

Biosecurity Standards(cattle, buffalo, deer, sheep and goat)

I Basic requirements of animal biosecurity	
[Items regarding person]	
1 Obligation of livestock owners	<p>Owners of domestic livestock are responsible to prevent the outbreak and spread of domestic animal infectious diseases among the animals in their care. They must comply with relevant laws and regulations, establish their biosecurity systems in accordance with provisions of these standards and raise awareness of hygiene management while cooperating with other owners in neighbor farms or other relevant persons, and then implement hygiene management. In cases where hygiene managers other than owners have been designated, the owners must build a system for contacting the hygiene managers at all times, making sure that these managers implement measures prescribed under these standards.</p>
2 Gathering the latest information on animal biosecurity and implementing hygiene management	<p>Owners must always confirm information provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center regarding prevention of outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases which may infect their stock, actively obtain information regarding animal biosecurity by attending training courses about animal hygiene (provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, etc.), accessing the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or taking other action. From the information gathered, their biosecurity systems and hygiene management on their farms must be periodically checked and improved. Also, ground rules of their farms, specifying where the hygienic equipment</p>

	<p>(e.g., for disinfecting) are installed, must be prepared in order to ensure that the latest biosecurity systems are in play on their farms. Owners must submit to inspections conducted by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center and abide by their instructions.</p>
<p>3 Preparing manuals for livestock hygiene management and thorough briefings to staffs</p>	<p>Owners must prepare manuals prescribing the following items which reflect the opinions of experts, such as veterinarians. In order for staff and other relevant operators to follow said manuals, owners must distribute printed versions, install signboards or take other measures. Staff and other relevant operators must be fully informed regarding preventative measures against outbreaks and the spread of infectious diseases among livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prohibited activities for staff regarding animal husbandry or hunting outside farm grounds (ii) Precautions regarding overseas travel, to and from Japan (iii) Precautions regarding bringing meat products from overseas (including carry by mail) (iv) Items that are prohibited on farms (v) Measures limiting the transport of tools or equipment onto farms wherever possible (vi) Treatment of tools, equipment or foods brought into farms (vii) Prohibition of keeping pets (such as cats) in the hygiene management area (viii) Preventative measures against wild animals entering the hygiene management area (ix) Clothing for biosecurity on farms (x) Specific instructions for disinfecting of hands, clothing, footwear, foreign objects, vehicles or facilities, appropriate disinfectants, appropriate time spent disinfecting, drying, etc.
<p>4 Preparation and storage of records</p>	<p>Owners must keep records on following items for at least one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The name, the address or the affiliation of each person (excluding staff in said farms) who enters into the hygiene management area (referred to as the hygiene management area prescribed under Article 8; the same shall apply to these standards.), the date and the

purpose (excluding the case that the affiliation, etc. is clearly indicated the purpose) of the entrance into the hygiene management area, whether to implement disinfection (including disinfection of vehicles in case of bringing their vehicles in to the hygiene management area. The ledgers for disinfection records must be kept near the entrance to the hygiene management area), and the list of countries or areas visited within the previous one week, and whether or not the person entered livestock facilities in the countries or areas . However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (such as disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the hygiene management area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.

- (ii) The period of stay and the name of countries or areas in cases where staff go overseas.
- (iii) The type, the number of and the health conditions of livestock obtained, the name of the farm from which they were obtained, and the date they are introduced.
- (iv) The type, the number and the health conditions of livestock which they ship or transport, the name of the farm to which the animals are shipped or transported, and the date they are shipped or transported.
- (v) The number, the age (in months) and the health conditions of livestock to be raised, and any symptoms, diagnoses by veterinarians and treatments such as medication in cases where animals display abnormal conditions.
- (vi) The instructions to the farms from the Livestock Hygiene Service Center or a veterinarian in charge.

5 Establishment of notification rules	Owners of large-scale farms must have solid rules where staff are required to immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center without obtaining authorization of the owner or the hygiene managers (in cases when there are designated hygiene managers other than the owner), when specified symptoms are found in animals raised at the farm. Owners must also ensure that all staff are fully informed of the rules.
6 Instruction on health management by veterinarian	Owners must designate a veterinarian or a veterinary facility (limited to those with which the Livestock Hygiene Service Center has a close relationship) and periodically receive instructions from the veterinarian or the veterinary facility concerning the health management of domesticated animals raised at the farm.
7 Preparation for increased risk of outbreak of domestic animal infectious diseases	Owners must, even at ordinary times, fully understand measures prescribed under Articles 14 and 21, which will be imposed in the area designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as “designated area”), due to confirmed reports of wild animals infected by pathogens of domestic animal infectious diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease, or other situation showing higher risk of outbreaks of domestic animal infectious diseases.
〔Items regarding feeding environment〕	
8 Establishment of hygiene management areas	Owners must identify a hygiene management area on their farms in which measures to prevent the entry and spread of pathogens should be focused. The hygiene management area must be separated from other areas by a clearly defined border. The hygiene management area must include barns, storage for tools and equipment for direct contact with livestock, and an

	<p>area where persons in direct contact with livestock are allowed to enter without disinfecting or changing clothing and footwear (excluding disinfecting or clothing and shoe changes in each barn). In addition, owners must design the hygiene management area with a minimum number of entrances, with the entry for livestock, materials or carcasses placed as near to the boundary as possible.</p>
9 Preparation for restriction of pasture	<p>Owners must secure the evacuation facilities to house their livestock, or prepare measures to ship or transport them in preparation of suspension or restriction of pasture based on Article 34 of the Act.</p>
10 Preparation for burial	<p>Owners must secure land to be used for burials (the standard area is 5 square meters per head of adult animals 24 months old or older, based on Article 21 of the Act), or prepare for incineration or rendering.</p>
11 Prohibition of keeping pets	<p>Owners must prohibit carrying or keeping pets such as cats in the hygiene management area (excluding cases where a tourist livestock farm operating pet rearing business designates the area to rear these pets).</p>
[Items regarding animals]	
12 Avoidance of rearing in overly dense conditions	<p>Owners must avoid rearing livestock in overly crowded conditions which may affect the health of the animals.</p>
II Prevention of pathogens from entry into the hygiene management area	

〔Items regarding person〕	
13 Restriction of unnecessary entry into the hygiene management area	Owners must post signboards near the entrances to the hygiene management area or other livestock facilities and take other necessary measures to avoid unnecessary entry into the hygiene management area by staff, as well as to minimize instances of human contact with livestock within the hygiene management area. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (such as disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the hygiene management area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.
14 Measures taken when a person who has previously entered another livestock facility enters into the hygiene management area	Owners must avoid entry into the hygiene management area by persons who have previously entered other livestock facilities or the designated area on the same day (excluding staff, animal health inspectors, veterinarians, artificial inseminators, hoof trimmers, feed carriers, milk haulers, and other livestock-related personnel), as well as persons who have entered into Japan or returned to Japan from other countries within the previous one week (excluding cases in which the person enters the area out of necessity after washing, showering or taking other necessary measures).
15 Disinfection of hands of person entering the hygiene management area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the hygiene management area and require that persons entering the area utilize it to wash or disinfect their hands (excluding cases in which a person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and applies it near the entrance, or when the person wears gloves for the hygiene management area only).

<p>16 Preparation and use of clothing and footwear for use in the hygiene management area only</p>	<p>Owners must prepare clothing and footwear specifically for the hygiene management area (including clean over-clothing and over-shoe footwear: the same shall apply to the standards), and have persons entering the area wear them (excluding the case when the person is clothed specifically for the hygiene management area). In order to prevent pathogens from entering the hygiene management area through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location that is separated by a floor grate or separating plate on a one-way path before or after changing. Clothing and footwear must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.</p>
<p>[Items regarding equipment]</p>	
<p>17 Disinfection of vehicles entering the hygiene management area</p>	<p>Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the hygiene management area, where persons arriving by automobile must disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and applies it near the entrance). Owners must have the persons bringing a vehicle use the floormat for the specific farm or take other measures to prevent contamination from the vehicle (excluding cases in which the person does not exit the vehicle in the hygiene management area).</p>
<p>18 Measures taken when bringing objects used in other livestock facilities into the hygiene management area</p>	<p>In principle, objects that have been used or may have been used in another livestock facility must not be brought into the hygiene management area. When this is unavoidable, the object must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.</p>
<p>19 Measures taken when bringing clothing used outside of Japan into the</p>	<p>Clothing and footwear which have been used outside Japan within the previous 4 months must not be brought into the hygiene management area. When this is unavoidable, the clothing or</p>

hygiene management area	footwear must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.
20 Livestock water	All water for livestock other than drinking water (such as tap water) must be disinfected.
21 Usage of safe materials	When using agricultural products produced in the designated area, such as feed or bedding, owners must be advised by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center and follow its instructions.
[Items regarding animals]	
22 Observation of health conditions when introducing livestock	When introducing new livestock from other farms, owners must ensure introduction of healthy animals by confirming the absence of diseases on the farm from which the animals were obtained and the conditions of the animals to be introduced. Owners must avoid direct contact between established and introduced animals until it is confirmed that the introduced animals have no abnormal conditions that could indicate infectious disease.
III Avoiding the spread of pathogens in the hygiene management area	
[Items regarding person]	
23 Disinfection of hands of persons entering barns	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to barns, and require persons entering to wash or disinfect their hands there (excluding cases in which the person wears gloves specifically for said barn).
24 Change or disinfection of footwear in the barn entrance	Owners must prepare footwear specifically for each barn for persons entering or have them disinfect their own footwear. However, this shall not apply to movement between barns if there

	is no risk of contamination by pathogens from outside barns. Footwear must be washed or disinfected when soiled by feces or mud.
[Items regarding equipment]	
25 Regular cleaning or disinfection of tools	Owners must regularly clean or disinfect tools used for livestock management. Hypodermic needles, tools for artificial insemination and other equipment destined to make contact with biological fluids (excluding raw milk) must be changed or disinfected for each animal.
26 Avoidance of pathogens outside barn	Unnecessary objects for raising livestock must not be brought into barns.
[Items regarding wild animals]	
27 Appropriate storage of carcasses for prevention of wild animals	When storing livestock carcasses, owners must take measures to prevent wild animals from entering the storage area.
28 Avoiding contamination of feeding facility and watering facility with feces of wild animals	Owners must take necessary measures to prevent contamination of feeding and watering facilities in barns and feed storage areas by feces from wild animals, such as rodents and birds.
29 Extermination of rodents and insects	Owners must take necessary measures to exterminate rodents and insects such as flies, to include treating specified areas with rodenticides and pesticides or installing adhesive sheets.
[Items regarding feeding environment]	
30 Tidying and disinfection within the hygiene management area	The hygiene management area must be maintained through disposal of unnecessary materials, weeding, tidying up equipment and regularly disinfecting the premises in order to

	eliminate spaces where wild animals such as rodents can hide, and to prevent pathogens from lingering if they enter the hygiene management area.
31 Cleaning and disinfection of facilities including barns	Owners must regularly clean and disinfect barns and other facilities located in the hygiene management area in accordance with the manuals for livestock hygiene management.
[Items regarding animals]	
32 Daily health observation	Owners must observe the health conditions of their livestock (including confirmation of births and deaths).
IV Avoiding the spread of pathogens outside the hygiene management area	
[Items regarding person]	
33 Disinfection of hands of persons exiting from the hygiene management area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the hygiene management area, and require persons from the area to utilize it to wash or disinfect their hands (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment which has equal or greater effectiveness near said exit).
[Items regarding equipment]	
34 Disinfection of vehicles exiting from the hygiene management area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the hygiene management area, and require persons to utilize it to disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment which has equal or greater effectiveness) near said exit).

35 Measures taken when objects used in another livestock facility are brought from the hygiene management area	An object which has been contaminated or may have been contaminated by feces from livestock must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other necessary measures when bringing these objects from the hygiene management area.
[Items regarding animals]	
36 Observation of health conditions when shipping or transporting livestock	When transporting livestock outside the farm for shipping, owners must remove dirt such as clinging feces and confirm their health conditions before transporting them. When transporting carcasses and feces, owners must prevent leakage.
37 Early notification and suspension of shipping and movement in case when designated symptoms are observed	When designated symptoms are observed among their livestock, owners must immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. Animals, carcasses, livestock products and feces must not be shipped or transported from the farm. Objects located in the hygiene management area must not be removed from the area unless necessary.
38 Suspension of shipping and movement in case when abnormal conditions other than the designated symptoms are observed	With the exception of cases displaying designated symptoms, when it is confirmed that the rates of mortality and the number of animals showing similar symptoms are increasing (excluding cases that clearly stem from causes other than infectious disease) among livestock, owners must immediately receive medical treatment or instructions from a veterinarian or the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, and must refrain from shipping these animals from the farm until it is confirmed that the animals are not infected with any monitored infectious diseases. If it is confirmed that they are infected with a monitored infectious disease, owners must follow instructions by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. If other abnormal symptoms which do not meet designated symptoms are displayed, owners must receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian.