations acting as liaison points to accept foreign workers, foreign technical intern trainees, international students, etc., farms and universities, etc. that receive them.

(3) Prefectures shall publicize compliance with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management including enforcement of disinfection of operators relevant to farms including feedstuff distributors and dead livestock carriers at entrances to hygiene management areas and issue guidance on how disinfection equipment should be installed to prevent cross-contamination of domestic animal handling facilities, including a slaughterhouse and rendering plants and common composting facilities.

(4) Prefectures shall understand the information necessary for initial quarantine in case of an outbreak of classical swine fever per farm of pigs, etc. (farm location, species, No. of feeding animals, securing of burial sites, etc.) and organize it using a map information system, etc. to immediately identify farms, etc. in areas of restricted movement, (as prescribed in Subsection 9, Item 1(1)), at the time of any outbreak.

(5) Prefectures shall look ahead to its role at the time of any outbreak, secure employees necessary for quarantine as well as adjust installation sites for disinfection points, conduct organization using a map information system, etc. stock hygiene equipment, medicine, etc., confirm heavy equipment suppliers and ensure dead livestock storage places to conduct initial quarantine responses smoothly and promptly at the time of any outbreak.

(6) If Owners of Pigs, etc. fail to secure sufficient burial sites, etc. in advance, prefectures shall take the following measures:
(i) Inform Owners of Pigs, etc. of available land
(ii) Specifically decide on the available public land per region in collaboration with municipalities, pertinent and related organizations. Besides, a Prefectural Governor shall request cooperation with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and mayors of municipalities pursuant to provisions in Article 21(7) of the Act.

(iii) If the incineration facility, etc. and rendering plants (hereinafter called the “incineration facility, etc.”) are available, prefectures shall list the relevant information, etc. and adjust the use at the time of any outbreak with prefectures, municipalities, etc., which exercises jurisdiction over locations of such facilities, etc.

(iv) Determine the movement methods and routes to public lands or incineration facilities, etc. In addition, MAFF shall explain to local residents as required.

(7) Prefectures shall confirm no food residues are supplied to Owners of Pigs, etc. If any supply emerges, MAFF shall issue guidance that the food residues should be properly treated and that untreated residues should be completely separated from farms raising pigs, etc.

[Point to Be Considered 2]
Proper treatment of food residues including livestock products

Food residues that contain (or may contain) meat and meat products shall be processed in any of the following ways; provided, however, that this shall not apply when it is confirmed that raw materials of leftovers have been processed on equal terms and then provided after the process that will not be contaminated.

1. Heat treatment at 70°C for 30 minutes or more
2. Heat treatment at 80°C for 3 minutes or more

3. Efforts of municipalities and related organizations

(1) Municipalities and related organizations shall cooperate with efforts of items provided in 2.

(2) They shall support the efforts of Owners of Pigs, etc. to prevent any outbreak.

Subsection 2-2 Build and enhance a system in preparation for any outbreak

1. Efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF)

(1) MAFF shall always develop a dispatch system, including human resource development of dispatch candidates and list such candidates in advance so that quarantine specialists and an emergency support team, etc. can be dispatched immediately after any outbreak. In addition, as required, MAFF shall support the prefectural human resource development of prefectural animal health inspectors.
(2) MAFF shall take necessary measures to ensure sufficient vaccines in preparation when vaccinations are required to control infectious disease.

(3) MAFF shall establish a system so that hygiene materials related to various types of tests can be supplied smoothly and seamlessly if the demand for these hygiene materials soars at the time of any outbreak.

2. Efforts of prefectures
(1) Prefectures shall strive to ensure prefectural animal health inspectors necessary for instructions pertain to the rearing hygiene management for Owners of Pigs, etc. and facilitate initial quarantine responses at the time of any outbreak. After securing permanent prefectural animal health inspectors, prefectures shall list up others in consultation with the veterinary medical associations, etc. to secure part-timers if necessary temporarily or urgently as well as listing details of retention personnel familiar with handling pigs, etc. to facilitate slaughter of affected pigs, etc. at the time of any outbreak. In addition, prefectural animal health inspectors should be listed so that they can be dispatched for help at the time of any outbreak in another prefecture.

(2) Considering cooperation with neighboring prefectures at the time of any outbreak and collaboration with municipalities, the police, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF), producer groups, etc., prefectures shall clarify the contact points and share information on the breeding status, etc. and divide roles with these relevant parties to develop a system for cooperation.

[Point to Be Considered 3]
Development of collaboration and cooperation pertaining to wild animals
In particular, given the need to properly confirm measures to prevent the spread of virus through wild boars and their invasion state at the time of any outbreak, cooperation and collaboration systems among Administrative Organs, including prefectural departments responsible for domestic animal hygiene and those responsible for wild animals and related organizations through efforts such as investigations on the pathogen status of domestic animals infected by wild boars.

(3) Practical quarantine drills commensurate with local circumstances shall be given, problems identified and resolved and prefectural animal health inspectors capable of supervising quarantine measures at infected farms, etc. nurtured so that interested parties, including neighboring prefectures, municipalities, the police, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF), veterinary medical associations and producer groups
can collaborate to ensure a prompt and appropriate initial quarantine response at the time of any outbreak.

In addition, attention paid to a fact that animal gathering facilities such as domestic animal markets and slaughterhouses tend to be involved in the spread of infection. Collaboration with interested parties in these facilities and public office centers shall be established and preparation in normal times, responses and role-sharing at the time of any outbreak shall be set in order.

(4) At the time of any outbreak, as Owners of Pigs, etc. and those engaged in quarantine measures suffer considerable mental and physical stress, collaboration should be established with general affairs departments, mental health management departments, etc. and specific responses studied including the establishment of counseling service counters.

(5) In recent years, the growth of swine production and promotion of its efficiency has seen the work performed by employees classified. Many farms depend on private veterinarians for guidance in rearing hygiene management. With this in mind, regular collaboration among livestock hygiene service centers, private veterinarian and civil test bodies to prevent the outbreak of classical swine fever and discover the disease at an early stage is important.

(6) Prefectures shall strive to give the person responsible for quarantine a longer tenure and if he/she transfers, a sufficient takeover period shall be ensured. In addition, opportunities for quarantine drills, etc. shall be positively taken to pass on records and experiences of quarantine responses, etc. properly to interested parties.

3. Efforts of municipalities and related organizations
(1) Municipalities and related organizations shall cooperate with the efforts of items provided in 2.
(2) They shall support the efforts of Owners of Pigs, etc. to prevent any outbreak.
Section 2 Investigation on invasion state and wild boar countermeasures

Subsection 3-1 Investigation to confirm invasion state

1. Exposure of abnormal pigs and pathological appraisals by clinical tests

Prefectures shall conduct on-site tests on farms there (limited to those feeding six or more pigs, etc.) once a year as a general rule pursuant to the provision of Article 51(1) of the Act and where there are prospects of this disease showing a virus strain, which shows no clear clinical sign, pigs, etc. that show symptoms in Subsection 4, Item 2 (3) (hereinafter called “abnormal pigs”) shall be exposed and a pathological appraisal shall be conducted for such abnormal pigs.

2. Antibody Prevalence tests

Prefectures shall conduct Antibody Prevalence Tests (as a general rule, using the ELISA method) on a number of farms enough to expose 5% infection at 95% reliability according to the number of farms in the prefecture.

[Point to Be Considered 4] Antibody Prevalence test

Antibody Prevalence tests on pigs, etc., which do not undergo breeding stock tests, (pigs and boars; hereinafter the same) pursuant to the provision in Article 4(1) of the Act on Improvement and Increased Production of Livestock (No. 209 of 1950) shall be regularly conducted after planning the number to be annually investigated referencing the following:

1. Pigs, etc. to be investigated are all those, etc. fed at non-vaccinated farms and farms to be investigated and the pigs, etc. to be investigated shall be randomly extracted.

2. As for the number of farms enough to expose 5% infection at 95% reliability, the number of farms to be annually extracted shall be determined according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Farms in Prefecture</th>
<th>No. of Extracted Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-18</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-34</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 or more</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. When determining the number of pigs, etc. to be sampled, each livestock hygiene service center shall determine the number of farms to be sampled according to the number of facilities where pigs, etc. are fed, including farms in its area of jurisdiction. At least 30 pigs per facility (at least five from each pig sty) shall be extracted at random.
However, if the facility has 30 or fewer pigs, all shall be sampled.

4. In collecting blood, measures such as marking pigs, etc. with spray shall be performed so that collected individual pigs can be identified at an early stage.

**[Point to Be Considered 5] Antibody Prevalence Test of sire pigs**
In the Antibody Prevalence Test for sire pigs, pigs which undergo breeding stock tests can be replaced as a result of antibody tests conducted in the breeding stock test.

3. Tests using pathological appraisal materials
As a general rule, prefectures shall conduct antigen tests and serum antibody tests for classical swine fever and antigen tests for African swine fever after necropsy examinations in all pathological appraisal cases of pigs, etc. at a livestock hygiene service center.

**[Point to Be Considered 6]**
*Test method of classical swine fever in tests using pathological appraisal materials*
Test methods in investigations using pathological appraisal materials of pigs, etc. are as follows, referring to Exhibit 1 “Classical Swine Fever Diagnostics Manual.”

1. Antigen test
   - PCR test, fluorescent antibody method and separating virus
2. Serum antibody test
   - ELISA method or Neutralization Test (NT)

4. Investigation of wild boars
Prefectures shall identify the inhabiting situation of wild boars with the cooperation of pertinent organizations and related organizations including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations), collect samples of wild boars and investigate whether there is any classical swine fever or African swine fever virus.

**[Point to Be Considered 7]**
*Samples and methods used in classical swine fever tests for wild boars*
As a general rule, blood serum in case of a captured boar, blood serum (only in case of getting blood), spleen, kidney, or amygdala are used to conduct PCR tests. When blood
is collected, an ELISA test shall be conducted using blood serum whenever possible. In carrying out the investigation, ensure measures to prevent cross-contamination in a laboratory and conduct them pursuant to Exhibit 1 “Classical Swine Fever Diagnostics Manual.”

5. Reporting test results

A competent prefectural livestock department shall report the results, etc. of investigations from 1 to 4 to the Animal Health Division every year. If, however, a positive is identified and the infection of classical or African swine fever is suspected, they shall report to the Animal Health Division each time.

6. Rules to be observed by investigators, conducting investigations from 1 to 4.

(1) Those conducting investigations from 1 to 3 shall comply with the following matters:
   (i) When they leave a farm, they shall disinfect not only their bodies but also clothes, shoes, glasses, other carrying tools and vehicles.
   (ii) After coming home, they shall take a bath and fully wash their body.
   (iii) If any abnormality is identified by a clinical test in the inspected farm, no other farms can be inspected until a negative antibody is identified in a judgment of Subsection 5, Item 1.

(2) Those who conducted the test in 4 shall comply with the following:
   (i) When wild boar samples are collected, they shall wear quarantine clothes as a general rule and be sufficiently careful to avoid spreading contamination elsewhere.
   (ii) Shoes used after entering the farm shall be washed and disinfected and attached soils, etc. shall not be brought out.
   (iii) After coming home, they shall take a bath and fully wash themselves.

Subsection 3-2 Strengthening of capturing wild boars and spraying of oral vaccine

While the State and prefectures promote enhanced measures for capturing wild boars based on the results of test in Subsection 3-1, Item 4, the State shall determine whether to use oral vaccine when the infection spreads among wild boars based on the efficacy evaluation of countermeasures against wild boars, including spraying oral vaccine considering the opinions of wild boar specialists.

[Point to Be Considered 8] Spraying of oral vaccine on wild boars

The Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau of MAFF
(hereinafter called “Animal Health Division”) shall develop the “Guideline concerning the Implementation of Outdoors Spraying of Classical Swine fever Oral Vaccine” in spraying the vaccine based on opinions of wild boar specialists to spray the oral vaccine effectively according to the plan. In addition, prefectures shall spray based on the guideline.

Subsection 3-3 Preventive vaccination(Article 6 of the Act)

1. Basic framework of protective vaccine

(1) When vaccination is properly conducted, the vaccine against classical swine fever can provide defense, but if the vaccine is used disorderly and without any plan, it will be difficult to identify affected animals and discover the disease at an early stage, which may hinder measures to prevent any outbreak or increase and confirm the disease-free status.

Therefore, the use of vaccine requires careful judgment. As a general rule, quarantine measures against this disease in Japan are implemented with discovery at an early stage and prompt slaughter of affected and animals suspected of being affected and as a rule, protective vaccination shall not be conducted.

(2) Whenever MAFF finds it difficult to prevent infection among pigs, etc. by thorough hygiene management alone and if it is continuously confirmed that wild boars are infected with classical swine fever, MAFF shall approve a protective vaccination order by a Prefectural Governor (hereinafter called the “vaccination order”) pursuant to Article 6 of the Act.

(3) The State and prefectures provide correct and proper information on the safety of vaccinated pigs, etc. as well as providing proper guidance on mislabeling.

2. Vaccination area

(1) Establishment of Vaccination-Recommended Areas

MAFF sets areas at high risk of pigs being infected, etc. from wild boars infected with classical swine fever (hereinafter called “boars infected with classical swine fever”) as Vaccination-Recommended Area in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee considering (i) the classical swine fever infection status of wild boars and (ii) environmental factors (inhabiting situation of wild boars, number of surrounding farms, rearing density of domestic animals and geographical situations, such as the existence of mountains or rivers).

[Point to Be Considered 9]
Establishment of Vaccination-Recommended Areas

MAFF shall separately notify interested prefectures if MAFF sets Vaccination-Recommended Area provided in Subsection 3-3, Item 2(1) of the Quarantine Guidelines.
Besides, the same shall apply when MAFF reviews Vaccination-Recommended Area according to Subsection 3-3, Item 3(2) of the Quarantine Guidelines.

(2) Preparation for Vaccination Program in Prefectures

Prefectures, where any Vaccination-Recommended Area is set, shall prepare for a vaccination program containing the following items and receive confirmation from MAFF when it is justified that preventing pigs, etc. from infecting classical swine fever from boars infected with classical swine fever is difficult even if MAFF strives to focus on the rearing hygiene management.

(i) The range of an area where vaccination order is implemented (hereinafter called the “vaccination area”) and concept of setting the vaccination area

(ii) Time of initiating vaccination and scheduled completion time of the first vaccination

(iii) The number of pigs, etc. to be vaccinated and the estimated quantity of vaccine necessary for vaccination

(iv) Procedure of Vaccination at Farms in the vaccination area (including securing prefectoral animal health inspectors)

(v) Means of marking based on Article 7 of the Act

(vi) A slaughterhouse, shipment destination of the vaccinated farm

(vii) The details of providing accurate information on vaccination

(viii) System to secure the implementation of compliance with rules to be observed in the vaccination area

(ix) Other details of measures to be taken for vaccination

[Point to Be Considered 10] Preparation for vaccination program in prefectures

Prefectures prepare vaccination programs in accordance with Appended Form 1 based on the following. In addition, this program should be updated every half a year at least.

1. The scope of any vaccination order out and the concept of setting the vaccination area

An area subject to the order of Article 6 of the Act is the target area of Vaccination Program in Subsection 3-3 of the Quarantine Guidelines. The whole target area shall be vaccinated to avoid circumstances where some areas are vaccinated and others not. If part of a prefecture where the infection of wild boars is identified is set as the vaccination area, the outer border of the target area should be set based on administrative units of municipalities, etc., or clear border lines including roads, rivers, railways and others, avoiding areas which de-segmentalize areas with high density of sites where pigs are raised, etc.

2. Time of initiating vaccination and scheduled completion time of the first vaccination
The scheduled completion time of the first vaccination is the scheduled timing when all farms in the vaccination target area in the prefecture finish the 1st vaccination.

3. The number of pigs, etc. to be vaccinated and the estimated quantity of vaccine necessary for vaccination
   The number of pigs to be vaccinated and the quantity of required vaccine shall be estimated every month from the start of the program to the end of the year in the initial year of the vaccination program and from the start to the end of the year in and during subsequent years.

4. Vaccination procedure at farms in the vaccination area (including securing prefectural animal health inspectors)
   The vaccination procedure in the vaccination target area shall be planned to clarify the vaccination schedule per farm. A newborn pig shall be vaccinated according to usage and dosage of the vaccine. In addition, the number of prefectural animal health inspectors deployed shall be sorted per request in the prefecture and to other prefectures and clearly specified.

5. Means of marking based on Article 7 of the Act
   It suffices to record details of vaccination pigs on a ledger in the farm. When moving pigs from the farm, Article 7 of the Act and Article 13 of the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No. 35, 1951; hereinafter called the “Ministerial Ordinance”) specify that the letter V shall be marked on the back of a vaccinated pig and this shall be implemented without fail. In addition, if anyone secures a pig etc. with marks at a farm outside the vaccination target area, he/she shall immediately notify the livestock hygiene service center and the center shall find how the pig was introduced, apply the same responses as the case when antibody positive is identified in the Antibody Prevalence test stipulated in Subsection 3-1, Item 2 of the Quarantine Guidelines and monitor the pigs, etc.

6. A slaughterhouse, shipment destination of the vaccinated farm
   In setting an area subject to an order in Article 6 of the Act, prefectures shall determine the number of reared pigs in the area, movement destination of pigs from rearing farms (shipped farms or slaughterhouse) in advance. At that time, if pigs’ movement destinations from the vaccination area include slaughterhouses outside the area, the prefecture of the shipper shall show the confirmation that cross-contamination countermeasures have been taken to the prefecture where the slaughterhouse is located.
7. Items of providing accurate information on vaccination

Prefectures conducting protective vaccination shall provide accurate information regarding vaccination depending on their circumstances and clearly specify methods including how to hold explanatory meetings on vaccinations for producer groups, etc., use their websites, prepare and distribute pamphlets and utilize their public relations magazines. In addition, they shall hold explanatory meetings, etc. for producers and veterinarians, explain how to use vaccines correctly and the performance of vaccines, etc. and clearly specify any post-vaccination measures necessary.

8. System to secure the implementation of rules to be observed in the vaccination area

As for the system to secure the implementation of rules to be observed in the vaccination area, prefectures shall clearly specify the rules to be observed, which are confirmed by the prefectural animal health inspector and details of rules to be observed confirmed in moving pigs, etc.

9. Other details of measures to be taken for vaccination

Prefectures shall clearly specify the confirmation of the effectiveness of vaccination provided in Subsection 3-3, Item 6(1) of the Quarantine Guidelines and other measures to be taken.

(3) MAFF shall confirm the vaccination is properly conducted from the perspective of domestic animal quarantine in light of the opinions of experts such as the commissioner of the sub-committee.

(4) Setting of vaccination area by the Prefectural Governor

(i) If MAFF confirms the vaccination program according to (3), Prefectural Governor can set a vaccination area based on Article 5(2) applied mutatis mutandis to Articles 6(2) and 8 of the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No. 35, 1951).

(ii) When setting the vaccination area according to (1), based on the situation of (1)(i) and (ii) in the area(s) of the prefecture, the Prefectural Governor must set a range considered appropriate for vaccination as a whole and set the contact face between vaccinated and non-vaccinated farms to be minimized.

(5) Permission by a Prefectural Governor under Article 50 of the Act

A Prefectural Governor shall give permission to vaccinate against classical swine fever under Article 50 of the Act when he/she orders vaccination.
3. Reviews of Vaccination-Recommended Areas and setting reviews by prefectures

(1) Reviews of Vaccination-Recommended Areas

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) shall review the range of Vaccination-Recommended Areas periodically in response to the outbreak status of classical swine fever and the confirmation status of boars infected with classical swine fever, etc. in Japan in light of the opinions of experts such as the commissioner of the sub-committee.

(2) Setting reviews by prefectures

After the review, etc. of the Vaccination-Recommended Area in (1), prefectures shall consider reviewing the setting of the vaccination area and if they conduct the review, they shall get confirmation from MAFF based on 2(2).

[Point to Be Considered 11]
Reviews of Vaccination-Recommended Areas and setting reviews by prefectures

Prefectural reviews of the vaccination areas shall be applied to cases where the Vaccination-Recommended Area set by MAFF is only part of the prefecture or the case where the prefecture is outside the Vaccination-Recommended Area.

4. Subjected domestic animals and the first vaccination method

Subjected domestic animals are all pigs, etc. reared in a vaccination area. Prefectures, however, can remove pigs, etc. confirmed by MAFF as those subject to high-level segregation/monitoring. In addition, the vaccination is conducted according to the approved usage and dosage. In the first vaccination, all pigs other than baby pigs in the lactation period are vaccinated as a general rule.

[Point to Be Considered 12] Usage and dosage of vaccine against classical swine fever

Vaccine against classical swine fever should be used according to usage and dosage. In addition, pigs, etc. that have been reared for six months or more such as breeding and sire pigs, including candidate pigs, shall be vaccinated once six months after the initial vaccination and another once a year after that. It is recommended that no more than four vaccinations per individual pig be administered.

Baby pigs in the lactation period that have not been vaccinated due to concern about influence on the maternal antibody shall avoid contact with vaccinated pigs, etc. other than
their mother pigs and receive the vaccination next time without fail.

[Point to Be Considered 13] Exception of the first vaccination
When the vaccinated farm ships vaccinated pigs to a slaughterhouse, it shall refrain from shipment for 20 days after vaccination and receive vaccination considering scheduled shipment date pursuant to guidance from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) based on the Slaughterhouse Act (Enforcement of the Ordinance, etc. Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Slaughterhouse Act (Environment and Milk No. 52, Notification by Director of Milk and Meat Hygiene Division, Environmental Hygiene Bureau, MHLW, Dated July 20, 1972).

[Point to Be Considered 14] Exception of the first vaccination
1. Exclusion of Vaccination
   1 If the following pigs etc. are included in a vaccinated farm in the first vaccination, they can be excluded from those to be vaccinated:
   1 (1) Pigs etc. to be shipped to a slaughterhouse within 20 days after the vaccination date, pursuant to the guidance from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) based on the Slaughterhouse Act (Enforcement of the Ordinance, etc. Partially Amending the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Slaughterhouse Act (Environment and Milk No. 52, Notification by Director of the Milk and Meat Hygiene Division, Environmental Hygiene Bureau, MHLW, Dated July 20, 1972).
   1 (2) Baby pigs in the lactation period

2. Responses from a farm housing pigs etc. which were excluded from the first vaccination
   Any farm housing pigs etc. which were excluded from the first vaccination shall continue measures, including requests for a report pursuant to Exhibit 3 “Manual of Countermeasures against Wild Boar in Countermeasures against Classical Swine Fever” as in cases where a wild boar is confirmed as positive in a non-vaccinated farm pending completion of shipment of pigs etc. in 1 (1) in case of those in 1 (2) or pending completion of vaccination in case of pigs etc. in 1 (2).

5. Compliance with rules in the vaccination area
   (1) Prior notification of No. of reared pigs
The vaccinated farm shall notify the prefecture of matters including the number of reared pigs and annual shipment plan. In addition, whenever any notification content has been changed, the farm shall notify the prefecture.

(2) Points to remember during vaccination

The prefectural animal health inspector shall effectively and swiftly vaccinate pigs within a short time and ensure no pigs remain unvaccinated by marking vaccinated pigs, etc. with spray, etc. If pigs are moved to another farm or a slaughterhouse, he/she shall mark them without fail pursuant to Article 7 of the Act.

[Point to Be Considered 15] Confirmation of pigs’ health at the time of vaccination, etc.

(1) A prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm the health of pigs to be vaccinated at the time of vaccination and conduct vaccination.
(2) He/she shall instruct the vaccinated farm to take strict measures to disinfect livestock-related vehicles entering the farm, such as livestock carriers, feed carriers, carcass collection vehicles and compost carriers.

[Point to Be Considered 16] Management of vaccines, etc.

Prefectures shall properly store vaccines and manage and record their quantity. In addition, the materials used during vaccination including injection needles and syringes and vaccine bottles shall be collected and carried back to the livestock hygiene service center after vaccination and properly disposed of by incineration, etc. Opened vaccine, etc. shall be properly handled by disinfection, incineration, etc.

(3) Pig management

The vaccinated farm shall prepare a vaccinated pig ledger pursuant to the notice in (1), record all details of the pigs, etc. to be vaccinated such as their date of birth, production farm, introduction date, shipment date, shipment destination and vaccination history of vaccine against classical swine fever.

[Point to Be Considered 17] Handling when pigs etc. are introduced

If a vaccinated farm introduces pigs from a non-vaccinated farm, pigs shall be vaccinated immediately after introduction and whenever possible, the pigs shall be separated from the others to monitor their health.
(4) Movement management

As the vaccinated farm cannot deny the potential for classical swine fever to spread due to movement, etc. from the farm, the following movement management shall be conducted pursuant to the provision in (5):

(i) living pigs, etc.;
(ii) semen and embryo sampled at the farm (excluding those collected before vaccination and separately managed.);
(iii) carcasses of pigs, etc.;
(iv) manure, etc. of pigs, etc.;
(v) bedding materials; and
(vi) feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment.

(5) Movement management method

(i) As a rule, the movement/distribution of living pigs, etc. (excluding those shipped to a slaughterhouse), semen, embryo, carcasses of pigs, etc., manure, etc. of pigs etc., bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment shall be limited to farms, etc. in the vaccination area.

[Point to Be Considered 18] Movement of pigs in the vaccination area

If a farm moves reared pigs to another farm in the vaccination area, it shall confirm the clinical signs of pigs to be shipped on the previous date of the shipment. The movement destination farm shall separate pigs from others to observe their health when possible.

(ii) When the following requirements are satisfied, carcasses of pigs, etc., manure of pigs, etc., bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment can be moved to the incineration facility, etc. and other necessary places for the purpose of incinerating, burying, conducting rendering processing or disinfection:

a. The reared pigs, etc. have no clinical abnormality.
b. The prefecture where the facilities are located confirms the incineration facility, etc. and other movement destinations in the area outside the vaccination area have taken measures to prevent the classical swine fever virus from spreading.
c. The prefecture where the vaccinated farm is located confirms that during the movement, measures are taken to prevent the classical swine fever virus from spreading including vehicle disinfection and preventing objects
to be moved from polluting the surrounding environment.

[Point to Be Considered 19] Movement of pig carcasses, manure, etc. of pigs etc., bedding materials, feedstuff, livestock feeding equipment to the area outside the vaccination area

1. Attention shall be paid to the following matters in moving carcasses of pigs, etc., manure of pigs, etc., bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment, etc. to the incineration facility, etc. and other necessary places in the area outside the vaccinated area for the purpose of incinerating, burying, conducting rendering processing, composition, or disinfection. The prefecture where the vaccinated farm is located shall permit movement after confirming these measures are taken. In addition, it shall regularly reconfirm that such measures are taken.

(1) Movement of carcasses of pigs, etc., manure of pigs, etc., bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment, etc. for the purpose of incinerating, burying, conducting rendering processing, or disinfection

(i) Carcasses of pigs, etc. can be moved if there is no doubt of classical swine fever and if any pig showing symptoms of raising suspicions of classical swine fever is found, a notification shall be immediately made to the prefecture.

(ii) The farm shall confirm whether there are no abnormalities in pigs at the farm before movement.

(iii) As a general rule, a closed vehicle or vessel shall be used. When these are not available, measures such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, shall be taken.

(iv) The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading.

(v) As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided.

(vi) The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.

(vii) The manifest shall be securely kept.

(2) The following measures shall be taken at the incineration facility, etc. and other necessary places in the area outside the vaccination area, which conduct this:

(i) Set the carry-in traffic line of objects to be processed by carriers and the carry-out traffic line of products after processing including incineration lest they should intersect and if this is difficult, carriers shall be thoroughly disinfected.

(ii) Measures such as establishing a space for objects to be processed on the other side of the space for products after incineration;

2. Besides, manure which has been processed by heat at 60°C for 30 minutes or more in the compost maturing process, can be taken out from the farm to the area outside the vaccination area provided countermeasures against cross-contamination
at the farm are applied.

(iii) The shipment of living pigs to slaughterhouses is limited to the movement to those in the vaccination area as a general rule.

(iv) The shipment of living pigs, etc. to a slaughterhouse in a non-vaccination area is limited to cases when a prefecture in which the slaughterhouse, a shipment destination, confirms that cross-contamination countermeasures have been implemented. In this case, the prefecture in which the vaccinated farm is located shall request that the prefecture in which the slaughterhouse is located confirms implementation of cross-contamination prevention.

6. Monitoring vaccinated farms

(1) Confirm the vaccination/immunization status at the vaccinated farm

Prefectures shall conduct the necessary tests to check the vaccine/immunization status at all vaccinated farms to confirm the field virus invasion status.

[Point to Be Considered 20] Test to confirm the immunization status at vaccinated farm

1. Implementation of tests at the vaccinated farm and the implementation system

Prefectures shall implement an antibody test (ELISA test) every six months after about four weeks have elapsed since the initial vaccination in principle for the individual pigs that were vaccinated 4 weeks ago to confirm the immunization status at all vaccinated farms.

In addition, prefectures shall conduct genetic tests (PCR tests) if it is confirmed that a pig reared at the farm shows any abnormality raising suspicions of classical swine fever to confirm the invasion status of the field virus.

2. No. of samples, etc.

The prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm the health condition of reared pigs, etc. through clinical tests, select at least 30 pigs (as a rule, five or more pigs per pig sty) at random and collect blood and blood serum.

3. Handling when a pig without sufficient immunization through vaccine is confirmed

When a pig without sufficient immunization through vaccine is confirmed, prefectures shall vaccinate the pig as well as give additional vaccination to its litters in case of a fattening pig.

4. Report
In implementing the test, prefectures shall report the test results to the Animal Health Division via Appended Form 2.

(2) Confirmation in moving pigs, etc. at a vaccinated farm

When a vaccinated farm moves pigs etc., the farm shall confirm the clinical conditions of all pigs to be shipped. If any abnormality is discovered, the farm shall immediately contact the prefecture to receive necessary tests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point to Be Considered 21</th>
<th>Confirmation, etc. in Shipping Vaccinated Pigs to Slaughterhouse or Another Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. When pigs, etc. in a vaccinated farm are shipped to a slaughterhouse, or when they are moved to another farm in the vaccination area, administrative veterinarians and owners shall (including manager) confirm the clinical signs and if they find a reared pig shows any abnormality raising suspicion of classical swine fever, they shall measure the body temperature and promptly notify prefectures. The prefecture receiving such notification shall hold an on-site test at the farm, conduct clinical tests of the pigs, etc., measure body temperatures, collect necessary materials and conduct the following tests:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Blood test (leucocyte counting); and</td>
<td>(2) Genetic test (PCR test).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The following measures shall be taken at the time of movement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The overall surface of the vehicle will be disinfected before and after loading.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Measures should be taken to prevent leakage such as body fluid on a cargo bend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) No vehicle shall enter relevant facilities, including other farms raising pigs, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles will be established.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) The transportation process shall be recorded and details kept.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Conduct anti-cross-contamination measures at a slaughterhouse

If a slaughterhouse is a shipment destination for both vaccinated and non-vaccinated farms, the prefecture in which the slaughterhouse is located shall confirm the following anti-cross-contamination measures have been taken upon request from the prefecture in which the farm, a shipping source, is located. Without this confirmation, the movement of living pigs, etc. from the vaccinated farm shall not be permitted.
Besides, when anti-cross-contamination measures are properly taken, the spread of virus at the slaughterhouse is prevented. The slaughterhouse must not refuse carrying-in of the vaccinated pig only because it is vaccinated.

1. A vehicle disinfection system has been maintained.
2. The facilities receiving live bodies shall be clearly distinguished from other areas in facilities.
3. The facilities shall be regularly cleaned and disinfected.
4. Vehicles shall be thoroughly disinfected when entering and leaving.
5. A hygiene management manual is properly prepared and actually employees shall perform business according to the same.

[Point to Be Considered 22] Conduct anti-cross-contamination measures at a slaughterhouse

If a slaughterhouse is a shipment destination for both vaccinated and non-vaccinated farms pursuant to Subsection 3-3, Item 7 of the Quarantine Guidelines, anti-cross-contamination measures shall be taken, paying attention to the following. In addition, the prefecture in which the slaughterhouse is located shall ensure the driver of the vehicle which uses the slaughterhouse for other interested parties understands this after confirming measures taken at the slaughterhouse.

In addition, as the vaccination program is updated semiannually or more frequently, prefectures shall confirm anti-cross-contamination measures are taken and keep records thereof. Furthermore, when the prefecture in which the farm, a shipping source, is located requests confirmation of whether to take anti-cross-contamination measures at the slaughterhouse, the prefecture in which the slaughterhouse is located shall answer in writing, etc. on the time and day based on records and details on the implementation of confirmation by a confirming person, etc.

1. Maintenance of the vehicle disinfection system

   Equipment, including a disinfecting tub where tires can be soaked, a gate-type vehicle disinfection system and a power sprayer shall be maintained at the entrance to a slaughterhouse and in the area where disinfection is conducted, it shall be confirmed that vehicles are thoroughly disinfected.

2. Distinction of facilities receiving live bodies

   The facilities receiving live bodies shall be clearly distinguished from other areas of the facilities. The place in which live bodies are carried in shall be effectively cleaned and disinfected before and after the carrying-in.

3. Regular cleaning and disinfection

   (1) As a general rule, the traffic line of a vehicle carried in from vaccinated farms
shall not intersect with that of vehicles carried in from non-vaccinated farms. Attention shall be paid to the traffic line of workers to avoid the risk of vehicle cross-contamination caused by workers during tasks such as discharge of cows and other domestic animals. Besides, when the structure of the facility or other compelling reasons make cross-contamination unavoidable in works such as discharge, vehicles and working places shall be thoroughly disinfected after the job, including the boots and gloves of workers, etc. and measures recorded in the hygiene management manual in 5.

(2) Loads including bedding materials on vehicles carrying in vaccinated pigs shall be properly processed and managed lest they should be the contamination source of other vehicles, etc. e.g. through disinfection via mixtures with lime hydrate and distinguishing them from non-vaccinated farms whenever possible and after discharging loads, entire vehicles, including the cargo bend, shall be washed and disinfected and the disinfection site shall be arbitrarily cleaned and disinfected.

4. Thorough disinfection when a vehicle enters and exits
All vehicles, including not only a carry-in vehicle entering a slaughterhouse from a vaccinated farm but also a vehicle from a non-vaccinated farm and a vehicle carrying out meat, etc. shall be disinfected when entering the slaughterhouse and after work at a place where cross-contamination is possible. In addition, disinfection shall be effectively conducted in leaving a slaughterhouse.

5. Preparation and proper implementation of a hygiene management manual
A hygiene management manual specifies that management from 1 to 4 should be properly conducted. A slaughterhouse manager, etc. shall confirm and record whether workers work pursuant to the manual and whether to take non-cross-contamination measures.

6. Others
(1) When a vehicle driver works at a slaughterhouse, he/she shall avoid using boots used at a farm but use dedicated boots. Also, instructions shall be given to wash and disinfect boots, etc. immediately after work and not to use them in areas outside the slaughterhouse.
(2) As the setting of dates dedicated for receiving pigs from vaccination areas is effective, the setting of such dates shall be adjusted whenever possible.

8. Quarantine measures at vaccinated farms
Measures to prevent the spread when animals that are affected or suspected of being affected are found at a vaccinated farm shall be based on the implementation in Chapter 3. The necessary measures shall be taken such as establishing a restriction area according to Subsection 9, item 1 in light of the opinions of experts such as the commissioner of the sub-committee.

[Point to Be Considered 23]
Establishment of restriction area in Case of Outbreak of Classical Swine Fever at a Vaccinated Farm
If animals that are affected or suspected of being affected are confirmed in a vaccination area, no restriction area is established. If, however, the restriction area established in Subsection 9 includes a non-vaccination area, that area shall be established.

9. Completion of Vaccination
Prefectures shall promote measures against wild boars and the biosecurity at the farm to complete vaccination as soon as possible. In addition, prefectures, which are not included in the Vaccination-Recommended Area set by MAFF, shall complete vaccination.

10. Reporting of actual vaccination
The Prefectural Governor shall report on the actual status of vaccination and results of the implementation to MAFF pursuant to Article 12-2 of the Act.

[Point to Be Considered 24] Reporting of Actual Vaccination
Prefectural governors shall report vaccination implementation statuses to MAFF under Article 12-2 of the Act. At the same time, prefectures shall summarize the following details every month and report the summary to the MAFF Animal Health Division by 5 next month via Appended Form 3. The Animal Health Division may request additional reports as required:
1. Quantity of vaccine in the prefecture. (quantity purchased by the prefecture, used quantity, vaccinated quantity and disposed quantity)
2. The number of vaccinated farms

11. Research concerning vaccine
MAFF shall further promote research and studies about vaccine development, use,
etc.
Chapter 3 Measures to Prevent the Spread
Subsection 4 Discovery of abnormal pigs and conducting tests

1. Responses for receiving a notice from an Owner of Pigs, etc.

When a prefecture receives a notice from Owners of Pigs, etc., veterinarian, etc. stating that an abnormal pig has been found; it shall report to the Animal Health Division and immediately dispatch a prefectural animal health inspector to the on-site farm.

The prefecture shall also give necessary instructions to persons who gave such notification, etc., including a voluntary ban on moving domestic animals reared at the farm or carcasses of pigs. Besides, the same shall apply to cases where the abnormal pig is found during an on-site test by the prefectural animal health inspector, not by a notice from Owners of Pigs, etc.

[Point to Be Considered 25] Report in receiving a notice of abnormal pig

Appended Form 4 shall be used to report by competent prefectural livestock department to the Animal Health Division. In reporting, the confirmed matters shall be reported initially and matters requiring time to confirm shall be reported soon after the confirmation.

[Point to Be Considered 26] Tools carried by prefectural animal health inspectors to on-site farm.

1. Clothes for entry into the farm: boots, quarantine clothes, gloves, shoes cover, medical cap, dust mask, etc.
2. Clinical examination instruments: thermometer, positioner (wire, rope, etc.), white cloth (soaked in disinfectant to place equipment in 3 on the cloth), sedative, flashlight, etc.
3. Instruments for sampling pathological appraisal materials: sampling instruments (dissecting instruments, blood sampling instruments (blood sampling needle, blood collecting pipe, sampled blood holder, etc.)), alcohol cotton, cooling materials, cool box, pathological appraisal material shipping box, color spray, vinyl sheet, etc.
4. Contact and reporting instruments: mobile phones, office supplies, various forms of paper, maps, waterproofing digital camera, image transceiver, etc.
5. Disinfection instruments: bucket, disinfectant, disinfection sprayer, etc.
6. Others: gummed tape, vinyl tape, cutter, scissors, plastic bags, extra clothes, food articles, etc.
[Point to Be Considered 27] Matters concerning Guidance by Prefectures

1. In Case of Receiving a Notice from an Owner of Pigs, etc.
   (1) The Owner of Pigs, etc. shall refrain from moving all animals, including those other than pigs etc.
   (2) The farm shall not drain off until they take proper disinfection measures whenever possible unless proper clarification treatment is conducted by an activated sludge tank, etc.
   (3) As a general rule, a farm shall have only one entrance lest anyone other than interested parties of the farm and quarantine should enter.
   (4) Nobody shall carry out anything out of the farm. When Owners of Pigs, etc. and employees, etc. go out, they shall disinfect themselves properly, etc.
   (5) Pigs etc., which have symptoms raising suspicions of classical swine fever or African swine fever (hereinafter called “abnormal pigs”), outputs including semen, manure and bedding materials of the abnormal pig shall be segregated from other pigs etc.

2. In Case of receiving a notice from a veterinarian
   (1) As a general rule, the veterinarian shall stay at the farm until a prefectural animal health inspector arrives at the site and issue guidance on preventing the spread of classical swine fever from 1(1) through (5).
   (2) When he/she leaves a farm after the arrival of the prefectural animal health inspector, he/she shall disinfect not only their bodies but also clothes, shoes, glasses, other carrying tools and vehicles and go home immediately.
   (3) After coming home, he/she shall take a bath and fully wash his/her body.
   (4) He/she shall not enter facilities rearing pigs, etc. until abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.
   (5) If classical swine fever is determined, he/she shall not enter facilities rearing pigs, etc. (excluding the farm) for seven days since examining abnormal pigs or carcasses for postmortems.

3. In Case of receiving a notice from a domestic animal market
   (1) The movement of pigs, etc. shall be voluntarily banned and as required, the information shall be provided to interested parties, who enter and exit the domestic animal market.
   (2) The entry of livestock-related vehicles shall be voluntarily banned. In addition, livestock-related vehicles entering the market shall be thoroughly disininfected and shall be prevented from entering and exiting facilities rearing pigs, etc. until abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.
   (3) When employees, etc. (all of those who enter a domestic animal market when an
abnormal pig is notified; the same shall apply in (4) below) move out of the market, their bodies and vehicles shall be properly disinfected, etc.

(4) Employees, etc. and those who receive the information and enter the domestic animal market on and after a carry-in day (hereinafter called the “market visitor”) shall not enter facilities rearing pigs, etc. until abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.

(5) The prefecture shall immediately identify an owner of the abnormal pigs, sufficiently disinfect him/her and instruct him/her to go home immediately as well as issue advice and instructions in 1(1) through (5).

(6) In addition, the prefecture shall identify the vehicle or driver used to transport abnormal pigs and thoroughly disinfect them as well as instruct him/her not to enter and exit facilities rearing pigs, etc. (excluding farms having shipped abnormal pigs and the farm owned by the driver) until abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected. The prefecture shall instruct the driver to avoid the farm owned by him/her whenever possible.

(7) The prefecture shall identify movement destinations of pigs, etc. that are moved from the domestic animal market on and after a carry-in day of abnormal pigs.

(8) If it is determined that the pigs suffer from classical swine fever, the prefecture shall instruct market visitors not to enter facilities rearing pigs, etc. (excluding farms having shipped abnormal pigs and farms owned by the market visitors). The prefecture shall also instruct the market visitors to avoid farms owned by them whenever possible.

4. In cases of receiving a notice from a slaughterhouse

(1) The prefecture shall stop slaughtering of abnormal pigs and pigs, etc. that are shipped from the same farm and as required, provide the information to interested parties, who enter and exit the domestic slaughterhouse.

(2) The entry of livestock-related vehicles shall be voluntarily banned. In addition, livestock-related vehicles entering the market shall be thoroughly disinfected and prevented from entering and exiting facilities rearing pigs, etc. until abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.

(3) When employees, etc. (all of those who enter a domestic animal market when abnormal pig is notified; the same shall apply in (4) below) move out of the market, their bodies and vehicles shall be properly disinfected, etc.

(4) Employees, etc. and those who receive the information in (1) and enter the slaughterhouse on and after a carry-in day (hereinafter called the “slaughterhouse visitor”) shall not enter facilities rearing pigs, etc. until abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.

(5) The prefecture shall immediately identify an owner of the abnormal pigs, sufficiently disinfect him/her and instruct him/her to go home immediately as well as issue
(6) In addition, the prefecture shall identify the vehicle or a driver used to transport abnormal pigs and thoroughly disinfect them as well as instruct him/her not to enter and exit facilities rearing pigs, etc. (excluding farms having shipped abnormal pigs and the farm owned by the driver) until the abnormal pigs are not deemed animals that are affected or suspected of being affected. The prefecture shall instruct the driver to avoid the farm owned by him/her whenever possible.

(7) If it is determined that the pigs suffer from classical swine fever, the prefecture shall instruct slaughterhouse visitors not to enter facilities rearing pigs, etc. for 7 days after abnormal pigs are deemed affected or suspected affected animals. (excluding the farm and farms owned by the slaughterhouse visitors). The prefecture shall also instruct the slaughterhouse visitors to avoid farms owned by them whenever possible.

2. Clinical test by prefectures

(1) After arriving at the farm in 1, the prefectural animal health inspector shall leave his/her vehicle outside the hygiene management area of the farm, enter the animal quarters wearing quarantine clothes and thoroughly conduct clinical tests on abnormal pigs and pigs, etc. living together including measuring body temperatures. On this occasion, he/she shall record the status of a group of pigs, etc. including abnormal pigs.

(2) The prefectural animal health inspector shall send a report on symptoms and photos taken from the farm or a nearest office to a competent prefectural livestock department by email as soon as the test is complete.

(3) When the competent prefectural livestock department confirms any of the following symptoms (hereinafter called the “specific symptoms”) as a result of the clinical test, etc. by the prefectural animal health inspector, it shall immediately report to the Animal Health Division with photos and symptoms of the pigs and information on the status of pigs, etc. living together, etc.

  (i) There are purpura in auricle, hypogastrium and limbs.

  (ii) The number of pigs, etc. that show any of the following symptoms is increasing in the same livestock barn (in the same animal quarter if the same species of domestic animals are reared in one animal quarter) during a certain period of time (about one week in general). However, this does not apply where the symptoms are clearly attributable to a disease other than classical swine fever or African swine fever, including cases where the symptoms are clearly attributable to another disease infiltrating the farm:

    a. Fever not lower than Celsius 40°C, malaise and decrease or loss of appetite;
b. Constipation and diarrhea;
c. Conjunctivitis (eye mucus);
d. Difficulty in walking, back-trunk paralysis and convulsions;
e. Emaciation, rough fur and growth insufficiency (so-called runt pig);
f. Occurrence of abnormal birth including stillbirths and misbirth;
g. Bleeding under skin, cutaneous erythema, bleeding from natural pore and blood feces

(iii) Multiple pigs, etc. provided for breeding or fattening suddenly die in the same animal quarters in a certain period (about one week in general). However, this does not apply where the symptom is clearly caused by something other than classical swine fever or African swine fever, including the failure of equipment used to manage the rearing of domestic animals, sudden temperature changes, fire disasters, wind and flood disasters and other emergency disasters.

(iv) In implementing a blood test, it is confirmed that more than one domestic animal shows a decrease in the number of cells (to fewer than 10,000/μl) or a shift to left of neutrophilic leukocyte nucleus in the same livestock barn (in the same livestock barn if the same species of domestic animals are reared in one livestock barn). However, this does not apply where the symptoms are clearly attributable to a disease other than classical swine fever or African swine fever, including cases where such symptoms are clearly attributable to another disease infiltrating the farm:

---

**[Point to Be Considered 28]**

**Guidance in cases where pigs have died due to non-classical swine fever**

Guidance shall be given to farms to continue observation to find whether there is any clinical sign mainly in the surrounding of dead pigs for a certain period (about one week in general) if it is clear that pigs, etc. die for reasons other than classical swine fever including the failure of equipment to manage the rearing of domestic animals, sudden temperature changes, fire disasters, wind and flood disasters and other emergency disasters and to notify a livestock hygiene service center if any abnormal pig is identified.

---

3. Measures at Farms, etc.

(1) Prefectures shall take following measures immediately after consulting with the Animal Health Division if they report to the Animal Health Division pursuant to 2(3):

(i) Blood shall be collected from pigs, etc., which show symptoms and pigs, etc. living together (blood serum and blood with anticoagulant added) and be carried with carcasses of pigs, etc. or pigs, etc., which are raising suspicions of infection of classical swine fever or African swine fever, to a livestock hygiene service center.
(ii) A livestock hygiene service center shall collect samples (including amygdalae, kidney and spleen without fail) necessary for the pathological appraisal (classical swine fever and differential diagnosis) from the carcasses of pigs, etc. or pigs, etc., which are raising suspicions of infection of classical swine fever or African swine fever.

(iii) The movement of the following from the farm shall be restricted pursuant to the provisions of Article 32(1) of the Act:
   a. Live pigs, etc.
   b. Semen and a fertilized egg collected.
   c. Carcasses of pigs etc.
   d. Manure, etc. of pigs etc.
   e. Bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment.

(iv) The entry of persons other than the relevant persons into the relevant farm shall be restricted.

(v) The entrance to the farm, clothes used at the farm and livestock feeding equipment shall be disinfected.

(2) Prefectures shall collect the following epidemiological information on the farm for past 28 days immediately when they report to the Animal Health Division pursuant to 2(3), identify animals suspected of being affected in Subsection 5, Item 2(2) and epidemiology-related domestic animals in Subsection 12, Item 1(2) and submit the information to the Animal Health Division:

(i) Movement history of pigs, etc.

(ii) Range of movement of the following persons and vehicles entering and exit the relevant farm:
   a. Veterinarians and livestock artificial inseminators; and
   b. Livestock carriers, feed carriers, carcass collection vehicles and compost carriers, etc.

(iii) The destination of the compost;

(iv) The destination of the semen and fertilized egg; and

(v) Information on feeding.

[Point to Be Considered 29] Collect samples provided for the antigen test

It is better to collect samples specified in Subsection 4, Item 3(1)(ii) to be provided for antigen tests at a livestock hygiene service center to prevent the spread of pathogens whenever possible, but if it is difficult to transport pigs, etc. or many samples are sampled, they shall be sampled in the farm provided attention is paid to the following:

1. The sampling site shall be sufficiently far away from animal quarters and other than those where abnormal pigs are reared to prevent infection, considering cases where body fluids, etc. should be kept apart.
2. Before a pathological appraisal, sufficient disinfection liquid shall be sprayed around the sampling site.
3. Clothes, etc. impregnated with disinfection liquid shall be laid on a vinyl sheet, on which the carcass of the pig, etc. shall be placed.
4. To prevent mix-up of samples in collecting, a test record shall be kept for each individual.
5. At the time of sampling, measures against wild animals including crows and foxes should be taken such as setting a blocker including a tent lest wild animals prey on the carcass. In addition, no remaining sample shall be left.
6. After sampling, the carcass of a pig, etc. shall be wrapped up with the vinyl sheet, disinfection liquid should be sprayed or placed in a container such as a plastic bucket available for dipping and sufficient disinfection liquid sprayed around a sampling site.

[Point to Be Considered 30] Report on epidemiological information concerning abnormal pig raising farm
A competent prefectural livestock department shall report epidemiological information concerning the farm to the Animal Health Division via Appended Form 5.

4. Preparation for positive test results
When a prefecture has reported to the Animal Health Division pursuant to 2(3), it shall promptly take the following measures and report details thereof to the Animal Health Division before all results of the tests pursuant to 5(1) are obtained, at the latest:
(1) Identifying the location of the animal quarters, etc. in the farm;
(2) Organizing the rearing state of pigs, etc. in surrounding farms;
(3) Securing the personnel and materials necessary for quarantine measures, such as slaughter of domestic animals (including assistance as needed from the State or other prefectures, in terms of personnel and materials);
(4) Securing a burial site or facility to incinerate the carcasses of the animals that are affected or suspected of being affected (including the use of large quarantine materials held by MAFF);
(5) Consideration of potential disinfection points; and
(6) Notification to municipalities in which the relevant farm is located, neighboring prefectures and relevant organizations.

[Point to Be Considered 31] Reports on preparation for positive test results
Prefectures shall conduct field investigation on the farm, etc. so that they can smoothly
proceed with preparation for positive test results and organize the location of buildings in the farm, width of roads in and out of the farm, places in which to set a tent, places to be used as material yards.

The competent prefectural livestock department shall organize the information on detailed measures to be taken to prepare for positive test results by each item and immediately report to the Animal Health Division by fax or email. In particular, items regarding assistance as needed from the State or other prefectures, in terms of personnel and materials, requiring adjustment with other organizations, shall be immediately reported.

5. Tests at a livestock hygiene service centers by prefectures

(1) Prefectures shall conduct the following tests at a livestock hygiene service center to find whether there is any infection of classical swine fever and report the results to the Animal Health Division:
   (i) Blood test (leucocyte counting and confirming a shift to the left of neutrophilic leukocyte nucleus);
   (ii) Antigen tests (virus isolation tests, PCR tests and fluorescent antibody method);
   (iii) Serum antibody tests (ELISA method); and
   (iv) Serum antibody tests (neutralization test. However, this is limited to cases where the antibody is positive in (iii).)

(2) If the test in (1)(ii) or (iii) finds the antibody positive, prefectures shall consult with the Animal Health Division in advance and send the necessary samples, including separated virus, gene amplification products and blood serum, to NIAH.

[Point to Be Considered 32] Pathological Appraisal

Exhibit 1 “Classical Swine Fever Diagnostics Manual” shall be referred to in conducting pathological appraisals at a livestock hygiene service center.

[Point to Be Considered 33] Sending samples

In sending samples to the National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO) (hereinafter called “NIAH”), samples shall be properly transported and conveyed from the perspective of preventing pathogens from spreading pursuant to the provision of Article 56-25 of the Ministerial Ordinance, attaching a request for pathological appraisal (Appended Form 6) without fail.
6. Responses to be made when a test to confirm the invasion state raises suspicions of classical swine fever

Prefectures shall take the following measures immediately after consulting with the Animal Health Division as a result of tests, etc. in Subsection 3-1, Items 1-4:

(1) If abnormalities are found in the clinical test in Subsection 3-1, Item 1:
   Measures from 3 to 5 shall be taken.

(2) If a positive is found in the Antibody Prevalence Test in Subsection 3-1, Item 2;
   (i) If positive test results are confirmed via the ELISA method
       A neutralization test shall be continuously conducted while the Animal Quarantine department shall enter the farm and conduct on-site clinical tests (including measuring body temperature; same in (ii) and (iii).) and collect the necessary samples.
       In addition, based on the results of the clinical test, etc., prefectures shall instruct the Owner of Pigs, etc. to implement measures in 3(1)(iv) and (v), request the implementation of measures in 3(1)(iii) or a voluntary ban on movement of items of the farm listed in (iii) and proceed with the preparation in 4. Furthermore, they shall implement the tests in 5(1)(i) and (ii), report the results to the Animal Health Division and if any one of these tests or a neutralization test is positive, they shall send the necessary samples to NIAH in the procedure in 5(2).
   (ii) If positive test results are confirmed in the neutralization test
       According to the procedure in 5(2), the blood serum used in the neutralization test shall be sent to NIAH while the Animal Quarantine department shall enter the farm and conduct a clinical test and collect the necessary samples. In addition, based on the results of the clinical test, etc., prefectures shall instruct the Owner of Pigs, etc. to take measures in 3(1)(iii), (iv) and (v) and proceed with the preparation in 4. Furthermore, they shall implement the tests in 5(1)(i) and (ii), report the results to the Animal Health Division and if any one of these tests is positive, they shall send the necessary samples to NIAH in the procedure in 5(2).

(3) If positive test results are confirmed in the neutralization test in the test using pathological appraisal materials in Subsection 3-1, Item 3
   If positive results are confirmed in the antigen test among the tests, the prefectural animal health inspector shall enter the farm, conduct a clinical test, take photos, collect the necessary samples and instruct the Owner of Pigs, etc. to take measures in 3(1)(iii), (iv) and (v) while as required, they shall implement the test in 5(1), report the results to the Animal Health Division and send the necessary samples to NIAH in the procedure in 5(2). In this case, the preparation in 4 shall also be proceeded.
   In addition, if positive test results are confirmed only in the serum antibody test among the tests using only pathological appraisal materials in Subsection 3-1, Item 3, measures in (2)(i) or (ii) shall be implemented.

(4) If the results of the wild boar test in Subsection 3-1, Item 4 are confirmed as positive
The positive confirmation point shall be thoroughly disinfected while the officer shall confirm the clinical signs of reared pigs, etc., confirm the compliance status with Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management including preventing the invasion of wild animals and issue the necessary guidance. In addition, he/she shall ask pertinent organizations such as relevant Administrative Organs and JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations) to share information and cooperate in testing the invasion state of this disease among wild boars.

In addition, pursuant to 5(2), he/she shall send the necessary samples to NIAH after consultation with the Animal Health Division.

Prefectures neighboring the point at which test results are confirmed as positive shall investigate the invasion state of this disease among captured wild boars considering the inhabiting situation and home range of wild boars,

[Point to Be Considered 34] Responses if it is confirmed that wild boars are infected with classical swine fever

Prefectures shall immediately implement the following measures after consulting with the Animal Health Division:

1. Thoroughly disinfect the point where a wild boar is secured and restrict and shut off traffic as required; and
2. Enter farms raising pigs, etc. in the area within 10-km radius of the point (hereinafter called the “surrounding area”) and confirm the existence or absence of abnormality among reared pigs, etc. (pathological appraisal as required);
3. Request that the Owners of Pigs, etc. reared in the surrounding area report on death circumstances of pigs, etc. and restrict the movement based on the infection spreading circumstances, etc. for at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in 1;
4. Instruct rearers of pigs, etc. in the area to install guard fences at the entrances of animal quarters to prevent contact between wild boars and pigs, etc. in the surrounding area, where such contacts are assumed, separate and store feedstuffs, etc. at farms raising pigs, etc. to prevent contact with wild animals including boars;
5. Conduct tests on virus invasion state in the area surrounding the point where the wild boar was secured and in the surrounding areas of pig farms in the prefecture for at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in 1; and
6. Request that the departments responsible for wild animals properly process the carcasses of wild boars (including those hunted) by incineration, burial, etc. in the surrounding area for at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in 1 and request that JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations) and other interested parties for cooperation refrain from leaving carcasses on site.

However, depending on the spread of infection, the implementation period of each
measure “for at least 28 days” shall be changed into “continue for the time being.”

7. Tests by the NIAH
When prefectures send samples to NIAH through the procedure in 5(2), NIAH shall conduct the necessary tests, starting with genetic analysis and report the results to the Animal Health Division.

8. Others
(1) When prefectures receive a notice on abnormal pigs in 1, confirm abnormal pigs in a clinical test in Subsection 3-1, Item 1, or confirm findings that the possibility of classical swine fever cannot be denied in the pathological appraisal in Subsection 3-1, Item 3 and send to NIAH samples necessary to diagnose African swine fever (blood serum, blood with anticoagulant added, amygdalae, kidney and spleen of a dead pig, etc.) immediately after consultation with the Animal Health Division without awaiting classical swine fever test results to test African swine fever, which show the same symptoms. In this case, measures in 3(1)(iii) through (v) shall continue pending judgment that the pigs, etc. were not affected with African swine fever. In addition, as required, prefectures shall conduct tests concerning other diseases, which may raise an issue of differential diagnosis.

Besides, as required, prefectures can send samples and conduct tests on other diseases, which raise issues of differential diagnosis on consultation with the Animal Health Division in advance before the results of the virus isolation test in 5(1)(ii) (including in response to 6) come out.

(2) As for measures in 2 to 5, the same shall apply to cases where the abnormal pig is found at an on-site test, etc. by the prefectural animal health inspector, not by a notice from the Owner of Pigs, etc.

[Point to Be Considered 35] Consultation with the Animal Health Division to diagnose African swine fever
To send samples to diagnose African swine fever, confirm the following points and consult with the Animal Health Division. However, as this disease may show various symptoms from a peracute type to a chronic type depending on the varying pathogenicity of the virus, the Animal Health Division may confirm epidemiological information other than 1 and 2 below in consultation:

1. Whether the clinical test conducted by the prefectural animal health inspector or feedback from owners reveals pigs, etc. with symptoms of fever, malaise and decrease or loss of appetite and this spreads among the group of pigs, etc. And
whether more than one pig is found dead.
2. Whether the prefectural animal health inspector recognizes findings characteristic of African swine fever: enlarged spleen, or dark red celiac lymph nodes, or bleeding.
3. Whether a blood-coagulation defect is recognized in the blood findings.

[Point to Be Considered 36] Methods to store and transport samples to diagnose African swine fever

Methods to store and transport samples to diagnose African swine fever shall be based on the provisions of Article 56-25 of Ministerial Ordinance and as shown below, samples shall be properly transported and conveyed from the perspective of preventing the spread of pathogens. At that point, a pathological appraisal request (Appended Form 6) shall be attached without fail:

1. Methods to store if organ materials can be obtained
   (1) Materials: amygdalae, spleen and kidney; and
   (2) Storage of materials: Materials shall be closely sealed with a screw-cap type tube (conical), etc. and refrigerated after taking measures to prevent pollution (leakage) by placing in a plastic bag.

2. Method to store blood if any:
   (1) Materials; blood serum and blood with anticoagulant added; and
   (2) Storage of materials: place material blood serum into a container that can be tightly capped with a ceramic tube, etc. Blood with anticoagulant added shall be collected in a vacuum blood collection tub with anticoagulant added. Disinfect the outside, place them in plastic bags to take measures to prevent pollution (leakage) and refrigerate them.

3. Sample transportation method
   In sending samples to NIAH, notify NIAH in advance and directly bring the refrigerated samples using the fastest and most secure transportation method. In addition, a pathological appraisal request shall be attached to samples without fail.
Subsection 5 Determination of disease, etc.

If the necessary samples are sent to NIAH as a result of Subsection 4, Item 5(2), or Subsection 4, Item 6(1) through (3) (including another case where the Animal Health Division deems it particularly necessary), a disease, etc. shall be determined through the following 1 and 2:

1. Method for determining the disease

MAFF determines the disease pursuant to the following methods:

(1) When a notice of abnormal pig is received

Determination shall be made based on the results of clinical tests in Subsection 4, Item 2 (especially body temperature measurement) and test results in Subsection 4, Item 5(1) and results of genetic analysis and other tests conducted by the NIAH in Subsection 4, Item 7 (hereinafter called the “genetic analysis, etc. test”) in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee. If the genetic analysis, etc. test has not been completed,

(i) In cases other than (ii), the determination on the results of tests other than the genetic analysis, etc. test shall be made beforehand and determination on 2 shall prevail as soon as possible.

(ii) If classical swine fever occurs in succession in areas of restricted movement in Subsection 9, Item 1(1) and epidemiological information is sufficiently collected, the determination on 2 shall be promptly made based on the results of tests other than the genetic analysis, etc. test.

(2) In case where positive results have been found from the investigation to confirm the invasion state

(i) If abnormalities are found in the clinical test in Subsection 3-1, Item 1, determinations shall be made on the results of tests and genetic analysis, etc. test in Subsections 4, Item 6(1) and 4. Item 5(1) in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee. If the genetic analysis, etc. test has not been completed on this occasion, the procedure in (1)(i) shall be followed.

(ii) If positive results are confirmed in Subsection 3-1, Item 2, determinations shall be made on the results of the Antibody Prevalence Test, the results of clinical tests (especially body temperature measurement) pursuant to Subsection 4, Item 6(2)(i) or (ii), the results of tests in Subsection 4. Item 5(1)(i) and (ii) and results of genetic analysis, etc. test in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee. If the genetic analysis, etc. test has not been completed on this occasion, the procedure in (1)(i) shall be followed.

(iii) If positive results are confirmed in the test using pathological appraisal materials in Subsection 3-1, Item 3:

a. If positive results are confirmed in the antigen test among the tests, determination shall be made based on the results of the antigen test,
results of the clinical test conducted pursuant to Subsection 4, Item 6-(3) (especially body temperature measurement), results of the test in 5(1) (limited to cases where the test is conducted) and results of genetic analysis, etc. test in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee. If the genetic analysis, etc. test has not been completed on this occasion, the procedure in (1)(i) shall be followed.

b. If positive results are confirmed only in the serum antibody test among the tests, the procedure in (ii) shall be followed.

2. Affected animals and animals suspected of being affected

MAFF is to determine pigs, etc. to which any of the following apply as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected based on the results of determination of disease as described in 1. The Animal Health Division shall notify the competent prefectural livestock department of the results of the determination immediately after such determination:

(1) Affected animals

(i) Pigs, etc. whose classical swine fever virus is isolated in the virus isolation test;

(ii) Pigs, etc. which are detected by genetic tests (PCR test and genetic analysis) as having specific genes of the classical swine fever virus;

(iii) Pigs, etc. which are detected by the fluorescent antibody method as having classical swine fever virus antigen if specific symptoms are confirmed in more than one pig, etc. in the same livestock barn (in the same animal quarters if pigs, etc. are reared in one livestock barn) when the outbreaks arise in succession in areas of restricted movement in Subsection 9, Item 1(1);

(iv) Pigs which live in the livestock barn (in the same animal quarters if pigs, etc. are reared in one livestock barn) where more than one pig, etc. with specific symptoms confirmed, are confirmed with specific symptoms and are detected by PCR test as having specific genes in a pestivirus when outbreaks arise in succession in areas of restricted movement in Subsection 9, Item (1); and

(v) Suspected affected animals in (2)(i) at the onset farm if animals suspected of being affected are confirmed only at the onset farm (the farm that gives the momentum of setting areas of restricted movement (excluding setting areas overlapping with areas of restricted movement set due to the outbreak at another farm) in Subsection 9, Item 1(1); hereinafter called the same) when affected animals are confirmed at a farm in areas of restricted movement centering on the onset farm pursuant to Subsection 9, Item(1) or when affected animals are confirmed at another farm in an epidemiological investigation in
Subsection 12, Item 1 concerning the onset farm.

(2) Suspected affected animals

(i) Pigs, etc. which are detected by the fluorescent antibody method or a PCR test to have pestivirus if specific symptoms are confirmed in more than one pig, etc. in the same livestock barn (in the same animal quarters if pigs, etc. in 1 are reared in the livestock barn in 1) in the same livestock barn at the onset farm;

(ii) Pigs, etc. reared at a farm where affected animals or animals suspected as being the onset of disease (those at the onset farm; the same applies hereinafter) (hereinafter called the “infected farm”);

(iii) Pigs, etc. raised in other farms where the person who is directly involved in breeding management in the infected farm conducts breeding management of pigs, etc.;

(iv) Pigs, etc. which have been revealed by the epidemiological investigation in Subsection 12, Item 1(1) as having had any contact with the affected animal or suspected affected animal during the period from the 10th day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. (if the day of onset is estimated, the day; hereinafter referred to as the “determination date of disease, etc.”) to the present day;

(v) Pigs, etc. which have been revealed as having had any contact with an affected animal or suspected affected animal at a day before the 10th day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. based on the results of the epidemiological study prescribed in Subsection 12, Item 1(1) and which have been determined by the animal inspector to be at risk of becoming affected animals in light of the state of onset, etc. of the relevant affected animal or suspected affected animal;

(vi) Pigs, etc. for which artificial insemination was conducted using semen collected from an affected animal or animal suspected of onset of disease during the period from the 21st day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. to the present day, based on the results of the epidemiological study prescribed in Subsection 12, Item 1(1).

[Point to Be Considered 37]

How to count dates from the determination date of disease, etc.
The determination date of disease, etc. itself shall not be counted.

[Point to Be Considered 38] Determining the disease of pigs, etc. with vaccine strain identified
When a genetic analysis, epidemiological investigation, etc. reveals a pig has a vaccine strain even if the results of the antigen test on pigs pursuant to Subsection 4, Item5(1) of the Quarantine Guidelines are positive, the pig is neither determined as an affected animal nor an animal suspected of being affected.
Subsection 6 Measures at the Time of Judging Pathology, etc.

1. Notification to interested parties

(1) When prefectures receive notice that pigs, etc. are determined as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, they shall immediately notify the following persons of the statement to that effect and the location of the farm where the affected animals and animals suspected of being affected were identified by telephone, fax, email, etc.

(i)  Owner of Pigs, etc.;
(ii)  Municipalities in the prefecture;
(iii) Veterinary medical associations, producer groups and other related organizations in the prefecture;
(iv) Police, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) and other pertinent organizations in the prefecture;
(v)  Neighboring prefectures

[Point to Be Considered 39]

Notification to interested parties relevant to countermeasures against wild boars

When pigs, etc. are determined as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, the Animal Health Division shall notify the Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, the farm where animals that are affected or suspected of being affected have been confirmed (hereinafter called the “infected farm”), the competent livestock health department of prefectures including the area within a 10-km radius of the infected farm. Receiving the notice, the competent prefectural livestock health department shall notify related departments, including the competent prefectural wildlife department, etc. and related organizations including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations). Besides, when classical swine fever virus is detected from wild boars or an antibody against classical swine fever is detected as well, pertinent organizations, related organizations, neighboring prefectures, etc. shall effectively share information.

(2) In case of (1), the prefecture shall provide information on the detailed location of the farm where animals that are affected or suspected of being affected have been confirmed to farms within a 3-km radius of the farm and others that are deemed necessary by the prefecture.

(3) When the information is provided according to (2) or when the policy of providing the information is explained in advance, necessary guidance shall be given to those who receive the information, telling them to publicize a fact that the information is provided
to prevent the spread of classical swine fever, not to use the information for other purposes and not to leak it. In particular, as the information may be spread in disorderly manner, guidance shall be given to strictly refrain from uploading the information on the Internet.

(4) If a prefecture receives a notice that pigs, etc. are determined as neither affected animals nor animals suspected of being affected, it shall notify the Owner of Pigs, etc. and those stipulated in Subsection 4, Item 4(6) to that effect. In addition, it shall investigate causes of abnormalities, explain the results to the Owners of the Pigs, etc. and report to the Animal Health Division.

2. Holding of the headquarters and cooperation among State and prefectures, etc.

(1) After pigs are determined as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected, MAFF immediately holds MAFF Headquarters for classical quarantine measures against classical swine fever with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as general manager (hereinafter called “MAFF Headquarters”) and determine quarantine measures which determine initial responses, etc. However, when particularly necessary, it is held before the determination of disease.

(2) MAFF shall dispatch the following employees, etc. to the outbreak prefecture with the collaboration of NIAH, the National Livestock Breeding Center (NLBC) and other pertinent organizations:

(i) Employees who accurately transmit the quarantine policy in (1) to a prefecture and make adjustment so that the State and prefecture can closely collaborate;

(ii) Epidemiologists who correctly understand the infection status to timely and effectively review the quarantine policy in (1) (including the Emergency Quarantine Guideline);

(iii) An emergency support team familiar with quarantine measures such as slaughters and burial and support prefectural specific quarantine measures; and

(iv) An epidemiological investigation team established in the sub-committee.

(3) The prefecture shall immediately hold a Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters, comprising relevant departments (hereinafter called the “Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters”) after receiving notice that pigs are determined as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected to smoothly conduct specific quarantine measures based on the quarantine policy in (1). However, when it is particularly necessary to conduct smooth and proper quarantine measures, it is held before the determination of the disease.

(4) The prefecture shall share roles such as quarantine measures, material
procurement, epidemiological investigation, public relations and cash management in the Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters so that the headquarters can smoothly and sufficiently play the part and exercise its functions.

(5) Employees dispatched from MAFF in (2)(i) shall attend the Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters and communicate the quarantine policy in (1) for necessary adjustment.

(6) The Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters shall establish a contact system with municipalities, police, veterinary medical associations and producer groups.

(7) MAFF shall accept requests from the prefecture immediately transfer or lend their quarantine materials and equipment.

(8) If headquarters other than MAFF Headquarters and the Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters are established, the purposes and scope of work shall be clarified and attention paid to avoid overlapping of administrative works and confusion of command hierarchy.

[Point to Be Considered 40] Prefectural headquarters for classical swine fever control

1. Establishment of Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters
   Prefectures shall establish a Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters considering the organization configuration in 2 and smoothly conduct quarantine measures and adjust liaison and coordination with the State and surrounding prefectures. Besides, as required, a local headquarters for classical swine fever control shall be established at a livestock hygiene service center, etc. near an outbreak site to smoothly take quarantine measures.

2. Organization configurations
   To promote quarantine measures, after appointing a Prefectural Governor chairman and gaining cooperation from the relevant departments, including a crisis management department, the organization with the following team functions under the Chairman.
   - General Affairs Team : Development of a specific quarantine policy based on the national quarantine policy, budget compilation and execution, analysis of the situation, liaison and coordination with MAFF and other pertinent
organizations (including liaison and coordination among
the infected farm, on-site headquarters and competent
livestock departments) and holding a prefectural liaison
conference.

- Information Team: Collecting information on the outbreak status,
  quarantine response status and others; preparation
  for public relation documents; public relation
  contacts and inquiry responses.

- Pathological Appraisal Team: On-site test in response to a notice of
  abnormal pigs, sample collection for pathological
  appraisal, receiving and sending samples and
  pathological appraisal.

- Quarantine Guidance Team: Investigation of infected farms, advice about
  planning and guidance on quarantine measures to
  the General Affairs Team

- Quarantine Support Team: Adjustment and distribution of materials and
  equipment for quarantine, including incineration, burial and disinfection,
  mobilization of quarantine staff members and adjustment of related services.

- Quarantine Response Team: Quarantine measures including limited access,
  slaughter disposition and farm disinfection, tests
  on farms, etc. in an area of restricted movement
  and an area in which carrying-out is restricted
  (hereinafter called the “restriction area”).

- Evaluation Team: Evaluation, etc. of pigs, etc. and objects for
  delivery to benefit an infected farm and
  surrounding farms.

- Record Team: Recording information such as the location (place)
  of affected pigs, etc. at animal quarters and the
  number of pigs, confirmation and photographing of
  the stage of lesions of affected pigs, etc., image
  photographing of quarantine measures.

- Epidemiological investigation Team: To prevent spread, collect epidemiological
  information on the entrance and exit of domestic
  animals, human beings, objects and vehicles into the
  infected farm and test to identify epidemiology-related
  pigs, etc.

- Cause Investigation Team: Collect and organize the necessary information to
  investigate the route and implementation of a field
  investigation in collaboration with a national
epidemiological investigation team. In addition, respond to tests, etc. to confirm infection among wild animals.

- **Miscellaneous Team**: Ensure money to cover the required costs and clerical works concerning spending of benefits.

- **Healthcare Team**: In collaboration with the public health department, etc., (in case of a city with a public health center, city competent department), confirming the health of those engaged in quarantine measures and Owners of Pigs, etc. and public health problems (including mental health problems).

### 3. Official announcement to mass media

(1) When it is determined to be affected or suspected affected animals pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, MAFF and prefectures shall publicize the details and future quarantine measures to the mass media. However, when it is particularly necessary to conduct smooth and proper quarantine measures, the Animal Health Division shall publicize them before the determination of disease after consultation with the competent prefectural livestock department.

(2) As a general rule, the public announcement pursuant to (1) shall be made simultaneously by MAFF and the prefecture.

(3) In the public announcement pursuant to (1), they shall provide accurate information, including the potential for infection spread via human beings, vehicles, etc. In addition, when the information on the infected farm is publicized, they shall only publicize the location of the farm and refrain from disclosing its name.

(4) The progress of quarantine measures shall be publicized to mass media as required after consultation between the Animal Health Division and the competent prefectural livestock department.

(5) They shall request the cooperation of mass media, etc. for the following:
   (i) Due regard shall be paid to the privacy protection.
   (ii) Mass media shall not disturb the spread prevention and quarantine measures including refraining from approaching the infected farm.

**[Point to Be Considered 41] Official announcement to mass media**

Appended Form 7 shall be used to make official announcements to the mass media.
when pigs are determined as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.

[Point to Be Considered 42] Requests for cooperation to mass media
The Information Team of the Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters shall be a center to request the cooperation of the mass media concerning the Items in Subsection 6, Item 3(5) by providing images of the areas surrounding the farm and the inside quarantine measures.

4. Securing personnel necessary for quarantine measures
(1) Based on measures taken in Subsection 4, Item 4, a prefecture shall implement an epidemiological investigation, quarantine measures including slaughter at the infected farm and movement restrictions, make plans for personnel necessary to administer a disinfection point, etc. and promptly secure the necessary personnel. In addition, the prefecture shall promptly report the plan to the Animal Health Division.

(2) If it is difficult for only the prefecture to implement quarantine measures at the infected farm and test surrounding farms, it shall consult with the Animal Health Division on requesting MAFF, the National Livestock Breeding Center, etc. to dispatch employees and other prefectures to dispatch prefectural animal health inspectors and Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) for dispatch.

[Point to Be Considered 43] Matters about securing personnel necessary for quarantine measures
1. After confirming the outbreak of classical swine fever, prefectures shall understand the whereabouts of necessary personnel in advance and order them to gather as required.
2. To ensure those who engaged in quarantine measures, the prefecture shall confirm whether those who are going to be engaged in the works rear pigs, etc. in advance and those who rear pigs, etc. shall not directly work in quarantine services.
3. If a prefecture asks other prefectures to dispatch prefectural animal health inspectors, it shall consult with the Animal Health Division about the necessary personnel, period, work details, etc. The Animal Health Division shall adjust with each prefecture and prepare a specific dispatch schedule.
4. If prefectures successfully consult with MAFF about JSDF dispatch based on farm size, necessary personnel and the prefecture’s experience in quarantine responses, after fully adjusting the outbreak status, dispatch period, activity area, activity details,
etc. with the local JSDF disaster desk and request to call up disaster relief operation pursuant to the provision of Self Defense Forces Act (No. 165 of 1954), Article 83(1).
Subsection 7. Measures at Farms, etc.

1. Slaughter (Article 16 of the Act)

(1) An prefectural animal health inspector shall issue a slaughter instruction to an owner of animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.

(2) The number of entrances of the infected farm shall be only one as a general rule and other entrances shall be closed by closing gates, stretching a rope, etc.

(3) After the determination of affected animals and animals suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, as a general rule, prefectures shall take measures to prevent pathogens from spreading from the farm by spraying lime hydrate over the outer edge of the infected farm and surrounding pig stys, installing adhesive sheets, spraying rodenticide, etc. In addition, prefectures shall spray lime hydrate over the outer edge and the areas surrounding pig stys of farms raising pigs, etc. within 1 km of the infected farm.

(4) The slaughter of affected animals and animals suspected of being affected shall be completed at the farm within 24 hours as a rough indication after the completion of measures in (3) after the determination as affected animals and animals suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2.

(5) Higher priority shall be given to the slaughter of pigs, etc. whose clinical signs are confirmed.

(6) The following measures shall be taken at the time of slaughter out of animal quarters:
   (i) Cover the surrounding with blue sheet, etc. so that it cannot be seen from the outside.
   (ii) Set simple fences or give sufficient retention so that pigs, etc. cannot run away.

(7) Slaughter shall be swift using medicine, electricity, CO₂ gas, etc. to ensure the safety of those engaged in quarantine measures.
   In addition, consideration shall be given from the perspective of animals’ welfare whenever possible, such as using sedative or anesthetic agent and due regard shall be paid to the sentiment of Owner of Pigs, etc., those engaged in quarantine measures, etc.

(8) Prefectures shall collaborate with the State, record the places and the number of pigs, etc. developing the disease at the time of slaughter as well as clearly shoot lesions of the pig, etc. to facilitate quarantine responses and identify infection
routes. After consultation with the Animal Health Division, test materials of pigs, etc. including uninfected ones shall be collected according to a scale of rearing.

(9) Prefectures shall proactively request cooperation from private veterinarians and non-veterinarian interested parties in the livestock industry and promptly complete slaughter under the guidance of prefectural animal health inspectors.

[Point to Be Considered 44]
Matters concerning the implementation of quarantine measures at the infected farm

1. Prefectures shall determine a tent setting area, a material yard, etc. considering the arrangement of buildings in the farm, etc. and clarify the principal responsible person and responsible person for each task and the command hierarchy.

2. The prefectural animal health inspector shall explain an overview of classical swine fever, details of applicable Acts and ordinances, obligations of an owner and the quarantine policy to an Owner of Pigs, etc. as well as explain in full that appeals under the Administrative Appeal Act (No. 68 of 2014) cannot be entered against instructions pursuant to Article 52-3 of the Act.

3. The principal responsible person on site shall confirm the number of pigs to be slaughtered, a slaughter method, a carcass disposal method, a disinfection area and other necessary matters with the Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters in advance and receive instructions.

4. In collecting samples to identify the infection route, the types and number of samples shall be determined depending on the outbreak status and structures of animal quarters after consultation with the Animal Health Division. In particular, the roughly indicated number of samples is ten or more pigs per sty, but considering the importance of test items, samples shall be collected from as many pigs as possible and such pigs shall be randomly selected.

[Point to Be Considered 45]
Matters concerning Those Engaged in Quarantine Measures
Those engaged in quarantine measures shall focus on the following:

1. In entering a farm, wear quarantine clothes and boots, etc. without taking personal belongings;
2. In leaving a farm, after disinfecting their bodies, clothes, shoes and glasses, take off quarantine clothes worn in the entrance, wash hands and faces and gargle. In addition, place work clothes worn on the farm into plastic bags after immersing them in disinfection liquid and spray the exterior with disinfection liquid.

3. The Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters shall give consideration including setting a temporary tent at the entrance to the farm so that they can smoothly change clothes and shoes on site. On the occasion, workers’ traffic lines shall not be crossed before and after works.

4. After returning to the prefectural government (home), they shall disinfect vehicles used for transfer and wash all worn clothes as well as take bath and sufficiently wash their bodies.

5. They shall not contact pigs, etc. from non-infected farms for seven days since being engaged in quarantine measures. The period, however, can be shortened up to three days if it is confirmed that proper biosecurity measures are taken in implementing quarantine measures and in the existence of the farm.

6. The Prefectural Quarantine Measures Headquarters shall cooperate with a public health department, etc. (in case of a city with a public health center, city competent department) and maintain the mental and physical health of those engaged in quarantine measures, including confirming their health before and after quarantine measures.

[Point to Be Considered 46] Issuance of Slaughter Instruction

A slaughter instruction issued by a prefectural animal health inspector to the owner of animals that are affected or suspected of being affected shall be prepared in Appended Form 8.

2. Processing of carcasses (Article 21)

(1) As a general rule, within 72 hours of completion of measures 1(3) after the determination as affected animals and animals suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, their carcasses shall be buried at the infected farm, etc., or its surrounding (limited to areas away from residential homes, bodies of water, rivers and roads and which human beings and pigs, etc. do not approach
under ordinary circumstances).

(2) If a burial site cannot be secured in or around the farm and there is a need to transfer the carcass from the farm for burial, after consulting with the Animal Health Division, the following measures shall be taken:

(i) The carcasses shall be sufficiently disinfected.

(ii) Closed vehicles or containers shall be used as a general rule. When these are not available, necessary measures, such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, shall be taken.

(iii) The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading.

(iv) As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.

(v) The carriers shall be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points during movement.

(vi) Documents certifying that the relevant object is not subject to the prohibition or restriction prescribed in Article 32(1) of the Act shall be carried and presented at the disinfection points, etc. during movement.

(vii) The prefectural animal health inspector, etc. shall go together to a place where the carcass is disposed.

(viii) The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.

(ix) The transportation process shall be recorded and details kept.

(3) If it is difficult to conduct disposal by burial, the officer shall conduct incineration or rendering process after consultation with the Animal Health Division (carcasses if all affected animals undergoing the rendering process shall be eventually incinerate or buried without fail. In moving carcasses for incineration or a rendering process, measures in (2) shall be taken and in moving the products after the rendering process, measures shall be taken equivalent to (2) depending on the states of the products. Besides, the burial after the rendering process shall be conducted at a place in (1).

(4) The following measures shall be taken at the time of incineration or rendering processing, depending on circumstances of the products in case of incineration after rendering processing.

(i) Measures such as spreading a sheet from the transporter vehicle to the entry point for carcasses;

(ii) Measures such as establishing a carcass space on the other side of the product space;

(iii) The route from the entrance to the incineration facility to the entry point for
carcasses, etc. shall be disinfected immediately after incinerating carcasses or inputting into rendering processing; and

(iv) The prefectural animal health inspector shall witness works until the completion of disinfection of facilities, materials and routes in (iii) after the completion of incineration or rendering process.

---

[Point to Be Considered 47] The completion of slaughter within 24 hours and incineration and burial within 72 hours

To confine the disease at an early stage, as rapid slaughter of animals that are affected or suspected of being affected and the processing of carcasses are important, certain rough indications of 24 and 72 hours are shown. In the rough indication, farms rearing 1,000 to 2,000 fattening pigs are assumed under an environment where quarantine measures are not hindered in any specific way.

Based on the fact that the required time varies depending on circumstances such as the rearing scale of various farms, structures of animal quarters and climate conditions, proper spread prevention measures, the health and safety of those engaged in quarantine measures, etc. shall be sufficiently secured and realistic quarantine measures shall be implemented.

Besides, efforts shall be made to build a thoroughgoing system on a regular basis by implementing quarantine drills, etc. so that proper and rapid quarantine measures can be taken under these circumstances.

---

3. Processing of contaminated objects (Article 23 of the Act)

(1) The following articles derived from the infected farm, etc. shall be buried as contaminated objects at the infected farm, etc., or its surrounding in principle (limited to areas away from residential homes, bodies of water, rivers and road and which human beings and pigs, etc. do not approach under ordinary circumstances). If disposal by burial is difficult, incineration or disinfection shall be conducted after consultation with the Animal Health Division. In addition, contaminated objects shall be separated or stored so that wild animals including wild boars cannot touch them until they are disposed of by burial, etc.

(i) Bodily materials such as semen and embryo (excluding those which were collected before the 21st day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. and which were separately managed):

(ii) Manure;

(iii) Bedding materials;

(iv) Feedstuff; and

(v) Objects that may be polluted by other viruses.
(2) If there is a need to transfer contaminated articles from the outbreak farm, after consulting with the Animal Health Division, the following measures shall be taken:

(i) Closed vehicles or closed containers shall be used as a general rule. When these are not available, necessary measures, such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, shall be taken.

(ii) The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading;

(iii) As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.

(iv) The carriers shall be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points during movement.

(v) Documents certifying that the relevant object is not subject to the prohibition or restriction prescribed in Article 32(1) of the Act shall be carried and presented at the disinfection points, etc. during movement.

(vi) The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.

(vii) The transportation process shall be recorded and details kept.

(3) The following measures shall be taken at the time of incineration or rendering processing:

(i) Measures such as spreading a sheet from the transporter vehicle to the entry point for contaminated raw materials;

(ii) Measures such as establishing a contaminated raw material space on the other side of the product space; and

(iii) The route from the entrance to the incineration facility to the entry point for contaminated objects shall be disinfected immediately after completion of inputting them.

[Point to Be Considered 48] Disposal of contaminated objects

After completion of the following measures, the processing of contaminated objects in Subsection 7, Item 3(1) of the Quarantine Guidelines shall be deemed completed.

However, the movement of feedstuff, manure, etc. in the farm shall be banned until the prefectural animal health inspector confirms the process necessary to inactivate virus contained in them has been completed. This, however, shall not apply when thorough dissipation prevention measures are taken during transport and contaminated objects are moved out of the farm to take the measures necessary for inactivation.

1. If closed containers are used to move contaminated objects from the farm for incineration, when all contaminated objects have put into the closed containers;
2. If domestic animal manure, bedding materials, feedstuff, etc. are disposed of by disinfection, when confinement measures have been completed to start disinfection after through measures to prevent the diffusion of pathogens and for litter control are taken; and
3. When 0.5% of lime hydrate (calcium hydroxide) or sodium hydroxide has been added to slurries, urine and polluted water and 30 minutes or more have elapsed after stirring.

4. Disinfection of animal quarters (Article 25 of the Act)
   After the completion of slaughter, pig stys, etc. where animals that are affected or suspected of being affected are located shall be disinfected weekly three times or more according to the standard of Article 30 of the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control.
   Disinfection shall be conducted using high-temperature steam, sodium hypochlorite liquor, alkali liquor and inverted liquid soap.

[Point to Be Considered 49] Quarantine Measures at the Time of Outbreak at Slaughterhouse, etc.
   If abnormal pigs are deemed affected or animals suspected of being affected at a slaughterhouse or a domestic animal market, etc., the slaughterhouse or the market, etc. shall take quarantine measures pursuant to the provisions of Subsection 7, Item 1 through 4 of the Quarantine Guidelines.
   Besides, in the event of an outbreak at a slaughterhouse, slaughter at slaughterhouse facilities (mooring facilities and sick animal slaughter facility) shall be reviewed.
   In addition, explanations to the facility owner and responses based on facility structures are required for disinfection at a slaughterhouse pursuant to Subsection 7, Item 4 of the Quarantine Guidelines.
   Therefore, as necessary, a request shall be made to a public health department to cooperate with a domestic animal health department in liaison and coordination with the slaughterhouse and smoothly implement disinfection in local collaboration.
   Besides, the slaughterhouse shall be disinfected once or more after washing to sufficiently remove feces, etc.

5. Spraying of Rodenticide at Animal Quarters, etc.
   As measures to prevent the spread of pathogens, when animal quarters are cleaned and disinfected after the completion of slaughter, adhesive sheets are set to capture rodents, etc. and the rodenticide shall be sprayed, etc., to eliminate them.
6. Pig Appraisal

(1) The appraised values of pigs, etc. shall be those before they are confirmed as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected and removing pigs, etc. out of consideration for animals that are affected or suspected of being affected.

(2) As a general rule, the appraised value shall be calculated by adding a production cost until the day when a pig, etc. is confirmed as an affected animal or a suspected affected animal (calculated using statistical data) to its introduction value and necessary addition or subtraction shall be conducted considering its body shape, whether it is para or nulliparous, period remaining for breeding, etc.

(3) The Owner of Pigs, etc. shall take pictures of each individual pig, etc. to be slaughtered (in case of group feeding, representative individual per group) to show its body shape and its skeleton as a benchmark for calculating its appraised value before slaughter.

(4) When prefectures find it difficult to promptly calculate the appraised values of pigs, etc., MAFF shall immediately pay the estimated prices upon consultation with relevant ministries.

[Point to Be Considered 50] Calculation Method of Appraised Value of Pigs etc.

The calculation of appraised values of pigs etc., which are deemed affected or animals suspected of being affected shall be in accordance with Exhibit 2 as a general rule.
Subsection 8 Restriction or Blocking of Passage (Article 15 of the Act)

1. After consultation with the Animal Health Division, prefectures or municipalities shall restrict or block traffic in the area surrounding the infected farms with the cooperation of the police in jurisdiction or the relevant local government. In this case, traffic for commuting, commuting to school, medical services, welfare, etc. shall be approved after sufficient disinfection.

2. If the restriction or blocking of passage needs to continue after 72 hours, the upper limit stipulated in the Act, have elapsed, prefectures or municipalities shall consult with road administrators, etc. and make adjustment in advance to implement proper measures including a request for a voluntary ban on passage.

3. The overview and necessity of procedures for restricting or blocking passage, sign methods, etc. pursuant to the provision of Article 5 of Government Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Government Ordinance No. 235, 1953) shall be explained to inhabitants in the relative municipalities in advance and if it is difficult to explain them in advance, it shall be explained immediately after the implementation.
Subsection 9 Establishment of an area of restricted movement and area in which carrying-out is restricted (Article 32 of the Act)

1 Establishment of the restriction area

(1) Movement restriction area

(i) If prefectures learn that pigs etc. are judged to be affected or animals suspected of being affected according to Subsection 5, Item 2 and after consultation with the Animal Health Division, they immediately set an area within a 3-km radius from an infected farm to prohibit the movement of domestic animals, etc. (those described in 4: the same shall be applied to (2) and 5(6).)(hereinafter called the “area of restricted movement”) as a general rule. However, if pigs are deemed likely to be affected with classical swine fever before the determination of Subsection 5, Item 2, prefectures shall set areas of restricted movement without awaiting the determination results.

(ii) When the infection status, etc. at the infected farm clearly shows a notice was delayed or when the epidemiological information described in Subsection 4, Item 3(2) shows the infection may have already spread, prefectures shall set an area of restricted movement beyond a 3-km radius upon consultation with the Animal Health Division, depending on the number of farms in the surrounding area and the rearing density of pigs, etc. In this case, prefectures shall set areas of restricted movement for the whole prefecture where the infected farm is located, or whole relative prefectures including the prefecture.

(2) Area in which carrying-out is restricted

As a general rule, prefectures shall set an area circumscribed with areas of restricted movement within a 10-km radius of an infected farm as an area from which the use of domestic animals, etc. is prohibited (hereinafter called the “area in which carrying-out is restricted”).

Besides, in case of (1)(ii), the area within 7 km from the outer edges of areas of restricted movement shall be set as the area in which carrying-out is restricted.

(3) In case of outbreak at a domestic animal market or slaughterhouse

Prefectures shall take following measures upon consultation with the Animal Health Division if pigs, etc. located at a domestic animal market or slaughterhouse are determined as animals affected or suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2.

(i) The area within a 1-km radius of the domestic animal market or the slaughterhouse shall be set as an area of restricted movement.

(ii) As a general rule, similar to (1) and (2), an area of restricted movement and an area in which carrying-out is restricted (hereinafter called the “restriction area”) shall be set.
(4) Restricted area setting method

(i) The outer edge boundary of areas of restricted movement and that of the area in which carrying-out is restricted shall be set based on proper means to clarify administrative units of municipalities, etc., or roads, rivers, railways and other boundaries.

(ii) If a restriction area covers multiple prefectures, the prefectures shall ensure sufficient consultation in advance under the guidance on the Animal Health Division.

(iii) Before setting the restriction area, the following measures shall be taken on a case-by-case basis. If it is difficult to take these in advance, these measures shall be taken immediately after the setting:

a. Notices to Owners of Pigs, etc. within the restriction area, municipalities and pertinent organizations;

b. Public announcement through official announcement to mass media, etc.; and

c. Signs on main roads and boundary points in areas of restricted movement.

(5) Notification to Owners of Pigs, etc.

When prefectures set the restriction area, they shall immediately notify the Owners of Pigs, etc. in the area of the statement to that effect and the location of the infected farm by telephone, fax, email, etc. and explain subsequent test schedules.

(6) Guidance to farms in restriction areas

When establishing restriction areas, prefectures shall give owners of all farms raising pigs, etc. in the restriction area guidance to thoroughly observe health every day and conduct thorough rearing hygiene management, including countermeasures for intrusion of wild animals such as boars. In addition, prefectures shall ask the owners to report daily on the number of pigs dying until the restriction area is cancelled.

[Point to Be Considered 51] Guidance items in the restriction area

The prefectural animal health inspector shall issue guidance on the following items to interested parties in the restriction area. In addition, as required, he/she shall enter relevant facilities and monitor the performance:

1. The following are the minimum requirements for reports imposed by prefectures on farms, etc. pursuant to the provision of Article 52 of the Act. If another necessary item is revealed, prefectures shall arbitrarily add it to request a report on it.
(1) The number of dead pigs and if any pig is dead, (i) location of the dead pig (pig sty name and its location), (ii) age in days or weight and (iii) likely cause of death;

(2) The number of piglets dead at birth;

(3) The number of piglets born;

(4) The number of pigs shipped from the farm;

(5) The number of pigs introduced to the farm; and

(6) Clinical findings of pigs living with dead one.

2. The farm shall voluntarily ban the entrance and exit of sites where pigs are raised, etc. by non-relevant persons and the frequency of entrance and exit by relevant persons shall be minimized.

3. Vehicles and people shall be thoroughly disinfected when coming in and out.

4. Thorough measures to prevent pathogens spreading shall be taken, including disinfection of carriers in carrying feedstuff, study of transportation routes and restriction of feedstuff delivery palaces and transport routes shall be recorded.

5. If a veterinarian diagnoses domestic animals, he/she shall carry the minimum drugs, wear and use easily disinfectable or disposable medical clothes and medical instruments, etc. and thoroughly disinfect the body, instruments, vehicles, etc. In addition, he/she shall thoroughly take measures to prevent pathogens spreading such as a voluntary ban on driving medical vehicles into the farm premises.

6. Vehicle entering and exiting dead animal handling plants, rendering plants and slaughterhouses shall be thoroughly disinfected.

7. In areas in which contacts between wild boars and pigs, etc. are assumed, surrounding equipment shall be installed and feedstuff, etc. at farms raising pigs, etc. shall be separated and stored to prevent contact with wild animals including boars.

8. The farm shall request that the departments responsible for wild animals for requesting JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations) and other interested parties to properly process carcasses of wild boars (including hunted ones) by incineration, burial, etc. and to request cooperation to refrain from leaving carcasses on site.

2. Changes of the restriction area

(1) Widening the restriction area

If an outbreak outside areas of restricted movement is assumed, the restriction area shall be widened.

(2) Reducing the restriction area

If the outbreak status, free status confirmation and results of an epidemiological investigation reveal the infection spread is restricted, the scope of areas of restricted movement shall be reduced to a 1-km radius upon consultation with the Animal Health Division. On this occasion, the area within 7 km from the outer edges of the
areas of restricted movement shall be set as the area in which carrying-out is restricted.

3. Cancellation of the restriction area
A restriction area shall be cancelled upon consultation with the Animal Health Division if every section in the following area meets every requirement of the section.

(1) Area of restricted movement
   (i) Negative results are confirmed at all farms in a test to confirm disease-free status prescribed in Subsection 12, Item 2(2), which is conducted after 17 days (period not exceeding 30 days determined upon consultation with the Animal Health Division if 17 or more days are deemed required in light of the state of outbreak and results of the virus property analysis) have elapsed from the day on which all quarantine measures have been completed at every infected farm located in areas of restricted movement (meaning that the slaughter based on Article 16 of the Act, the processing of carcasses based on Article 21 of the Act, processing of contaminated objects based on Article 23 of the Act and (first) disinfection of animal quarters, etc. based on Article 25 of the Act are completed in full; the same applies hereinafter).
   (ii) 28 days have elapsed since the completion of quarantine measures at every infected farm in areas of restricted movement.

(2) Area in which carrying-out is restricted
   All farms shall be confirmed negative in test to confirm disease-free status pursuant to Subsection 12, Item 2(2) conducted in (1)(i).

[Point to Be Considered 52]
Consultation with the Animal Health Division related to cancellation of the restriction area
If isolated virus properties, pathogenicity, etc. do not trigger clear clinical signs in pigs, etc. another test shall be added as required in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee after a test to confirm disease-free status and before cancellation of areas of restricted movement.

4. Those Subject to Restriction
The following shall be subject to movement and shipment restriction:
(1) Live pigs etc.;
(2) Semen and a fertilized egg collected in areas of restricted movement (excluding those which were collected before the 21st day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. and which were separately managed);
(3) Carcasses of pigs etc.
(4) Manure, etc. of Pigs etc.
(5) Bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment (excluding the movement from non-farms).

5. Not Restricted
(1) Shipment of pigs etc. to a slaughterhouse in the restriction area
   (i) If pigs etc. at a farm in areas of restricted movement, which are applicable to the following meet both requirements, prefectures can allow the farm to ship them to a slaughterhouse within areas of restricted movement, which resumes operation according to Subsection 10, Item 3 after consultation with the Animal Health Division.
   a. The farms shall be confirmed negative in a test to confirm disease-free status pursuant to Article 12, Item 2(1).
   b. Samples collected three days or less prior to a shipment date from pigs, etc. to be shipped or pigs, etc. in the same animal quarters shall be confirmed negative by a PCR test or a fluorescent antibody method.

[Point to Be Considered 53]
Requirement of a Farm to Deliver to Slaughterhouse, PCR Inspection for Shipment and the Number of Analytes of Fluorescent Antibody Technique
   (1) The farm shall submit the carry-in route (As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.) to a livestock hygiene service center.
   (2) On the day preceding shipment, farmers, etc. shall check the number of dead pigs all over the farm for the past one week and health conditions (decrease or loss of appetite, low spirit, misbirth, stillbirth and early delivery, pneumonia, treatment situation, etc.) and the health conditions of pigs to be shipped and measure their body temperatures. In addition, 25 pigs should be extracted within three days prior to a shipment day (all if fewer than 25 pigs are involved) for the PCR test, submit the test results to a livestock hygiene service center. In addition, Exhibit 1 “Classical Swine Fever Diagnostics Manual” shall be referred to in conducting tests.
   (3) The health of pigs in a pig sty to be shipped shall be recorded and details kept. If no abnormality is found, pigs shall be shipped. If abnormalities emerge, including death, malaise and crouching, the farm shall immediately notify the livestock hygiene service center to receive necessary tests.
   (4) A power sprayer shall be installed to thoroughly disinfect a cargo bend before or after loading of pigs, the entire vehicle and carriage in entering and leaving the farm.
   (5) A vehicle with shipped pigs loaded shall pass a temporary disinfection point
installed in areas of restricted movement and have the prefectural animal health inspector conduct a clinical test and confirm its disinfection status.

(ii) The following measures shall be taken at the time of movement of pigs, etc.:
   a. The pigs, etc. shall be moved on the day of slaughter.
   b. The farm shall confirm whether there are no abnormalities in their pigs before movement.
   c. The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading.
   d. Measures shall be taken to prevent leakage such as body fluid on a cargo bend.
   e. No vehicle shall enter relevant facilities including other farms raising pigs, etc.
   f. As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.
   g. The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.
   h. The transportation process shall be recorded and details kept.

(2) Shipment of pigs etc. to a slaughterhouse in the area in which carrying-out is restricted

Prefectures can allow the farm outside the area in which carrying-out is restricted to ship its pigs, etc. to a slaughterhouse out of the area in which carrying-out is restricted, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

In this case, the prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm whether there are no abnormalities in pigs, etc. before shipment and the carriers shall be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points, etc. before, after and during the shipment.

[Point to Be Considered 54] Agenda when shipping of domestic animals reared in the area in which carrying-out is restricted

When a competent prefectural livestock department allows a farm in areas of restricted movement to ship pigs, etc. to a slaughterhouse outside the areas in which carrying-out is restricted, the division shall provide the information on the shipment farm (shipper’s name and address and the number of pigs) to a public health department of the prefecture with jurisdiction over the slaughterhouse and the slaughterhouse by the previous day of the shipment.

The prefectural animal health inspector, who conducts a clinical test immediately before
the shipment, shall issue a Test Certificate showing no abnormality is found in the clinical test to a slaughterhouse, a shipment destination and instruct the shipper to submit the certificate to the slaughterhouse when bringing in the shipped pigs, etc. there.

(3) Shipment of pigs, etc. to a slaughterhouse outside the restriction area

Prefectures can allow farms outside the restriction area to ship their pigs, etc. to a slaughterhouse within areas of restricted movement, which resumes operation according to Subsection 10, Item 3, without interposing other farms, etc. after consultation with the Animal Health Division.

In this case, the carriers shall be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points, etc. before, after and during the shipment.

(4) Movement of carcasses of pigs, etc. for disposal in the restriction area

(i) In light of the state of outbreak and environmental conservation, etc. the carcasses of pigs, bedding materials, feed or manure, etc. of the farm in the restriction area for which the Animal Health Inspector confirmed that there are no clinical abnormalities with respect to the reared pigs, etc. may be moved to the incineration facility, etc. and other necessary places for the purpose of incinerating, burying, conducting rendering processing or disinfection, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

(ii) The following measures shall be taken at the time of movement:

a. The prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm whether there are no abnormalities in pigs at the farm before movement.

b. As a general rule, closed vehicles or closed containers shall be used. When these are not available, measures, such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, shall be taken.

c. The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading.

d. As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.

e. Delivery to multiple farms in a row shall be avoided.

f. The carriers shall be sufficiently disinfected during movement.

g. Documents certifying that the relevant object is not subject to the prohibition or restriction prescribed in Article 32(1) of the Act shall be carried and presented at the disinfection points, etc. during movement.

h. The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.
i. The transportation process shall be recorded and details kept.

(ii) The following measures shall be taken at the time of incineration, rendering processing or disinfection:

a. Measures such as spreading a sheet from the transporter vehicle to the entry point for carcasses;

b. Measures such as establishing the carcass space on the other side of the product space; and

c. The route from the entrance to the incineration facility to the entry point for carcasses, etc. shall be disinfected immediately after completion of putting into incineration, rendering process and disinfection steps.

(5) Movement of carcasses of pigs, etc. for disposal outside the restriction area

Prefectures can allow the farm outside the restriction area to move carcasses of pigs, etc. into the incineration facility, etc. in areas of restricted movement for the purpose of incineration or rendering process upon consultation with the Animal Health Division. In this case, carriers shall not stop by any farm in areas of restricted movement and be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points during movement as well as measures in (4)(ii)a. through c. shall be taken.

(6) Passage of domestic animals, etc. outside areas of restricted movement

If domestic animals of the farm outside areas of restricted movement cannot be moved to a destination such as another farm and slaughterhouse outside areas of restricted movement without traversing areas of restricted movement or areas in which carrying-out is restricted, prefectures can allow a vehicle to traverse areas of restricted movement or in the area in which carrying-out is restricted upon consultation with the Animal Health Division. In this case, the carriers shall be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points, etc. before, after and during the movement.

However, in a movement outside the restriction area, pigs cannot be moved to a destination other than a slaughterhouse.
Subsection 10 Restriction on events at domestic animal gathering facilities (Articles 33 and 34 of the Act)

1. Restriction in areas of restricted movement

Prefectures shall implement the following business stop holding events, etc. in areas of restricted movement:
(1) Slaughter at a slaughterhouse;
(2) Event gathering pigs, etc. including a domestic animal market, etc.; and
(3) Pasture.

2. Restriction in the area in which carrying-out is restricted

Prefectures shall stop holding events including domestic animal markets, etc. in areas in which carrying-out is restricted upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

3. Resumption of a slaughterhouse

(1) Requirements for resumption

If all of the following requirements are applicable to the slaughterhouse in areas of restricted movement, prefectures can have the slaughterhouse resume its business after consultation with the Animal Health Division. Besides, in case of the outbreak of this disease at a slaughterhouse, the completion of the disinfection as well as these requirements shall be required:
(i) A vehicle disinfection system has been maintained.
(ii) The facilities receiving live bodies shall be clearly distinguished from other places in facilities.
(iii) The facilities shall be regularly cleaned and disinfected.
(iv) A hygiene management manual is properly prepared and employees shall perform business according to the same.
(v) A system to comply with matters in (2) has been developed and maintained.

(2) Matters to be observed after resumption

After resumption, strict measures shall be taken to comply with the following items pending lifting of the movement restriction:
(i) Use dedicated working clothes, shoes, caps, gloves, etc. when those who are engaged in works enter the slaughter facilities;
(ii) Take strict measures to disinfect any vehicle entering and exiting the farm;
(iii) Pigs, etc. shall be carried in per farm and carriers shall not stop by multiple farms;
(iv) If pigs, etc. are carried in from a farm in areas of restricted movement, make adjustment so that no vehicle that has carried in pigs from another farm in a slaughterhouse at the time of carrying in and disinfect;
(v) If pigs, etc. are carried in from a farm in areas of restricted movement, pigs shall
be carried in at the end of the day and be slaughtered and dressed within the day of being carried in;
(vi) If it is determined that carried-in pigs, etc. are unsuitable for slaughter and dressing pursuant to the Slaughterhouse Act (No. 114 of 1953), they shall not be returned to the farm and promptly disposed;
(vii) Separately management of carried-in pigs, etc. per farm; and
(viii) Keep and save records concerning carrying in and out of pigs, etc. and products.

[Point to Be Considered 55] Matters concerning events without gathering of pigs etc.
As it is possible to prevent the spread of classical swine fever at events without gathering of pigs, etc. by thoroughly disinfecting the infected farm and others, prefectures shall disseminate the information and issue guidance that events can be held on condition that disinfection is conducted, etc. as required. In addition, guidance shall be given to avoid unfair treatment of anyone who is from an area where an outbreak of classical swine fever occurs such as restriction on the participation in an event.
Subsection 11 Establishment of Disinfection Points (Article 28-2 of the Act, etc.)

1. After receiving a notice that pigs are determined as animals that are affected or suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, prefectural persons shall immediately gain cooperation from municipalities, police in jurisdiction, road administrators, etc., focus on the infectious disease control in the area surrounding the infected farm, the exterior of areas of restricted movement and the exterior of the area in which carrying-out is restricted and establish a disinfection point.

2. As for a specific point to establish a disinfection point, the following conditions shall be considered to select the area surrounding the infected farm (within a radius of about 1 km of the farm), boundary of the restriction area and another place. In addition, when the restriction area is widened or reduced, the place shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
   (1) Conditions of the road network;
   (2) Traffic of general vehicles;
   (3) Traffic of livestock-related vehicles; and
   (4) Area segmentation with mountains, rivers, etc.

3. In establishing a disinfection point, structures of disinfection facilities shall be improved to effectively and effectively disinfect not only livestock-related vehicles and quarantine vehicles but also general vehicles as required to take strict measures to prevent vehicles, etc. from spreading virus.

   In particular, guidance shall be given for livestock-related vehicles and quarantine vehicles to traverse disinfection points and drivers and the inside of vehicle also shall be strictly and thoroughly disinfected.

[Point to Be Considered 56] Matters concerning vehicle disinfection, etc.

Prefectures shall focus on the following matters in implementing disinfection of vehicles, etc.:

1. Disinfection at disinfection points
   (1) Places to establish disinfection points

      When selecting disinfection points, they shall fully consult with police chiefs and road administrators and take the living environment in the surrounding area, the influence on agriculture, etc. fully into consideration.

   (2) Record concerning the implementation of disinfection

      If vehicles are disinfected at a disinfection point, a certification shall be issued for a destination to confirm the disinfection has been implemented and at the same time a record shall be kept and stored so that prefectures can identify disinfected vehicles.
2. Disinfection method in the disinfection point

Disinfection shall be conducted at the disinfection point as follows: a disinfecting tub and disinfection mats shall be set on a road or a pulling system to a parking lot, etc. (disinfection with a power sprayer). In addition, a person engaged in works shall properly assign a person who leads vehicles to the disinfection point and a person who actually implements disinfection.

(1) Livestock-related vehicles

Vehicles are disinfected with inverted liquid soap, lime hydrate, etc. which are usually safe for the vehicle body. After removing mud adhering to vehicles when possible, a power sprayer shall be used to disinfect the whole vehicle, centering on the areas surrounding the vehicle tires, including the blanket bath of a cargo bend and driver's seat. On this occasion, attention shall be paid to avoid dead angles of disinfection using moving parts and strict measures imposed taken to disinfect drivers' limbs and shoe soles.

(2) General vehicles

At least, step-in disinfection tank for vehicles and disinfection mats shall be used for disinfection. On this occasion, disinfectant shall be regularly replaced so that the antiseptic substance can be always sufficiently effective.

3. Provision of accurate information and guidance

Accurate information shall be provided and guidance given so that non-affected prefectures cannot restrict the entrance and exit of vehicles of the affected prefecture though they are properly disinfected.
Subsection 12 Confirmation of the virus invasion state

1. Epidemiological investigation

(1) Implementation method of epidemiological investigation

Prefectures shall conduct epidemiological investigations to identify pigs that may be polluted with the virus (hereinafter called “epidemiology-related domestic animals”) by collecting epidemiological information, confirming the entrance and exit states of persons, vehicles, etc. in Subsection 4, Item 3(2).

(2) Epidemiology-related domestic animals

The pigs, etc. to which the following (i) to (iv) apply as a result of the investigation in (1) shall be determined as epidemiology-related domestic animals upon consultation with the Animal Health Division and abnormalities immediately confirmed including the existence or absence of specific symptoms by on-site tests or hearing (excluding the case where they are included in areas of restricted movement in Subsection 9, Item 1(1)).

In addition, a necessary test shall be conducted after 28 days have elapsed since a day when they may contact animals that are affected or suspected of being affected or experience the cross-contamination.

Besides, prefectures shall give owners of farms that rear epidemiology-related domestic animals guidance to thoroughly observe health every day and request that they report the matters until negative results are confirmed in a test conducted after 28 days have elapsed pursuant to the provision of Article 52 of the Act.

(i) Pigs, etc. that were in contact with affected animals within 11 to 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc.;

(ii) Pigs, etc. that were in contact with animals suspected of being affected within 11 to 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc.;

(iii) Pigs that are reared at a farm where animals suspected of being affected that are provided in Subsection 5, Item 2(2)(iv) through (vi);

(iv) Others: in the case where persons, objects, or vehicles enter and exit the hygiene management area of another farm within seven days after the entry and exit of the hygiene management area of the infected farm within 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc.; pigs reared at another farm and its vehicles may experience cross-contamination with the pigs shipped from the infected farm and vehicles, etc.; pigs at another farm which may rear animals suspected of being affected, etc. considering the implementation of disinfection, etc. of the persons, objects, or vehicles when entering and leaving.

(3) Movement restriction measures in farms raising epidemiology-related domestic animals

The movement of the following shall be restricted from a farm that rears
epidemiology-related domestic animals after such determination pursuant to (2) until the confirming negative test results pursuant to (2) according to the provision of Article 32 of the Act. In addition, the entry of persons other than the relevant persons into the relevant farm shall be restricted:

(i) living pigs, etc.;

(ii) collected semen and a fertilized egg (excluding those which were collected before the 21st day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. and which were separately managed);

(iii) carcasses of pigs, etc.;

(iv) manure, etc. of pigs, etc.; and

(v) bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment.

(4) Exception for restriction

If proper measures are taken to prevent the spread even in a case subject to the movement restriction in (3), the objects above can be moved to a certain place upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

---

**[Point to Be Considered 57] Matters concerning epidemiological investigation**

1. Prefectures shall widely investigate the entrance and exit of domestic animals, persons, objects and vehicles, the behavior history of farm employees, visits of outsiders to the farm (including visitors’ behavior history after visit) and other items that may spread classical swine fever virus.

2. Prefectures shall give interested parties in the livestock industry and other relevant persons guidance to immediately provide information and organize the information on persons, vehicles and objects entering and exiting multiple farms, etc. on a daily basis.

3. If objects to be investigated are in another prefecture, the competent prefectural livestock departments shall contact the Animal Health Division followed by the competent prefectural livestock department. The competent prefectural livestock departments that receive notification shall conduct survey like the affected prefecture.

4. On-site tests at a farm, etc. and request for report shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of Articles 51(1) and 52(1). The following are the minimum requirements for reports imposed by prefectures on farms, etc. If another necessary item is revealed, prefectures shall arbitrarily add it and request a report on the same:

   (1) The number of dead pigs and if any pig is dead, (i) location of the dead pig (pig sty name and its location), (ii) age in days or weight and (iii) likely cause of death;

   (2) The number of piglets dead at birth;

   (3) The number of born piglets;

   (4) The number of pigs shipped from the farm;

   (5) The number of pigs introduced to the farm; and
[Point to Be Considered 58] Implementation items concerning epidemiological survey

To review the infection routes of the disease from all sides, in principle, all outbreak cases shall be subject to a hearing investigation and epidemiological information shall be collected.

1. Investigative targets
   (1) Infected farm; and
   (2) Farms raising pigs, etc. and livestock-related facilities (domestic animal market, slaughterhouse, feedstuff/bedding materials factories and customers, agricultural cooperative, etc.)

2. Matters for investigation
   (1) Environment surrounding the farm (woods, fields, residence, the distance from a road, the existence or absence of surrounding farms);
   (2) Temperature, humidity, climate, air volume, wind direction, etc.;
   (3) Movement of livestock carriers, feed carriers, carcass collection vehicles and compost carriers, equipment vehicle, transported objects including semen and fertilized eggs, etc.;
   (4) Movement of farmers, farm employee, veterinarian, livestock artificial inseminators, domestic animal merchant, feedstuff supplier, bedding material supplier, material supplier, drug supplier, relevant persons in the livestock industry (agricultural cooperation employees, etc.), post-office worker, delivery company, family, acquaintance, etc. (including their records of overseas travel and the existence or absence of contact with wild animals, etc.);
   (5) The existence or absence of pasture (In case of existence, the period and the place);
   (6) The distribution of wild boars and the existence or absence of their intrusion and contact opportunities;
   (7) Structures of animal quarters and accessory facilities and measures against intrusion of wild animals;
   (8) The existence or absence of sharing of farming machines; and
   (9) The existence or absence of use of livestock materials, etc. introduced from an affected country, etc.
[Point to Be Considered 59] Exception for restriction

1. Test at the time of shipmen to a slaughterhouse: if fattening pigs are directly shipped to a slaughterhouse

   If a farm can confirm the following requirements are met, the farm can move reared pigs, etc. to a slaughterhouse upon consultation with the Animal Health Division:
   (1) As a general rule, a farmer shall submit a one-month shipment plan to a livestock hygiene service center. If the plan is changed, he/she shall immediately report to the center.
   (2) After an administrative veterinarian or a farmer confirms clinical signs for about one week before shipment with time as a general rule, he/she shall measure the body temperatures of all pigs to be shipped on the morning of a day preceding shipment and reconfirm clinical signs. He/she shall report the results with daily report to a livestock hygiene service center.
   (3) A livestock hygiene service center shall confirm the existence or absence of heat, clinical signs, etc. reported in (2)
   (4) If multiple pigs in a shipped group are recognized as having a fever of 40 degrees or higher in (3) and classical swine fever cannot be denied, the center shall enter the farm, collect samples and conduct a workup procedure (blood and PCR tests). In addition, as required, the center shall send samples to NIAH upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.
   (5) If no abnormality is found in (3), the center shall notify the farmer of a shipment permission.
   (6) In addition, the livestock hygiene service center shall confirm in advance that a slaughterhouse, destination, properly takes measures to prevent the virus from intruding and take measures to counter the spread including disinfection states.

2. Test at the time of movement to another farm

   If a farm can confirm the following requirements are met, the farm can move reared pigs, etc. to another farm upon consultation with the Animal Health Division:

[Movement of live piglets and sire pigs to other farms]
   (1) As a general rule, a farmer shall submit a one-month shipment plan to a livestock hygiene service center.
   (2) As a general rule, the movement shall be within a prefecture, but if animals are moved outside, the farm shall notify the prefecture of acceptance.
   (3) As a general rule, all moved pigs shall be confirmed negative via PCR and ELISA tests.
   (4) A follow-up of at least 21 days is conducted at a destination farm. During the time, the pigs shall be segregated whenever possible.
[In moving semen or a fertilized egg to another farm]

(1) If they are stored, segregated management (*) shall be implemented at a storage area.

(2) As a general rule, the movement shall be within a prefecture, but if it is moved outside, the farm shall notify the prefecture of acceptance.

(3) (i) Semen: As a general rule, after collecting semen and identifying whether the pig shows specific symptoms, PCR test should be conducted to confirm the pig is negative. In addition, the pig should not be provided until getting results. The semen shall be managed separately from the one that has been under segregated management.

However, only when it is difficult to collect blood, a PCR test shall be conducted on collected semen and negative results reconfirmed.

(ii) Fertilized egg: As a general rule, after collecting semen and identifying whether the pig shows specific symptoms, a PCR test should be conducted to confirm the pig is negative. The fertilized egg shall be managed separately from the one that has been under segregated management.

* Segregated management: a management method avoiding any intersection with polluted or potentially polluted objects. In entering a place under segregated management, persons shall wear dedicated clothes, etc. and thoroughly disinfect hands and fingers to avoid bringing in any pathogens. In addition, tools and equipment to be used at a work shall be disinfected without fail or sterilized ones shall be used.

3. In moving pig carcasses, manure, etc. bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment

Only if it can be confirmed that the following requirements are met at a farm where the prefectural animal health inspector has confirmed reared pigs, etc. have no clinical abnormalities, carcasses of pigs, etc., manure of pigs, etc., bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment can be moved to incineration facilities and other necessary facilities for the purpose of incineration, burial, rendering process, composting processing, or disinfection upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

(1) Measures at the Time of Movement

(i) The prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm whether there are no abnormalities in the domestic animals in the relevant farm on the day of movement or the previous night.

(ii) The prefectural animal health inspector shall instruct the use of closed vehicles or closed containers as a general rule. In addition, when these are not available,
necessary measures, such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, shall be taken.

(iii) The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading. In addition, the prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm the status of disinfection whenever possible.

(iv) As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.

(v) Delivery to multiple farms in a row shall be avoided.

(vi) The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.

(vii) The transportation process shall be recorded and details kept.

(2) Measures at the time of incineration, rendering processing or disinfection.

(i) Measures such as spreading a sheet from the transporter vehicle to the entry point for carcasses to prevent scattering;

(ii) Measures such as establishing the carcass, etc. space on the other side of the product space;

(iii) The route from the entrance and exit of the facility to the entry point for carcasses, etc. shall be disinfected immediately after completion of inputting carcasses, etc.; and

(iv) Livestock feeding equipment shall be disinfected using an appropriate disinfection method. In addition, a prefectural animal health inspector should confirm the status of disinfection whenever possible.

[Point to Be Considered 60] Test to cancel the movement restriction in farms raising related to epidemiology

1. Prefectures should conduct an on-site test after at least 28 days have elapsed since the last contact with animals that are affected or suspected of being affected and confirm whether there is a specific symptom.

2. They shall confirm the following on reared pigs, etc. at the time of the on-site test in 1:

   (1) Conduct serum antibody test (ELISA method) for which the results are negative;

   (2) Measure body temperatures and the number of leukocytes and conduct a PCR test on an individual with a body temperature of 40 °C or higher and less than 10 thousand/μl leukocytes; and

   (3) Where the number of reared pigs, etc. to be tested according to (1) and (2) is at least 30 (the number with 95% reliability that can identify 10% infection). If there are
fewer than 30, all pigs. At least five pigs shall be selected at random and tested per pig sty and the number shall be determined on consultation with the Animal Health Division in advance.

2. Test of surrounding farms in restriction areas
(1) Test to confirm the outbreak status
When the outbreak of classical swine fever is confirmed, a prefecture shall enter farms (limited to those that rear six or more pigs, etc.) in areas of restricted movement and conduct the following tests within 24 hours as a general rule:

(i) Clinical test
The prefecture shall enter farms (limited to those that rear six or more pigs, etc.) in areas of restricted movement to confirm the existence or absence of clinical signs set forth in Subsection 4, Item 1.

(ii) Blood test, antigen test and serum antibody test
At the time of (i), blood test (leucocyte counting and confirming shift to the left of neutrophilic leukocyte nucleus), antigen test (PCR test, however, dead pigs, etc. shall be tested by the fluorescent antibody method, using amygdalae) and serum antibody test (ELISA method) shall be implemented to a given number of pigs.

(2) Free Status Confirmation Test
A similar test as (1) shall be conducted when 17 days have elapsed since the completion of quarantine measures at all infected farms in areas of restricted movement to confirm if the area is free from the disease.

[Point to Be Considered 61] The number of pigs to be sampled and test methods for blood, antigen and serologic antibody tests in the test to confirm the outbreak status and the test to confirm disease-free status
The number of collected samples for various tests in a test to confirm the outbreak status and a test to confirm disease-free status is at least 30 (at least five randomly selected from each pig sty) as number enough to expose 10% infection at 95% reliability after consultation with the Animal Health Division and if there is more than one pig sty, samples shall be collected from all pig stys. In addition, Exhibit 1 “Classical Swine Fever Diagnostics Manual” shall be referred to when conducting tests. Besides, samples shall be collected from abnormal pigs and if such pigs, etc. are not recognized, samples should be randomly collected from healthy pigs, etc.

3. If abnormalities or positive results are found in the clinical test in 1(2) or 2:
(1) If abnormalities or positive results are found in the test in 1(2) or 2, prefectures shall immediately take the following measures:

(i) If positive results are found in the test in 1(2):
Prefectures shall implement measures in Subsection 4, Item 6(2)(i) and report the test results in 1(2) and results of the test implemented in measurements of Subsection 4, Item 6(2)(i) (if the genetic analysis, etc. test has been completed, the results) to the Animal Health Division.

(ii) If abnormalities or positive results are found in the test in 2:
Pursuant to Subsection 4, Item 5(2), the farm shall send the necessary samples to NIAH and report to the Animal Health Division.

(2) MAFF shall immediately take the following measures in receiving a report in (1) from a prefecture:

(i) MAFF shall make Subsection 5 determination based on the test results in 1(2) or 2.
(ii) Based on the test results in 1(2) or (2) and Subsection 5 determination results in (1), MAFF shall promptly review the quarantine policy or develop the Emergency Quarantine Guideline as required.

4. Rules to be observed by the inspector
A person who investigates or tests pursuant to 1 and 2 shall comply with the following matters:

(i) If 7 days have not passed since the engagement in quarantine measures at the affected farm, the person engaged in the measures shall not enter into the farm for investigations or tests in 1 and 2. The period, however, can be shortened up to three days if it is confirmed that proper biosecurity measures have been taken in implementing quarantine measures at the infected farm and in the existence of the farm.

(ii) The inspector shall leave his/her vehicle outside the hygiene management area of the farm and wear quarantine clothes before entering animal quarters.

(iii) When they leave the farm, they shall disinfect not only their bodies but also clothes, shoes, glasses, other carrying tools and vehicles.

(iv) After coming home, they shall take a bath and fully wash their body.

(v) If abnormalities or positive results are found in pigs, etc. at the entered farm in a test of 1(2) or 2, the inspector shall not enter another farm until pigs, etc. at the farm are determined as neither affected animals nor animals suspected of being affected.
Subsection 13 Emergency Vaccine (Article 31 of the Act)

1. When vaccination is properly conducted, the vaccine against classical swine fever can provide defense, but if the vaccine is used disorderly without any plan, it shall be difficult to identify affected animals and discover the disease at an early stage, hampering measures to prevent any outbreak or increase and confirm disease-free status. Therefore, the use of vaccine requires careful judgment. As a general rule, the principle quarantine measures against the disease in Japan are discovery at an early stage and prompt slaughter of affected and animals suspected of being affected and as a rule, protective vaccination shall not be conducted.

2. MAFF finds it difficult to prevent the infection spread solely by slaughter at the infected farm and applying movement restrictions on surrounding farms considering the following factors, MAFF shall determine the implementation of emergency vaccination to prevent the spread (preventive slaughter is not acceptable for classical swine fever):
   (i) Progress of quarantine measures including burial;
   (ii) Spread of infection (the number of epidemiology-related farms); and
   (iii) Environmental factors (the number of surrounding farms, domestic animal rearing density and geographic circumstances including the existence or absence of mountains and rivers).

3. MAFF shall immediately publicize an Emergency Quarantine Guideline stipulating the following items when determining the implementation of emergency vaccination:
   (i) Time of implementation;
   (ii) Place of implementation;
   (iii) Domestic animals subject to vaccination; and
   (iv) Other necessary matters (distribution of unvaccinated pigs, area subject to movement restriction)

4. Prefectures shall immediately conduct emergency vaccination based on the Emergency Quarantine Guideline. On this occasion, MAFF shall arrange necessary and sufficient vaccine and injection-related materials for the prefecture.

5. MAFF shall further promote research and studies about vaccine development, use, etc.

[Point to Be Considered 62] Vaccine receipt and usage report for emergency vaccination
Prefectures shall issue a receipt using Appended Form 9 when they receive a vaccine
for emergency vaccination. In addition, in completing the use of vaccine, prefectures shall use Appended Form 10 to report the use to the Director-General of MAFF Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau.

---

**[Point to Be Considered 63] Matters concerning handling of vaccines for emergency vaccination**

Handling of vaccines for emergency vaccination, etc. is as follows:

1. Vaccination is conducted pursuant to the provision of Article 31 of the Act and as a general rule, from the outside the vaccination area to the direction of the infected farm, the vaccination shall be promptly implemented in a well-planned manner.
2. In vaccination, preset usage and dosage shall be observed. In addition, prefectures shall notify the Animal Health Division of an injection accident, if any and follow the instruction.
3. As for packed vaccine, they shall adjust with the Animal Health Division and return it. In addition, unpacked or expired vaccine shall be properly disposed of including via incineration.
4. All pigs, etc. reared at the same farm or animal quarters shall be vaccinated. In vaccination, injection needles shall be replaced at least every livestock barn and quarantine clothes replaced or vaccinated, etc. to prevent the spread of the disease.
5. Pigs are effectively and quickly vaccinated over a short time and vaccinated pigs, etc. are marked by spray lest any pig should remain unvaccinated. Then, pigs, etc. born by vaccinated pigs, etc. that are moved from a farm shall effectively be tagged such as ear marks, etc.
Subsection 14 Re-introduction of domestic animal

A prefecture shall conduct on-site tests at the infected farm that plans to reintroduce pigs, etc. and confirm cleaning and disinfection, etc. within 1 month before the first introduction scheduled day. If confirming cleaning, disinfection, etc., the prefecture shall instruct the farm to introduce a pig, etc. so that the farm can confirm the disease-free status (hereinafter called the “monitor pig”). On this occasion, the prefecture shall instruct the farm to conduct clinical observations on pigs, etc., every day after re-introduction and to immediately notify a livestock hygiene service center.

If the farm introduces the monitor pigs, when two weeks have elapsed since the introduction, the prefecture shall conduct an on-site test at the farm and implement a clinical test and PCR test on introduced monitor pig.

And for at least three months after the cancellation of areas of restricted movement, the prefecture shall enter the farm to conduct the clinical test and keep on monitoring it.

[Point to Be Considered 64] Requirements at the time of re-introduction of pigs etc.

When a farm reintroduces pigs etc., the prefectural animal health inspector shall go to the farm to confirm the following matters:

1 Weekly disinfection processes are conducted three or more times after the completion of slaughter (including on completion of quarantine measures).
2 The process necessary to inactivate the classical swine fever virus contained in farm feedstuff, manure, etc. has been completed.
3 The system allows Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management to be complied with.

[Point to Be Considered 65] Re-introduction of pigs etc. in the non-vaccination area

The re-introduction of pigs etc. at a farm in a non-vaccination area shall be conducted as follows:

1 As a general rule, 30 or more monitor pigs shall be placed per sty. On this occasion, the placement shall be made after consultation with the Animal Health Division to ensure the absence of bias in pig stys.

2 The prefectural staff shall enter all pig stys to conduct a clinical test and PCR tests on monitor pigs 14 days after introducing the monitor pigs.

If the test results are positive, it shall not be handled as an outbreak of the disease. In addition, if test results are determined as positive, all monitor pigs at the farm shall be immediately slaughtered and the farm shall be rewashed and re-disinfected.
3 The prefectural animal health inspector shall issue guidance to farms having introduced monitor pigs to do so step-by-step after confirming the monitor pigs are negative. In addition, the officer shall periodically confirm the compliance status of Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management and issue guidance as required.

4. To reintroduce pigs, etc., the prefecture shall ensure the system swiftly implements quarantine measures if things go wrong.

[Point to Be Considered 66]
Matters concerning reintroduction of pigs etc. in the vaccination area

When a farm in a vaccination area reintroduces pigs etc., vaccinated pigs shall be introduced as a general rule. When non-vaccinated pigs are introduced, they shall be vaccinated immediately after introduction.

However, as even vaccinated pigs cannot ensure the farm is free from disease, pigs etc. shall be introduced after conducting an environmental test in the following ways.

In addition, the prefectural animal health inspector shall periodically confirm the compliance status of Biosecurity Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management and as required, issue guidance to farms as well as ensuring the system swiftly implements quarantine measures if things go wrong.

Quarantine measures if things go wrong.

1. Environmental test
   (1) Places sampling test materials
       (i) Pig houses (stys, floor, feeding and water tanks, fences, ventilation fans, side ditches, etc.)
       (ii) Compost houses
       (iii) Mows and feedstuffs
       (iv) Dead pig storage facility
       (v) Tools necessary for feeding control of pigs and feces of wild animals including rodents such as boots, wheels and handles of wheelbarrows for feeding and feces, baskets for pigs transfer between pig stys.

   (2) Number of analytes
       Samples shall be collected from 10 places per sty (50 if positive results are found in a pig sty because it is necessary to focus on collecting samples there and about 50 places elsewhere (including composite houses).
(3) Test method
   (i) Sampling sites shall be wiped with gauze soaked in PBS to conduct PCR tests.
   (ii) Samples shall be in the condition immediately before introducing pigs and disinfectant shall not infiltrate analytes.
   (iii) Gauze, etc. after wiping shall be suspended in a centrifuging tube with PBS to extract genes for PCR from PBS.

(4) PCR tests shall be conducted with pooled analytes and positive pooled analytes shall be individually judged in a PCR test.

(5) Virus shall be isolated from analytes found positive in an individual PCR test to determine whether the virus is infectious.

2. If positive results are found in the environmental test
   If the viral isolation is positive in the environmental test, a farm shall be disinfected centering on places found positive. In addition, after completing disinfection, another environmental test shall be conducted to confirm free status in the farm.
Subsection 15 Investigation into the cause of outbreak

1. When animals are determined as affected or suspected of being affected pursuant to Subsection 5, Item 2, MAFF and prefectures shall engage in exhaustive research to collect epidemiological information concerning the infected farm, entrance and exit of pigs, etc., persons (individuals in contact with pigs, etc., such as farm workers, veterinarians and livestock artificial inseminators, local government officers, etc.) and vehicles (livestock carriers, feed carriers, carcass collection vehicles, compost carriers, etc.), feed supply conditions (including food residues), record of overseas travel of related persons, movement of objects, testing to confirm infection in wild animals and weather conditions, etc., in collaboration with pertinent organizations such as the NIAH.

2. The epidemiological investigation team comprising specialists including such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee, shall issue guidance and advice necessary for tests in 1 to be conducted rapidly and properly, analyze causes in light of test results and make up.

[Point to Be Considered 67] Matters concerning Inspections to Confirm Infection among Wild Animals

Prefectures made responses including inspections to confirm infection among wild animals in the following ways:

1. They shall collect samples from carcasses of wild boar, or a wild boar captured with cooperation from JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations) in areas of restricted movement through consultation with the Animal Health Division to implement an antigen test or a serum antibody test and conduct tests. Therefore, relevant prefectural departments shall collaborate and when a dead wild boar is found or a wild boar is captured in the area, ask interested parties including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION for cooperation to notify competent departments and to cooperate in collecting samples from wild boars.

2. If positive results are found in the test in 1, the following measures shall be immediately taken:
   (1) Thoroughly disinfect the point where a wild boar is secured and restrict and shut off passage as required;
   (2) Enter farms raising pigs, etc. in the area within a 10-km radius of the point (hereinafter called the “surrounding area”) and confirm the existence or absence of abnormality among reared pigs, etc. (pathological appraisal as required);
   (3) Request the Owners of Pigs, etc. reared in the surrounding area to report on death circumstances of pigs, etc. and restrict the movement based on the infect spread circumstances, etc. for at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in (1);
(4) Instruct rearers of pigs, etc. in the area to install surrounding equipment at the entrances of animal quarters to prevent contact between wild boars and pigs, etc. in the surrounding area, where such contacts are assumed, separate and store feedstuff, etc. at farms raising pigs, etc. to prevent contact with wild animals including boars;

(5) Conduct tests on virus invasion states in 1 in the area surrounding the point where the wild boar was secured and in the surrounding areas of pig farms in the prefecture within no more than 28 days after the completion of disinfection in(1); and

(6) Ask departments responsible for wild animals to properly dispose of wild boar carcasses within no more than 28 days in the surrounding area by incinerating, burial, etc. and requesting JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations) and other interested parties to refrain from leaving carcasses on site.

3. Measures in 2 shall be similarly taken when positive results are found in an antigen test or a serum antibody test for a wild boar carcass or a wild boar captured in cooperation of JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION, etc. before the confirming infection among pigs, etc.
Chapter 4 Others
Subsection 16 Others

1. Pigs, etc. possessed by interested parties in the livestock industry, including genetically important pigs such as sire pigs, are not individually and specially treated at all. On this assumption, interested parties in the livestock industry shall distribute risks regularly by keeping the genetic resource with frozen semen and frozen fertilized eggs and dispersively distributing sire pigs.

2. The Director-General of MAFF Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau shall separately establish points to be considered in implementing quarantine measures based on the guideline as required.

3. MAFF shall conduct research and development to contribute to improved quarantine measures, etc. and promptly review this guideline if results are obtained.

4. In view of the case where Owners of Pigs, etc. and those engaged in quarantine measures continue to suffer mental stress, even after convergence of this disease, prefectures shall endeavor to take detailed measures, such as visiting farms and continuing the operation of inquiry counters, etc.
Classical swine fever (CSF) is a pestivirus of the family Flaviviridae and antigenically and structurally quite similar to the viruses that cause Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) and Border disease virus (BDV). Clinical signs of pigs affected with classical swine fever (hereinafter called “this disease”) and autopsy findings vary considerably depending on differences in virus strains and the host pigs. If a pig fetus is infected with a ruminant pestivirus such as BVDV and BDV, the clinical signs may resemble those of classical swine fever (CSF).

Regardless of the pig’s development stages, pigs infected with this disease show main clinical signs of fever, huddling, decrease or loss of appetite, torpor, weakness, conjunctivitis, constipation followed by diarrhea and an unsteady gait. A few days after the onset, purpura may occur in the auricle, abdominal or inner thigh regions. In the acute form of the disease, pigs die within one or two weeks, without any clinical sign of this disease showing.

Like the difference of virus strain, the pig’s month age and condition may dictate whether subacute or chronic forms apply. When the affected pig dies within two to four weeks, sometimes a few months have passed since the onset. In the chronic form, pigs show developmental delay, a decrease or loss of appetite or intermittent fever or diarrhea. This disease influences the immunogen and often leukopenia before fever is seen and these immunosuppressive may lead to mixed infection.

In the acute form, no visible pathological changes tend to emerge. Typical findings are reddened and enlarged lymph nodes, epicardial bleeding and bleeding in the kidneys, urinary bladder, skin, or subcutaneous tissue. In the subacute or chronic form, necrotizing or button gastrointestinal ulcers, epiglottis and laryngeal mucosa as well as these findings emerge.

In terms of histopathological findings, lesions such as parenchymatous degeneration of lymphoid tissue, cell growth in vascular fibroblasts and nonsuppurative meningoencephalitis with perivascular cell infiltration emerge, none of which are specific to classical swine fever.

Accordingly, although this disease presents multiple clinical signs and lesions, they are not specific to this disease. Making a diagnosis using clinical signs and finding differences from viral diseases such as African swine fever, postweaning multisystemic wasting Syndrome (PMWS) and porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) and salmonellosis, pasteurellosis, actinobacillosis and Hemophilus parasuis, which cause sepsis is not easy.

Therefore, the laboratory virologic diagnosis is crucial. The laboratory employs
direct methods to detect antigen factors such as classical swine fever virus and its nucleic acid or viral antigen as well as indirect methods to detect virus-specific antibodies, although the latter antibody detection has a problem of cross-reactions with ruminant pestivirus such as BVDV. As in the acute form, pigs show clinical signs and die before detecting specific antibodies and antibody detection is mainly used to monitor the free status.
I. Antigen test

1. Test policy

When diagnosing suspected cases of this disease, considering the rapidity and the number of processable samples, the CSFV antigen detection method by fluorescent antibody staining of frozen sections is the best. Accordingly, rather than multiple organs collected from a single pig suspected of carrying this disease, it is preferable to test tonsils from many pigs suspected of carrying this disease to prove the viral antigen of this disease. In addition, alongside viral antigen detection using the fluorescent antibody method, a PCR test should start using blood as a material where there are viral isolations through cell culture and living organisms. For concentrated virus infection, although viral isolation can be determined in around 24 to 48 hours, observation for at least one week is preferable, given the smaller viral load. It is significant to conduct RT-RCR concurrently with viral isolation and confirm the existence of a virus at an early stage. AS PCR may show pseudo-positive results due to cross-contamination and it is necessary to confirm an amplification product is not another pestivirus (described below), which is why comprehensive judgment, including viral isolation results, should be implemented.

Besides, it is preferable to consider how cells used in viral tests are maintained and managed in advance, procurement of dry ice to be used to produce frozen sections and precooling of cryostat sections for smooth diagnosis. If it is difficult to procure dry ice, n-hexane preserved at -80°C can also be used for replacement.

2. Collection

(1) After arriving at a farm, conduct a clinical test and if the signs in Subsection 4, Item 2 of the Quarantine Guidelines are confirmed and classical swine fever is suspected, prioritize pigs with the signs and conduct a pathological appraisal.

(2) It is desirable to swiftly collect samples from pigs, which are disposed of for pathological appraisal, or those immediately after death. In addition, when obtaining necropsy materials, live tissue materials should be prioritized, while those remaining for tissue fixing should be kept in formalin. Live tissue materials include the tonsil (one or both sides), kidney (one or two) and kidney (including coretex and spleen (partial) and are used not only to produce emulsion for viral isolation but also frozen sections, striving not to destroy the organizational structures when collecting them. Individually, the collected materials should be placed into a sterilized 6-hole plate, which should then be fixed and have the cover sealed with vinyl tape. The next
step would be to place it into a plastic bag, refrigerate (ice) it and bring it back to the examination room. If a pig is infected, its live tissue materials and blood include a high quantity of virus. As used sampling and dissecting instruments are polluted with high viral loads, they should be handled with due care.

In addition, if a live pig shows signs arousing suspicions of this disease, its blood (blood serum or blood with anticoagulant added) should be collected to use materials for not only antibody and leukocyte counting tests but also viral isolation and PCR tests.

3. Producing frozen sections and emulsions

Materials for producing frozen sections shall not be thawed and fresh materials are used. During each manipulation, measures for litter pathogen control should be taken, such as laying out a cotton cloth impregnated with disinfection liquid on a table.

(1) Processing of live tissue materials

a. Cut three portions of tissues respectively around 1 cm x 5 mm in size (tonsil), or 1 cm x 1 cm (kidney and spleen) to create frozen sections.

b. Place about 1 g of the remaining tissue on a petri dish to produce an emulsion and weigh it. Store it in ice until an emulsion is produced.

c. Enter the pig number and specimen name on filter paper.

d. Place a tissue for producing a frozen section with the cutting surface face up on the filter paper. On this occasion, be careful to make a vertical section of the crypt for a tonsil and renal tubules epithelium for a kidney.

e. Pick up the filter paper with the tissue fragment thereon with tweezers and soak it in n-hexane chilled by dry ice or acetone (around -80°C) for rapid freezing. Note that if it is excessively soaked, the tissue fragment will be broken.

f. When it is frozen, move it quickly to cryostat storage, place it into a cold-resistant tube and store it in a -80°C deep freezer.

(2) Producing a frozen section specimen

a. When frozen tissue is in the cold-resistant tube according to (1)f., take out the tissue fragment from the cold-resistant tube in cryostat storage.

b. Place the tissue fragment on a sample table with the compound.

c. Facing.

d. Produce a 6 μm section.

e. Place sections on a silicon coat-processed slide glass.

f. Dry them immediately with a dryer.

g. Fix it with cold acetone for ten minutes.

h. Dry it with air to create a slide glass specimen.
(3) Produce emulsion for viral isolation and PCR test (using a homogenizer and cell-crushing apparatus, etc. is acceptable)
   a. Place a tissue fragment in (1)b in a mortar.
   b. Shred the tissue fragment with scissors in the mortar.
   c. Add silica sand appropriately and lightly grind down the tissue fragment with a pestle.
   d. Place the cultures there so that the weighed tissue fragment can be 10%w/v and emulsify it effectively (for example, when the tissue fragment is 1 g, 9 ml cultures should be added.)
   e. Move the emulsified tissue fragment into a centrifuge tube.
   f. Cool and centrifuge at 3,000 rpm for 15 minutes.
   g. Move the supernatant to a small test tube and create a 10% emulsion.

4. Viral isolation (a chamber slide, etc. can be used instead of a coverslip)
   To produce a coverslip specimen, produce a cell sheet in coverslip and vaccinate emulsion. As for Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS), which is used for cell culture, negative BVDV antibodies shall be used. If the virus and neutralization antibody co-exist in an individual, the viral isolation may be negative and a weak emulsion (as described below) shall be vaccinated too. After vaccinating the emulsion, the cell on the coverslip shall be taken out chronologically, fixed with cold acetone and the viral antigen of this disease detected via cytoplasmic means using the fluorescent antibody method. The minimum observation period is one week, with a small viral load in the emulsion is small and on the third day, unless specific fluorescence is observed on the cell sheet on the observed coverslip, insert the coverslip into another six-hole plate and prepare for the cultured cells. If no specific fluorescence is observed on the fourth day, inject the culturing supernatant on the coverslip into the cultured cell prepared on the previous day to be subcultured. During days five to seven, observe the coverslip of this cultured cell.
   Besides, in each manipulation, take litter pathogen control measures such as laying cotton cloth impregnated with disinfection liquid.

(1) Preparation for cultured cells
   a. CPK cells are used for viral isolation (note that this differs from the CPK-NS cell in II-4) and subculture cells with three times the amount.
   b. Enter three to four coverslip sheets (6 x 18 mm) into each hole of a six-hole plate to avoid overlapping other sheets.
   c. Place 3 ml of cell-suspended liquid into each hole. On this occasion, note that the coverslip may suspend and be overlapped.
   d. Culture it overnight at 37°C.
   e. Next day, confirm the cell sheets are formed and use them.
(2) Produce an emulsion vaccination and coverslip specimen
   a. The amygdalae emulsion should be filtrated with a 0.45 μm filter and
clogging can be prevented if filtered with a glass filter in advance.
b. Produce a dilution sequence of emulsion and blood (use a stock solution,
   10x or 100x diluted) and vaccinate 0.2 - 0.3 ml of the volume to cell sheets
   in (1)e (the stock solution should be stored at least until the test is
   completed.).
c. Stand them still for viral absorption for 1 hour, during which tilting should
   be conducted for 15-20 minutes.
d. Wash the cell surfaces in PBS or a medium.
e. Add culture solution with 5% serum, which should then be cultured at 37°C.
   The blood serum to be added must be BVD virus negative antibody Fetal
   Bovine Serum but can be replaced by horse serum. In this case, check in
   advance whether the CPK cell can be cultured with horse serum.
f. Take out a coverslip chronologically and after washing with PBS, fix it for
ten minutes with cold acetone.
g. Air dry it to be a coverslip specimen.

5. Fluorescent antibody method:
   Use a commercially available fluorescent antibody to diagnose classical
   swine fever for a slide glass specimen in 3(2)h and fluorescent staining pf a
   coverslip specimen in 4(2)g. If a viral antigen is positive in a frozen tonsil
   section, specific fluorescence is observed in the crypt epithelial cell and
   fluorescence can be found only in the cytoplasmic section (the nucleus is
   black and the rest is white). Conversely, if the viral isolation of the coverslip
   specimen is positive, specific fluorescence is observed in an entire specimen
   or part of a cell and specific fluorescence occurs in cytoplasm like a slide glass
   specimen. Whether an entire specimen or part of a cell depends solely on the
   difference in the viral load. When the load is small, the number of virally
   infected cells increases during the culture period and forms a focus formation.
   As determining the test results during the period for which this focus is formed
   is easiest, chronological observation is required. In dyeing either specimen,
simultaneous dyeing of GPE-vaccine strain infection coverslip specimen
   facilitates confirmation of effective diagnostic fluorescent antibody
   performance, fluorescent microscopy and determination. Details of the
   fluorescent antibody dying method shall be shown in a document attached to
   the fluorescent antibody for classical swine fever, which should be referred to.

6. RT-PCR
   The blood material in 2(2) and 10% emulsion in 3(3)(g), or culturing
supernatant in viral isolation shall be used as specimens.

In addition, to accurately determine when cross-contamination has occurred, the test is always conducted via a method using two types of positive control samples.

Although it is possible to test by the same method when testing semen, when the material is undiluted, care should be taken to dilute to the same extent (50 fold) as a commercially available semen using a diluted solution for semen, PBS or physiological saline.

(1) Positive control sample

(i) Positive control sample 1: BVDV culture supernatant
- Culture supernatant of BVDV type 1 or 2 is used. The sample is subject to RNA extraction just like the test material and used as a positive control sample to determine the success or failure of the test up to the PCR reaction.

(ii) Positive control sample 2: CSFV (GPE-strain) altered DNA
- The DNA distributed by the NIAH is used. The sample is a positive control sample used to determine the success or failure of the test from the PCR reaction to the restriction enzyme treatment.

(2) RNA extraction
- Commercially available RT-PCR kits are easy to use and operate. The extracted materials are blood, emulsion, culturing supernatant, etc. and kits suitable for materials shall be selected. The divided injection of the necessary quantity (within the range 50 - 400 μl depending on the kit) of extracted material into a microtube, which differs from that used for viral isolation, at the adjustment stage of viral isolation materials, eliminates concern over lowered infectivity due to freeze-thawing. Materials are handled as infectious until denaturant is added and admixed.

In addition, the extraction of RNA must also be carried out for the positive control sample 1. Preferably, the sample should be dispensed into a tube and stored after freezing.

(3) RT-PCR
- Commercially available RT-PCR kits are easy to use and the one-tube method that can continuously conduct RT and PCR reactions is particularly convenient and capable of mitigating manipulation and cross-contamination problems. However, although some commercially available kits contain UNG enzyme (Uracil-N-Glycosylase) to prevent cross-contamination due to carry-over of products after the PCR reaction, it should be noted that this enzyme can be expected to reduce the risk of cross-contamination, it is not suitable for gene analysis after PCR reaction (restriction enzyme treatment, sequence analysis, etc.). In a test to detect the existence or absence of the
virus, use the 5'-nontranslated region (5'-NTR) as a target region. However, the 5'-NTR region has a high gene storage ability and can also detect various types of classical swine fever strains and other pestiviruses, including BVD, which means detected PCR products also need to be analyzed in detail, etc.

In addition, although the positive control sample 2 is placed as a positive control and PBS as a negative control, there is a risk of cross-contamination, so the positive control must be carefully handled with facilities and biosafety in mind.

a. Primer and annealing temperature

Upstream primer “324” and downstream primer “326” by Š.Vilček, etc. (Arch.Virol,136:309-323,1994) shall be suitable to detect classical swine fever. As both Tm values are 56.5°C, PCR annealing (pairing) should be conducted at 55-57°C. The denature (denaturation) and extension (expanding) temperatures and their time and number of cycles are set according to the kit to be used.

[Primer Sequence]
Upstream primer “324”  5'-ATG CCC (T/A)TA GTA GGA CTA GCA-3'
Downstream primer “326”  5'-TCA ACT CCA TGT GCC ATG TAC-3'

[Composition of the reaction solution]
Example of using Invitrogen SuperScript III One-step RT-PCR kit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 x Reaction Mix</td>
<td>12.5 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324 Primer (10pmol/μl)</td>
<td>0.5 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326 Primer (10pmol/μl)</td>
<td>0.5 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzyme Mix</td>
<td>1.0 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>8.0 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>2.5 μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25.0 μl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[PCR reaction conditions]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55°C</td>
<td>30min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94°C</td>
<td>2min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94°C</td>
<td>15sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55°C</td>
<td>30sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68°C</td>
<td>5min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68°C</td>
<td>20Sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55°C</td>
<td>35 Cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15°C</td>
<td>∞</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Agarose cataphoresis and restriction enzyme treatment

For classical swine fever, about 280 bp (often 284 bp) of PCR products are produced.
Products are electrophoresed in 1-2% agarose gel and observed and photographed under UV radiation.

For other pestiviruses, meanwhile, including BVD, about 280 bp of products are produced and agarose cataphoresis cannot distinguish between classical swine fever and the BVD virus. To confirm identification, the base sequence determination and its genetic analysis are required, but if the product is digested by the restriction enzyme BglII, it can be distinguished by agarose cataphoresis.

In addition, the method according to this manual enables the presence or absence of cross-contamination to be confirmed by restriction enzyme treatment. Restriction enzyme is carried out using BglII and EcoRV; referencing the composition of the reaction solution shown below.

In the case of CSFV (PCR product before treatment is 284 bp), it is cut by only BglII, the size is smaller than that before treatment and it becomes about 243 bp after treatment (a fragment of about 41 bp is cut out by the restriction enzyme).

Conversely, in BVDV of the positive control sample 1, since it is not cut by both BglII and EcoRV, it becomes 284 bp after treatment as well as before treatment.

In addition, since the DNA of the positive control sample 2 is cut by both BglIII and EcoRII, the size after treatment is smaller than that of the classical swine fever virus and 144 bp (about 41 and 99 bp are cut out by the restriction enzyme).

[Composition of the reaction solution] Processing using BglII and EcoRV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCR reaction solution</td>
<td>5.0μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 × high buffer</td>
<td>2.0μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BglII</td>
<td>0.5μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EcoRV</td>
<td>0.5μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>12.0μl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.0μl/tube</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Reaction conditions of restriction enzyme treatment]

37°C 60min

*According to the appropriate temperature of commercially available restriction enzyme treatment.

7. Handling of the test results

If the findings of the frozen section and viral isolation, etc. show a positive result is likely, responses should be pursuant to Subsection 4, Item 6 of the Quarantine Guidelines.
II. Serum Antibody test

1. Test policy

   In the acute form of classical swine fever, many pigs die before producing an antibody and detecting the disease in a clinical test is important. Conversely, in the chronic form of classical swine fever, no clear symptoms are shown and it is difficult to detect the disease in a clinical test, but as many affected pigs produce the antibody, this disease can be detected in an antibody test. In addition, unlike the fluorescent antibody method, the antibody test can be implemented as an antemortem test and is useful as one of the monitoring tests for free status confirmation. In outdoor viral infections, pathogens easily spread through horizontal infection. Conducting a test on antibody-positive and epidemiologically related pigs allows the antibody test to be evaluated as a pig group. In addition, pigs vaccinated with this disease as a live vaccine can retain antibodies against this disease virus for the rest of their lives. When using the vaccine, this should be focused on when making the evaluation.

   As a rule, an antibody test should be implemented immediately after collecting samples. If the results trigger suspicions of an outdoor infection, this disease should be immediately reconfirmed (via an antigen test).

2. Adjustment of test blood serum

   Isolate the serum from the collected blood as soon as possible and after separating the live serum for antibody tests such as viral isolation, be sure to inactivate serum to be offered to an antibody test, (56°C heat treatment for 30 minutes). Any residue and blood serum not immediately used can be preserved in a frozen state at -20°C. With the possibility of virus infection in mind, place the live serum into a sealing container and preserve it at -80°C.

3. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method

   Use a commercially available ELISA kit and determine manipulation and judgment in accordance with the attached manual. As a neutralization test does not use live virus, the test results can be obtained safely and promptly. In future, this method will underpin the antibody test.

4. Neutralization test

   Use a vaccine virus GPE strain as an indicator virus for a neutralization test, use +++ as cultured cells and use porcine kidney cell line (CPK-NS cell) suitable for a serum-free medium as cultured cell. By combining this virus and cultured cells, a neutralization antibody can be determined using a cytopathic effect (CPE) as an indicator. The CPK-NS cell is unsuitable for viral isolation and producing indicator viruses given the lack of scope for the CPK-NS cell to proliferate classical swine fever virus. In addition, since handling the vaccine
virus involves a live virus, thorough management is required, including leakage prevention outside the laboratory and focusing on pollution of the cultured cell and sample.

(1) Preparation for serum-free cultured cells

In a neutralization test, CPK-NS cells, which can be proliferated in serum-free cultures, shall be used. In the subculture of this cell, a new plastic culture flask should be used rather than a recycled flask. Other than the sealing plug (tightening the flask plug) culture and at least two centrifuge/washing manipulations repeated to remove cell dispersions (trypsin solution) at the time of subculture, there is no difference in normal subculture. Therefore, under normal circumstances, a subculture is conducted every seven days, with a cell surface area ratio three times. In the case of 25 cm² (75 cm²), suspend in 15 mL (45 mL) and dispense 5 mL (15 mL) every time for incubation.

[Method to prepare serum-free cultures]

Eagle MEM ....................................................9.4 g (product evaluation value)
TPB (Tryptose Phosphate Broth) ...........................................................2.95 g
BES (N, N-Bis (2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid) ..........2.13 g
Bacto Peptone ........................................................................................5.0 g

Weigh the above-described reagent, dissolve it with 1 liter of pure water or ultrapure water and use an autoclave at 121°C for 20 minutes. After cooling to room temperature, add 10 ml of 3% L-glutamine and 30 mL of 7.5% baking soda and use it as usage liquid.

a. Remove the medium and wash once with PBS, which is twice or three times as much PBS as a medium.
b. Digest the cell with trypsin solution (normally, around 10-30 minutes) and add a minor amount of medium. Once the cells are fully dispersed by pipetting, suspend them in ten times the amount of medium to trypsin solution.
c. Collect the cell suspension liquid in a centrifuge tube to centrifuge (1,000 rpm for 5 minutes). After centrifuging, remove the supernatant, add the medium and suspend the cells.
d. Centrifuge the cells again (1,000 rpm for five minutes) to remove supernatant.
e. After refloating the medium again in three times the amount to the original cell surface dispense the cell suspension liquid within the plastic culture flask.
f. Tighten the plastic culture flask plug, leave it to stand at 37°C. Subculture cells again seven days later or provide a neutralization test. Cells can be subcultured on around the fourth day, but note that the small number of
cells means subculturing with three times the amount is not possible.

(2) Neutralization test

A vaccine (GPE) strain shall be used as an indicator virus in the neutralization test, causing CPE in CPK-NS cells but rarely proliferating. To produce the indicator virus stock for a neutralization test, like viral isolation, use PK cells (note that the cells differ from the CPK-NH cells in II-4). For medium, use one with 5% serum added. Use CPK-NS cells in a serum-free medium to measure the virus or neutralization titer of non-virus stock production.

a. Virus fluid adjustment method

(a) Vaccinate sheet CPK cells for about 0.1 multiplicity of infection (M.O.1) and stand it to allow virus absorption for one hour. During this time, tilting should be conducted at 15 - 20-minute intervals.

(b) Wash the cell surfaces in PBS or medium.

(c) Add 5% serum-added cultures and incubate at 37°C.

(d) For an open culture, collect the culturing supernatant in a centrifuge tube on the fourth or fifth day after culture. Observe it before collecting with a microscope and a small cytopathic effect (CPE) caused by viral proliferation can be recognized. To check the best time for collecting the virus fluid more effectively, place the cells to be vaccinated against the virus in a coverslip in advance as for viral isolation, collect the coverslip under germ-free conditions and confirm using the fluorescent antibody method that the antigen has spread all over the cell sheet. Centrifuge the collected culturing supernatant (1,000 RPM for five minutes) to remove the supernatant.

(e) Further centrifuge the centrifuged supernatant for 15 minutes at 3,000 RPM to remove cell debris and dispense in a small amount of 0.5 ml. The dispensed virus fluid is then preserved at -80°C and the thawed virus titer measured.

b. Virus titer measurement method

(a) Digest CPK-NS cells with trypsin, centrifuge twice and adjust the cell suspension liquid. Refloat cells in the same amount of serum-free medium as for normal subculture.

(b) Dilute the virus fluid to be measured in a serum-free medium tenfold.

(c) Place the diluted virus fluid in a 96-hole microplate, with 100μl per hole.

(d) Input 100 μl of the adjusted cell suspension liquid in each hole, culture it for seven days in a carbon dioxide incubator at 37°C.

(e) Use the CPL observed on the cell surface as an indicator to find the virus titer. (TCID₅₀).

c. Neutralization antibody measurement technique
(a) Place 50 μl of inactivated test blood in a 96-hole microplate, dilute twofold with 50 μl of serum-free culture and produce two rows of four-tube (2 - 16 folds) dilution rows with 50 μl diluted up to 16-fold in each hole. On this occasion, prepare holes for cell control and back titration, which are not vaccinated for the virus. Place 100 μl of serum-free cultures in the cell control hole and 50 μl in the back titration hole.

(b) Vaccinate the virus fluid adjusted to 200 TCID$_{50}$ per 100 μl in a 96-hole microplate, into the serum-diluted row by 50 μl. At the same time, vaccinate 50 μl of 10-fold diluted and adjusted virus fluid per hole with 50 μl serum-free cultures and perform back titration.

(c) After agitating the plate, sensitize it in a carbon dioxide incubator at 37°C for 1 hour.

(d) During the sensitization, digest CPK-NS cells with trypsin solution, centrifuge twice and adjust the cell suspension liquid. Refloat cells in the same amount of cultures as used for normal subculture.

(e) Input 100 μl of the cell suspension liquid in each hole, culture it for seven days in a carbon dioxide incubator at 37°C.

(f) Use CPE recognized in the cell surface as an indicator to find the neutralization antibody.

5. Handling of the test results
   If positive or pseudo-positive findings emerge in the enzyme immunoassay method or a neutralization test, pursuant to Subsection 4, Item 6 of the Quarantine Guidelines.

6. Others
   This manual shall be applied to boars to conduct tests.
Calculation Method of Appraised Value of Pigs

1. Fattening Pigs

(1) Basic method of calculating appraised value

Introduction price of original livestock + fattening cost (production cost per day x rearing days)

(2) Calculation method of introductory price of original livestock and fattening cost

(i) The introductory price is the cost required for introducing original livestock and is confirmed by a purchase slip, etc.

(ii) When an original livestock is born at the farm or the introductory price cannot be confirmed, a delivered price shall be used and the introductory price shall be calculated by multiplying the production cost of the fattening pig in the livestock product production cost in the latest year by 9/100.

(iii) As for the production cost per day, subtract the total production cost by the childbirth price and divide it by the fattening period (average sales month age), then multiply the cost by 50/100 to calculate the production cost per day in the previous period (from birthdate to 70 days) and calculate the production cost per day in the letter period (from 71 days to the time of shipment) by multiplying 130/100.

(iv) The rearing days marks the number of days from the introduction of original livestock in case of the introduction of livestock and from the birthdate in case of the original breeding/fattening consistent management, to the day on which affected animals or animals suspected of being affected are determined.

[Reference] Production cost per day (2011 Livestock Product Production Cost Survey)

- Delivered price (national average)

  Total production cost 31,903 yen x the percentage of cost required for producing a piglet to the total pork production cost: 9% = \( \frac{2,871 \text{ yen}}{} \)

- Production cost of fattening pig per day (national)

  (whole production cost 31,903 yen - childbirth price 2,871 yen)/fattening period 6.4 months x 30.4 day)

  = 149 yen

- production cost per day (0-2.3 month old) : 50% of production cost per day = \( \frac{75 \text{ yen}}{} \)

- late production cost per day (2.3-6.4 month old) : 130% of production cost per day = \( \frac{194 \text{ yen}}{} \)
**Fattening pigs**

![Graph showing price changes for fattening pigs over time]

2. Breeding sows

[Breeding sows (nulliparous)]

(1) Basic method of calculating appraised value

Introductory price of original livestock + rearing cost (production cost per day x rearing days) + price for conception

(2) Introductory price of original livestock and rearing cost

(i) The introductory price is the cost required for introducing original livestock and confirmed by a purchase slip, etc.

(ii) When the introductory price cannot be confirmed or when the original livestock is born at the farm, it shall be the average trading price (during the most recent one-year period) of a pig equivalent to the original livestock (pig with similar race, usage (suitable for breeding, etc.)) at a
domestic animal market normally used by the domestic animal owner.

(iii) The production cost per day shall be that of a fattening pig in the production cost survey.

(iv) The rearing days marks the number of days from the introduction of original livestock to the date of determining affected animals or animals suspected of being affected.

(v) In case of conception, around 20% of the value of the mother pig should be added (limited to cases where a veterinarian can confirm the conception in a pregnancy test).

[Breeding sows (para)]

(1) Basic method of calculating appraised value

Standard price at the first childbirth x estimated index/100 + price for conception

(2) Standard price at the first childbirth and the method of calculating estimated index

(i) The standard price at the first childbirth shall be calculated via the following formula:

Introductory price of original livestock + average rearing cost to the first childbirth month age (production cost per day x rearing days)

Besides, the introductory price of original livestock and rearing cost shall be calculated using the same method as for a breeding sow (nulliparous).

(ii) The estimated index is the index of decrease in value due to deterioration over time, assuming a value of 100 at the first childbirth and applying the prefectural livestock mutual aid payment system for calculation.

(iii) The production cost per day shall be that of a fattening pig in the production cost survey.

(iv) In case of conception, around 20% of the value of the mother pig should be added (limited to cases where a veterinarian can confirm the conception in a pregnancy test).
[Reference] Estimated index used by Miyazaki Pref. at the Time of Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Breeding Sow)
Every prefecture has its own similar index.

[e.g.] Evaluation of breeding sows at the time of first childbirth
(about 12 months old)
Introductory price: (production cost per day x rearing days) Addition for conception
\[
\{ 55,280 \text{ yen (the average purchase price of breeding sow (hybrid))} + 194 \text{ yen} \\
\times (12 - 3.3 \text{ months}) \times 30.4 \text{ days} \} \times 1.2
\]
\[= 127,779 \text{ yen} \]
Wild Boar Response in Measures against Classical Swine Fever Manual

When the classical swine fever virus invades a group of wild boars, it is important to take measures against virus invasion for the wild boar group into reared pigs (including reared boars; the same applies hereinafter). Therefore, Administrative Organs and related organizations cooperate and collaborate in proceeding with responses to wild boars in measures against this disease.

1. Measures before outbreak

To properly implement responses in 2 and 3 at the time of any outbreak, prefectures shall collaborate with the relevant departments and build a system for collaboration and cooperation with relevant departments, including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION (hunting associations) through efforts such as testing the pathogen infection status of domestic animal infectious diseases among wild boars.

2. Response to cases where reared pigs are confirmed to be affected animals and animals suspected of being affected

(1) Liaison system

When reared pigs are determined to be affected animals or animals suspected of being affected of classical swine fever, the Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF (hereinafter called “Animal Health Division”) shall notify the Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, the farm where the affected animals or animals suspected of being affected have been confirmed (hereinafter called the “Affected Farm”) and the competent livestock health department of prefectures, including an area within a 10-km radius of the Affected Farm. Receiving the notice, the competent prefectural livestock health department shall notify related departments including the competent prefectural wildlife department, etc. and related organizations including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION.

(2) The viral invasion state among wild boar groups in the surrounding environment

(i) The competent prefectural livestock health department shall collect samples (in principle, blood serum) as a general rule to implement an antigen test and a serum antibody test on dead or captured wild boars for at least 28 days at the Affected Farm and in the area within a 10-km radius.
of the point potentially considered as an infection source for classical swine fever based on the epidemiological information and from the area around a pig sty in the prefecture. Therefore, relevant prefectural departments work together and when a dead wild boar is found or a wild boar is captured in the area, relevant parties, including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION, are requested to cooperate in notifying the competent prefectural departments and cooperate in collecting samples from wild boars.

(ii) The prefecture shall conduct an antigen test and a serum antibody test on collected samples.

(3) Measures to prevent the spread of virus among wild boar groups in the surrounding environment

Prefectures shall properly dispose of dead or captured wild boars in the area by incineration or burial, etc. and request cooperation on the part of interested parties, including JAPAN HUNTERS ASSOCIATION in avoiding leaving carcasses on site.

3. Responses when classical swine fever virus is detected from wild boars or an antibody against classical swine fever is detected

(1) Liaison system

Pursuant to 2 (1).

(2) Disinfection of the confirmation place

Prefectures thoroughly disinfect the point where a wild boar is secured and restrict and shut off traffic as required with the cooperation of relevant and related organizations; and

(3) The viral invasion state among wild boar groups in the surrounding environment

Pursuant to 2 (2). Besides, the valid area shall be mainly within a 10-km radius of the point where the wild boar is secured and the surrounding area of a pig sty in the prefecture and the valid period shall be at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in (2).

(4) Measures to prevent the spread of virus among wild boar groups in the surrounding environment

Pursuant to 2 (3). Besides, the valid area shall be mainly within 10-km radius of the point where the wild boar is secured and the valid period shall be at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in (2).
(5) Measures to expose the outbreak among reared pigs early

(i) Prefectural departments responsible for domestic animals shall conduct on-site tests at farms rearing all pigs (including boars; hereinafter the same) within a 10-km radius of the place where the wild boar is secured and confirm the existence or absence of abnormalities such as the increase of dead and/or runt pigs. In addition, as required, they shall collect samples to implement pathological appraisals to conduct antigen or serum antibody tests.

(ii) Prefectural departments responsible for domestic animals shall ask all rearing farms in the area within a 10-km radius of the point where the wild boar is secured to deliver regular reports of dead conditions, etc. of reared pigs for at least 28 days after the completion of disinfection in (2). In addition, they shall control the movement of the following as required based on the invasion state of the virus and characteristics of the isolated virus:
   a. live pigs, etc.
   b. Collected semen and fertilized egg (excluding those sampled on the 21st day before the date on which the disease was determined or those sampled before the discovery of antibody-positive wild boars and kept under segregated management.)
   c. Carcasses of pigs etc.
   d. Manure, etc. of pigs etc.
   e. Bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment (excluding movement from non-farms).

(iii) Exceptions for restriction

Even in cases subject to the movement restriction in (ii), the objects above can be moved to a certain place upon consultation with Animal Health Division in any of the following cases:
   a. In case of shipment to a slaughterhouse (limited to cases of pigs directly carried in to a slaughterhouse)
      (a) As a general rule, a farmer shall submit a one-month shipment plan to a livestock hygiene service center. If the plan changes, he/she shall immediately report to the center.
      (b) After an administrative veterinarian or a farmer confirms clinical signs for about one week in general before shipment with time as a general rule, he/she shall measure the body temperatures of all pigs to be shipped on the morning of the day preceding shipment and reconfirm the clinical signs. He/she shall report the results with a daily report to the livestock hygiene service center.
      (c) The livestock hygiene service center shall confirm the existence or absence of heat, clinical signs, etc. reported in (b).
(d) If multiple pigs in a shipped group are recognized to have a fever of 40°C or higher and classical swine fever is likely, the center shall enter the farm, collect samples and conduct a workup procedure (blood test, PCR test, ELISA test).
(e) If no abnormality is found in (c), the center shall notify the farmer of shipment permission.
(f) In addition, the livestock hygiene service center shall confirm in advance that a slaughterhouse and destination has properly taken measures to prevent virus from intruding and countermeasures against spread including disinfection states.

b. Movement of live and sire pigs to other farms
(a) A farmer shall submit a one-month movement plan to a livestock hygiene service center in principle.
(b) As a general rule, the movement shall be within a prefecture, but if it is moved outside, the farm shall notify the prefecture of acceptance.
(c) As a general rule, negative results for all moved pigs are confirmed in PCR and ELISA tests.
(d) A follow-up of at least 21 days is conducted at a destination farm, during which time the pigs shall be segregated whenever possible.

c. If semen and a fertilized egg are moved to another farm
   Semen and fertilized eggs shall be stored under segregated management (avoiding cross-contamination with objects that are – or may be – contaminated). In entering a place under segregated management, persons shall wear dedicated clothes, etc. and thoroughly disinfect hands and fingers to avoid bringing in any pathogens.
   In addition, the tools and equipment to be used at a workplace shall be disinfected without fail or sterilized items shall be used.
   (a) Semen
      As a general rule, after collecting semen and identifying whether the pig shows specific symptoms, PCR and ELISA tests should be conducted to confirm a negative result. In addition, the pig should not be provided until receiving test results. The semen shall be managed separately from the one that has been under segregated management until test results are announced. However, only when it is difficult to collect blood, a PCR test shall be conducted on the collected semen and negative results confirmed.
   (b) Fertilized egg
      As a general rule, after collecting eggs and identifying whether the pig
shows specific symptoms, PCR and ELISA tests should be conducted to confirm a negative result. The fertilized egg shall be managed separately from that under segregated management until the test results are received.

d. In moving pig carcasses, manure, bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment
Only if it can be confirmed that the following requirements are met at a farm where the Animal Quarantine Officer has confirmed reared pigs, etc. have no clinical abnormalities, carcasses of pigs, etc., manure of pigs, etc., bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment can be moved to incineration facilities and other necessary facilities for the purpose of incineration, burial, rendering process, composting processing, or disinfection upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

(a) Measures at the Time of Movement
a. The Animal Quarantine Officer shall confirm whether there are any abnormalities in the domestic animals in the relevant farm on the day of movement or the previous night by requesting a report, etc.
b. The Animal Quarantine Officer shall, as a general rule, instruct the use of a closed vehicle or vessel. In addition, when these are not available, necessary measures, such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, shall be taken.
c. The overall surface of the vehicle shall be disinfected before and after loading.
   In addition, the Animal Quarantine Officer shall confirm the disinfection status whenever possible.
d. As a general rule, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms shall be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles shall be established.
e. Delivery to multiple farms in a row shall be avoided.
f. The vehicle and materials shall be immediately disinfected after transportation.
g. The transportation process shall be recorded and kept.

(b) Measures at the time of incineration, rendering processing or disinfection
a. Measures such as spreading a sheet from the carrier to the entry point for carcasses to prevent scattering;
b. Measures such as establishing a carcass space on the other side of the product space;
c. The route from the entrance of the facility to the place for inputting carcasses, etc. shall be disinfected immediately after the carcasses, etc. have been accepted; and
d. Livestock feeding equipment shall be disinfected using an appropriate disinfection method. In addition, an Animal Quarantine Officer should confirm the disinfection status whenever possible.

(End of document)