

**Guidelines for Specific Infectious Disease  
of Domestic Animals concerning  
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy**

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## Preamble

- 1 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (limiting to those referred to cattle of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) listed in Table 15, Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Act No. 166 of 1951; hereinafter referred to as “the Act”); hereinafter referred to as “BSE”) is a bovine prion disease caused by BSE prions.
- 2 BSE was first confirmed in the United Kingdom in 1986. Occurrences in the UK increased dramatically thereafter, peaking in 1992 with 37,280 cases.  
The disease spread to other European countries in the 1990s. In Japan, the first case of BSE was confirmed in September 2001, and 36 cases have so far been confirmed.
- 3 Recently, thorough control measures including the feed ban have decreased the number of cases worldwide. In Japan, BSE has never been confirmed since the last case, which was born in January 2002, just after the feed ban started.  
Under the circumstances, in May 2013, Japan was recognized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as “OIE”) as a country having a negligible BSE risk status. The effectiveness of the BSE control measures in Japan has been highly regarded internationally.
- 4 It is thought to be possible that the outbreak and spread of BSE can be prevented by thorough control measures including the feed ban. However, if BSE occurs and spreads again, it would
  - (1) destroy public confidence in the safety of beef,
  - (2) decrease the consumption of beef, and then, lower the productivity in the livestock industry over the long term,
  - (3) threaten the stable supply of livestock products to the public,
  - (4) have a serious negative impact on rural communities and economies, and
  - (5) also impair international trust.Thus, a certain level of risk management measures must be maintained.

- 5 Therefore, cattle owners, the administrative agencies (meaning the MAFF, prefecture governments and municipality governments; the same shall apply hereinafter) and the relevant institutions and organizations should work in close cooperation with one another to maintain a control system so that the effectiveness of risk management measures is ensured.
  
- 6 The Guidelines shall be reviewed whenever there are any changes in the status of the outbreak of BSE, development in scientific knowledge or technology. In addition, the Guidelines shall be reviewed at least every three years.

## Section I. Basic Policies

- 1 Cattle generally become infected with BSE through feed contaminated with BSE prions and then become ill after a relatively long incubation period.

Thus, it is important to continuously implement control measures for BSE, including the effective feed ban.

Therefore, cattle owners and business operators (meaning manufactures and distributors of feed or fertilizer, hosts of events where domestic animals are gathered such as livestock market, owners of slaughterhouses or rendering facilities and other business related to livestock industry; the same shall apply hereinafter) should fully understand the characteristics of BSE and carry out continuously and appropriately the feed ban in accordance with the Act Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds (Act No. 35 of 1953).

- 2 Recently, thorough control measures including the feed ban have decreased the number of cases worldwide. However, a certain level of surveillance system based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning Measures against Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Act No. 70 of 2002; hereinafter referred to as “the Act on Special Measures”) and the Act should be maintained for the following reasons:

- (1) As the accumulation of test results so far, another type of BSE, called atypical BSE, has been found. Atypical BSE is different from the classical BSE, which is considered to be caused by consuming feed and others contaminated with BSE prions. There are very few cases of atypical BSE worldwide but it is suggested to be a sporadic disease and thus trends in occurrences should be monitored continuously.
- (2) Measures should be taken for a possible future situation in which the route of infection of BSE is not blocked for some reasons.
- (3) In order to maintain the high international reputation for the BSE control measures taken in Japan, a certain level of BSE surveillance should be continued. Also, it is important to keep the status of a country having a negligible BSE risk from the perspective of export promotion of domestic

livestock products.

- 3 Cattle owners have the primary responsibility to prepare for BSE outbreak and prevent the spread pursuant to the Act, and therefore, should endeavor to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills and to take appropriate measures such as biosecurity management of cattle. For this purpose, it is important to observe Biosecurity Standards, such as health monitoring and recording, ensuring proper notification of suspected cases in the early stages, proper feeding and recording. In consideration of the above, the administrative agencies and relevant institutions and organizations, by dividing the roles as mentioned below, shall take all available measures to prevent BSE and to prepare for the outbreak of BSE in order to allow all cattle owners to understand the importance of BSE control measures and implement them.
  - (1) MAFF shall implement appropriate import quarantine based on the relevant information including the risk of BSE occurrence and confirm the effectiveness of the feed ban. MAFF also provides prefectures, cattle owners, biosecurity managers (meaning biosecurity managers pursuant to Article 12-3-2 paragraph 1 of the Act; the same shall apply hereinafter) and relevant institutions and organizations with necessary information and gives guidance and advice in order to standardize disease control measures at a high level.
  - (2) Prefectures shall provide cattle owners, biosecurity managers, municipalities, and relevant institutions and organizations with necessary information, and prepare for the outbreak of BSE.
  - (3) Municipalities and the relevant organizations shall cooperate with prefectures in giving guidance to cattle owners and preparation for the outbreak of BSE and provide cattle owners with the necessary support.
  - (4) Relevant business operators shall take measures to prevent the pathogen from spreading, and cooperate with relevant institutions in measures to prevent outbreak and spread of BSE.
- 4 At the outbreak of BSE, it is important to prevent the spread of the disease by

smooth and proper control measures.

The costs to implement the control measures shall be borne by the national government as specified by the provisions from Articles 58 to 60-2 of the Act. Additionally, Article 60-3 of the Act also provides that allocation of reserve funds and other necessary financial measures shall be taken so that control measures will be properly and promptly taken in the early stages of occurrences. Taking this into consideration, the administrative agencies and the relevant organizations, by dividing the roles as mentioned below, shall initiate proper and prompt actions.

- (1) MAFF is responsible for developing and revising control policies that specify necessary control measures (meaning the control policies referred to in Section 5-2-(1)), and, with cooperation with relevant ministries, supporting specific control measures of prefectures in line with these policies. Additionally, in accordance with the Act, MAFF shall allocate the budget immediately and in proper manner.
- (2) Prefectures shall implement the specific control measures immediately and appropriately in accordance with the control policy in (1).
- (3) Municipalities and the relevant institutions and organizations shall cooperate with the prefectures in the implementation of the specific control measures (if the prefecture entrusts the conduct of control measures to municipalities or the relevant organizations, the costs involved in the relevant control measures shall be included in those to be paid by the Government according to the Act.)

- 5 At the outbreak of BSE, it is important to identify suspected affected animals by clarifying the feeding history and the existence of cohorts through an immediate epidemiological investigation, to completely eliminate the source of infection by testing, slaughtering and incinerating the identified suspected affected animals, and to review the existence of any potential problem related to the feed ban.

Therefore, the administrative agencies and the relevant institutions shall maintain a crisis management system in order to take measures to prevent the

spread of the disease and to review the feed ban at the outbreak of BSE.

- 6 In addition, MAFF shall, as necessary, develop Emergency Guidelines for Specific Infectious Disease of Domestic Animals (hereinafter referred to as “the Emergency Guidelines”) while seeking expert opinions from Subcommittee on prion disease, Committee on Animal Health, Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Area Policies (hereinafter referred to as “Sub-committee”) as needed under Article 3-2-(2) of the Act.

## Section II. Preparedness for an outbreak

### 1 Efforts of MAFF

- (1) Obtain information on the latest overseas outbreaks through mutual exchange of information with foreign countries and international organizations such as the OIE, and provide information to relevant ministries, prefectures, relevant institutions and organizations as necessary. This information shall be made public through the MAFF website.
- (2) Conduct regular on-site inspections at feed manufactures and rendering facilities in cooperation with the relevant institutions, and then publish the findings of these inspections.
- (3) Obtain the status of the preparedness for BSE outbreak in each prefecture and, as necessary, the status of cooperation with municipalities and relevant organization, and provide prefectures with the necessary instructions and advice to standardize disease control measures at a high level.

### 2 Effort of prefectures

- (1) Inform cattle owners and the veterinarian who examined the dead animal (hereinafter referred to as "the owners") of their duty of notification prescribed in Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Act on Special Measures, unless they notify as provided for in Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Act or in the cases specified in each paragraph of Article 2 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Special Measures concerning Measures against Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (MAFF Ordinance No. 58 of 2002, hereinafter referred to as "Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Special Measures"). Prefectures shall also verify that the inspection provided for in Section III-1-(1)-a-(a) is properly conducted.
- (2) Regularly cooperate with the relevant departments and agencies and support on-site inspections at feed manufacturers and rendering facilities conducted by MAFF and the relevant institutions.
- (3) Inform all the cattle owners, biosecurity managers, municipalities and relevant organizations the information on the status of any BSE outbreak in foreign countries provided by MAFF as prescribed in 1-(1) above as necessary, by phone, e-mail, fax, mail, and other means.

- (4) Identify information on each cattle farm required for control measures at the outbreak of BSE (including address of the farm and the number of cattle).
- (5) Secure human resources necessary for control measures considering their role at the outbreak, store hygiene materials or medications and secure a storage space for carcasses, in order to ensure smooth and appropriate implementation of control measures at the outbreak of BSE.

As for the use of incineration facilities at the outbreak of BSE, make a list of incineration facilities in advance, and make an arrangement with prefectures and municipalities where the said incineration facilities are located, or which have jurisdiction over the said facilities, with an assumption that there might be a situation where a large number of affected animals or suspected affected animals are confirmed.

- (6) Establish a collaboration system by designating liaison with municipalities or relevant institutions and organizations, and by sharing the information on the regional status of cattle raising for the event of BSE outbreak.
- (7) Make effort to ensure enough time for the transfer duties and to appropriately transfer the records and experiences regarding disease control to successors at the transfer of the responsible person of control measures in the prefectural animal health division.

### 3 Efforts of municipalities and relevant institutions and organizations

Municipalities and the relevant institutions and organizations shall cooperate with MAFF and prefectures in their measures as described in 1 and 2 above.

### 4 Efforts of business operators

Business operators shall cooperate with MAFF and local agencies in their measures as described in 1 to 3 above.

### Section III. Surveys of BSE

#### 1 Fallen stock inspection, and detection of abnormal cattle

##### (1) Fallen stock inspection and report of the results

###### A Fallen stock inspection

(A) Prefectural governor shall order the owner of fallen stock, which have been notified in accordance with Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Act on Special Measures or Article 13-2 paragraph 1 of the Act, to have inspection on the said fallen stock by prefectural animal health inspectors as specified in Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Act and Article 6 paragraph 2 of the Act on Special Measures. The prefectural animal health inspector classifies the said fallen stock into the following A to C, and performs the said testing.

In this case, the said inspection shall be deemed as an inspection stipulated in Article 9 paragraph 2 and the appendix 1 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (MAFF Ordinance No. 35 of 1951, hereinafter referred to as "Implementing Ordinance of the Act").

- a Regardless of age, cattle that showed or likely to have shown the specific signs specified in the section on cattle in the table in item 1 and in item 3 of Notification No. 1865 of MAFF in 2011 (concerning designation of signs designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, described in Article 13-2 paragraph 1 of the Act, and samples designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, described in Article 13-2 paragraph 4 of the Act, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13-2 paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Act and Article 9 paragraph 2 item 5 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act) (hereinafter referred to as "the specific signs") before death
  - (a) Cattle that display progressive changes with one of the following behaviors and are not expected to respond to treatment:
    - (i) skittishness
    - (ii) abnormal sensitivity to sound, light, contact, etc.

- (iii) changes in herd hierarchical status
      - (iv) persistent kicking when milked
      - (v) continuous lowered head posture against fences, etc.
      - (vi) hesitation at barriers, such as doors and fences
    - (b) Cattle that display idiopathic progressive nervous signs without signs of any infectious diseases
  - b Cattle at a full 48 months of age or older that became non-ambulatory or recumbent before death or which were condemned and were prohibited to be slaughtered because of the reasons other than the above A and then died or were subjected to depopulation (hereinafter referred to as "recumbent cattle").
  - c Cattle that do not fall under the above A or B.
- (B) Fallen stock not having reached a full 48 months of age, which do not fall under Article 9 paragraph 2 item 5 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act, are not subjected to the notification under the provision of Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Act on Special Measures and fallen stock at full 48 months of age or older that fall under any one of paragraphs of Article 2 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Special Measures, are not also subjected to the notification under the provision of Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Act on Special Measures. However, prefectures, in principle, shall implement the inspection for the following fallen stock (excluding animals which fall under Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Special Measures, and animals which were slaughtered based on the provision of Article 16 of the Act because of possible dissipation of the pathogen, and which the prefectural animal health inspector determined to be difficult to conduct the inspection for.) by the same inspection method as that used in (a).
- a Fallen stock at a full 48 months of age or older that were affected animals or suspected affected animals of the domestic animal infectious diseases other than the diseases in Article 16 paragraph

1, items 1 and 2 of the Act and finally died or were depopulated, and which had or possibly had a notifiable infectious disease.

- b Other fallen stock or cattle subjected to depopulation that the prefectural animal health inspector determined the need for inspection (e.g., cattle under full 48 months of age and fall under (A), b).

#### B Report of testing results of fallen stock

Prefectures shall report the results of the BSE inspection conducted in accordance with the provision of Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Act, including relevant information on clinical signs before death, to the Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF (hereinafter referred to as “Animal Health Division”) by the 20th of each month. However, a positive result obtained by ELISA shall be reported to the Animal Health Division in each case.

(Points to note)

#### 1 Fallen stock inspection (Section 3-1, (1) of the Guidelines)

##### (1) Summary of inspection results of fallen stock and report to the Animal Health Division

As for the result of surveillance conducted in accordance with Section 3-1, (1) of the Guidelines for Specific Infectious Disease of Domestic Animals for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (announced on April 1, 2015, by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines."), the prefectural livestock industry division shall report the result, including a summary of the state of inspection, for the previous month to the Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF (hereinafter referred to as “Animal Health Division”) in the Form 1 that is given elsewhere, by the 20th of each month. For cattle that fall under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), a of the Guidelines, its clinical signs before death and results of diagnosis confirmation shall be reported in the Form 2 that is given elsewhere.

If, among cattle that were reported as fallen stock but were not inspected for BSE, cattle not falling under Article 4, items 1 through 4 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Special Measures concerning Measures against Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (MAFF Ordinance No. 58 of 2002, hereinafter referred to as “Implementing Ordinance of the Act on Special Measures”) were found, every case along with reasons shall be reported to the Animal Health Division.

(2) Regarding fallen stock inspection and reporting of results

A Handling of cattle that have shown or were likely to have shown signs described in Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), a of the Guidelines (hereinafter, "specific signs") before death

Cattle falling under any one of the followings, regardless of age, shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), a of the Guidelines

(A) Cattle that have shown or were likely to have shown specific signs (including those subjected to culling or that died without or during treatment). Specifically, cattle that were suspected of having or were definitively diagnosed with *Histophilus somni* infection, listeriosis, cerebrocortical necrosis, encephalitis, encephalomyelitis, or neurological diseases (neuroparalysis or nervous system tumors in which an abnormality was shown in the whole or posterior body, including meningitis, vertigo, obturator nerve paralysis, femoral nerve paralysis, sciatic nerve paralysis, brain tumor, spinal cord tumor, peripheral nervous system tumor, or pituitary tumor) and did not respond to treatment while displaying progressive neurologic symptoms or were likely to do so.

(B) Cattle for which cause of death was not determined and were considered, based on a notification by the rearer, by the prefectural animal health inspector to have likely shown the specific signs before death.

(C) After a notification of suspect regarding abnormal cattle (meaning

cattle which were notified in accordance with Section 3-1, (2), A, (A) or (B), and which were considered by the prefectural animal health inspector to have shown the specific signs; hereinafter the same shall apply) from a farm, cattle that died or were subjected to culling after a confirmation by the prefectural animal health inspector before the prefectural animal health inspector judged that said cattle showed the specific signs.

It should be noted that cattle that were used in BSE infection experiments (including those testing negative) in academic research institutes designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall, in principle, not be subject to inspection in accordance with the Guidelines.

**B Handling of cattle that became non-ambulatory or recumbent before death**  
Cattle falling under any one of the following shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), b, or (B), a, or (B), b, respectively, of the Guidelines.

(A) Diseases showing idiopathic progressive neurologic symptoms without signs of infectious disease include hypocalcemia, magnesium deficiency, milk fever, and Downer cow syndrome, as well as BSE. Cattle at the age of 48 months or older which were diagnosed before death, by veterinarians from clinical signs, biochemical test results, and other findings as non-ambulatory or recumbent or as a disease the cardinal sign of which is a neurologic symptom (diseases other than ones described in 1, (2), A, (A)), that is, hypocalcemia, magnesium deficiency, milk fever, Downer cow syndrome, cervical myelopathy, spondylosis deformans, encephalomalacia, epilepsy, facial paralysis, trigeminal paralysis, suprascapular nerve paralysis, radial nerve paralysis, peroneal nerve paralysis, tibial nerve paralysis, and other peripheral nerve palsy) and finally died or were depopulated shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), b of the Guidelines.

(B) When cattle were found to have suffered from a disease described in a,

1) by postmortem examination, symptoms that said cattle showed before death shall be confirmed again by asking the rearer or veterinarians who examined the dead animals. If the cattle were unlikely to have shown the specific signs and were at the age of 48 months or older, the cattle shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), b of the Guidelines. If the said cattle were likely to have shown the specific signs, the cattle shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), a of the Guidelines.

(C) Fallen stock at the age of 48 months or older that were animals or suspected affected animals of domesticated animal infectious diseases other than those in Article 16 paragraph 1, items 1 and 2 of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Act No. 166 of 1951) that died or were culled, and which had or possibly had a notifiable infectious disease shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (B), a of the Guidelines.

(D) Cattle at the age under 96 months that did not show specific signs or non-ambulatory or recumbent but were tested for qualified reasons that BSE testing was required shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (B), b of the Guidelines (e.g., they did not show the specific signs but displayed changes, including behaviors or symptoms, that were never observed) and the reason shall be reported to the Animal Health Division.

#### C Normal fallen stock

Cattle that were at the age of 96 months or older and were subject to the notification, and fell under any one of the following shall be classified under Section 3-1, (1), A, (A), c of the Guidelines.

(A) Normal fallen stock (Cattle that did not fall under the abovementioned A and B. Including cattle that did not show neurologic symptoms and became recumbent because of arthritis or hoof diseases of known causes including bone fracture by accident and inadequate hoof trimming and ultimately died or were culled.)

(B) Cattle whose symptoms showed before death of unknown causes

(Reference: Comparison between cattle under BSE inspection in Japan and the Terrestrial Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE))

Category of cattle under inspection in Japan	Inspection site	Age in months for Inspection in Japan	OIE Terrestrial Code
Cattle showing the specific signs	Farm	All age groups	Cattle over 30 months of age displaying behavioral or clinical signs consistent with BSE (clinical suspects)
Recumbent cattle	Farm	Age 48 months or older	Cattle over 30 months of age that are non-ambulatory, recumbent, unable to rise or to walk without assistance
Cattle showing the signs in an abattoir	Abattoir	Age 24 months or older	Cattle over 30 months of age sent for emergency slaughter or condemned at ante-mortem inspection (casualty or emergency slaughter, or downer cattle)
Ordinary fallen cattle	Farm and other sites	Age 96 months or older	Cattle over 30 months of age which are found dead or killed on farm, during transport or at a slaughterhouse/abattoir

			(fallen stock)
Healthy slaughtered cattle	Abattoir	Abolished in April 2017	Cattle over 36months of age at routine slaughter

(2) Discovery of abnormal cattle and inspection

A Response to the notification from the owners

Prefectures shall immediately send the prefectural animal health inspector to the farm or the abattoir in the following cases:

Prefectures shall provide the notifying party with the necessary guidance, including voluntary movement restriction on animals raised and dead cattle in the said farm.

- (A) When prefectures are notified by the owners of cattle or veterinarians that cattle displaying specific signs were found on farm.
- (B) When prefectures are notified that cattle, which were prohibited to slaughter and dress due to abnormal behaviors such as strange voices and circling and nervous signs such as ataxia in the ante-mortem inspection at the abattoir, were found.

B Clinical inspection by prefectures

- (A) The prefectural animal health inspector shall conduct a thorough clinical inspection at the farm in A, (A) or the abattoir in A, (B) to identify the presence or absence of the specific signs for the abnormal cattle (cattle which the prefectural animal health inspector recognized as the cattle with specific signs, in response to the notification in A, (A) or (B)) and the cattle kept in the same farm of the said cattle.

To the extent possible, videotape footage of the clinical inspection should be recorded by a digital camera or other device.

- (B) As soon as the clinical inspection in (A) is completed, the prefectural animal health inspector shall prepare a report describing the presence or absence of feeding history of processed animal protein, movement record, status of things concerning the notification in A, (A), and report

on the symptoms, and submit the results of the investigation along with the video footage to the prefectural livestock industry division.

- (C) When BSE is suspected based on the results of the clinical inspection in (A), the prefectural livestock industry division shall immediately report the results of the clinical inspection to the Animal Health Division. Also, when the said cattle were shipped from farms outside of the said prefecture to the farm or the abattoir in the said prefecture, the prefectural livestock industry division shall inform the prefectural livestock industry division of the prefecture where the shipping farm is located (hereinafter referred to as “shipping prefectural livestock industry division”) of the said results.

When it is revealed, based on the results of the investigation in (B), that the said cattle had been raised outside the said farm until the age of 12 months, the prefectural livestock industry division shall immediately inform the prefectural livestock industry division of the prefecture, where the farm for raising is located, of the relevant information.

(Points to note)

2 A report about the clinical inspection (Section 3-1, (2) of the Guideline)

The results of the clinical inspection conducted by the prefectural animal health inspector at the farm or the abattoir, described in Section 3-1, (2), B, (A) of the Guideline, shall be recorded in the Form 3 that is given elsewhere.

- (D) Based on the results of the clinical inspection in (A) and in consultation with the Animal Health Division, the prefectural livestock industry division shall consider whether a follow-up is needed. As for the cattle recognized to need to be followed-up, the prefectural animal health inspector shall order movement restriction for a period no longer than 21 days, in accordance with the provision of Article 14 paragraph 3 of the Act, confirm whether or not specific signs appear within the said period, and inform the prefectural livestock industry division of the results.

Also, the said prefectural livestock industry division shall inform the

Animal Health Division of the results.

- (E) When the said cattle are likely to have BSE based on the results of the clinical inspection in (A) and the follow-up in (D), the prefectural livestock industry division shall conduct an ELISA test (Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay test) as a diagnosis of disease specified in Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Act, in consultation with the Animal Health Division.

(Points to note)

- 3 Confirmation of cattle showing the specific signs and determination of suspected affected animals by inspection of abnormal cattle (Section 3-1, (2) of the Guidelines)

When the prefectural animal health inspector receives a report of abnormal cattle and confirm whether the abnormal cattle show the specific signs or not, the prefectural animal health inspector shall determine in a comprehensive way on the basis of information including response to treatment, symptoms characteristics of BSE described in Section 3-1, (2), A, (A) of the Guideline, epidemiological link to already BSE-affected cattle, and age of months (year of birth).

- (3) Action in response to the positive results obtained in the testing in (1), A (testing of fallen stock), or the testing in (2) B, (E) (ELISA test as a diagnosis of disease)

The prefectural livestock industry division shall inform the prefectural food sanitation division and the Animal Health Division (and the shipping prefectural livestock industry division, as needed) of the positive results obtained in the inspection in (1), A, or the inspection of (2) B, (E), and send the sample (fresh and formalin-fixed *medulla oblongata*) for confirmatory test to the National Institute of Animal Health, the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (hereinafter referred to as “NIAH”), the only organization conducting the confirmatory test of fallen stock and others in (5), upon consultation with the Animal Health Division. The Animal Health

Division shall inform the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), accordingly.

(Points to note)

#### 4 Necropsy and sample collection concerning BSE inspection (Section 3-1)

At the time of necropsy and sample collection concerning inspection in Livestock Hygiene Service Centers (hereinafter referred to as “LHSC”), the following points shall be paid attention.

##### (1) Outfit and apparatus

Wear a disposable coverall with a hood. To cover the head, wear the hood of the coverall, a mask, and a face shield. Wear cut-resistant inner gloves between two sets of disposable gloves and fix the cuffs of the work clothes and the outer gloves with tape. Use disposable cutting instruments as far as practicable.

##### (2) Sampling points

Collect samples in any one of the following ways:

- A Sample only the brain. Place part of medulla oblongata in a sealable container (without using a buffer) and preserve it at 4°C (with ice packs). For the rest, preserve the right half at 4°C (with ice packs) and fix the left half with 10% neutral buffered formalin.
- B Sample only the brain stem by the foramen magnum approach.
- C If the brain seems to be liquefied, sample only the brain stem pursuant to the foramen magnum approach.

Note: For suspected affected cattle, the whole brain shall be sampled by craniotomy. The brain shall be cut longitudinally at the midline. The right half shall be frozen to be used as biopsy samples and the left half shall be fixed with neutral buffered formalin to be used as formalin-fixed samples.

Note: For cattle that were tested positive by ELISA, immediately after the test result was obtained, the head shall be preserved by freezing or other

means.

### (3) Procedure

- A Necropsy and sampling shall be conducted on a large sheet or indoors, where wastewater can be disinfected.
- B An animal for necropsy shall be euthanized by exsanguination under general anesthesia as far as possible. Use cannula to remove blood and collect blood in containers such as plastic bags as far as possible. Collected blood shall be disposed of through incineration. However, blood tested negative by ELISA can be disposed of by other hygienic means.
- C Sample only the brain. In order to prevent tissue fragments from scattering, use saws and other instruments and apparatuses the prefectural animal health inspector considered to be suitable for craniotomy. Pay enough attention not to destroy the brain stem where the major lesion is present. When the foramen magnum approach is adopted, collect the brain stem in accordance with the Appendix 1.
- D In accordance with the Appendix 2, sample part of medulla oblongata for preservation at 4°C (with ice packs). The cerebellum and the rest of the brain shall be cut longitudinally at the midline. The right half shall be preserved at 4°C (with ice packs) and the left half shall be immersed in and fixed with 10% neutral buffered formalin.
- E If the brain seems to be liquefied, sample about 5 g of medulla oblongata for preservation at 4°C (with ice packs), pursuant to the foramen magnum approach in accordance with the Attached paper 3.

Note: When dissection is performed, pay due attention to prevent contents from spreading as far as possible and collect them to disposed of through incineration.

### (4) Cleaning and disinfection after necropsy

- A Wipe instruments and apparatuses used for necropsy clean with cloths that can be disposed of by incineration and then disinfect them with any

one of the following disinfection methods.

- (A) Immerse them in 2N sodium hydroxide solution for two hours, rinse them with water, and autoclave them at 121°C for 20 minutes.
- (B) Boil them in 3% sodium dodecyl sulfate solution (hereinafter referred to as "3% SDS solution") for 10 minutes, rinse them with water, and autoclave them at 121°C for 20 minutes.
- (C) Immerse them in 3% SDS solution and autoclave them at 121°C for 20 minutes as they are immersed.
- (D) Wash them with sodium hypochlorite solution (2% available chlorine) and then immerse them in sodium hypochlorite solution for 24 hours to disinfect.

- B The necropsy room shall be disinfected with sodium hypochlorite solution (2% available chlorine).
- C Disposable materials shall be incinerated.
- D Boots shall be brushed with sodium hypochlorite solution (2% available chlorine) as the worker wears and then shall be immersed in sodium hypochlorite solution for 24 hours to disinfect.

Used disinfectants shall be disposed of, in accordance with the local municipal laws, after appropriate treatments such as neutralization so as not to contaminate the environment and water.

#### (5) Delivery of materials to NIAH

- A Inform the Animal Health Division through the prefectural livestock industry division and, in principle, conduct an ELISA test in a livestock hygiene service center. If a positive result is obtained by the ELISA test, carry the materials into the National Institute of Animal Health, NARO (hereinafter referred to as the "NIAH") with the result of the ELISA test and a request for diagnosis of disease in the Forms 2 and 3 (designated by NIAH) that are given elsewhere.
- B Materials to be carried in
  - (A) Biopsy samples: In accordance with the Attached paper 2, collect about 5 g of medulla oblongata that was cut longitudinally and

place about 3 cm of the obex and the front and the rear of it into a different sealable container. The container shall be sealed tightly, disinfected with 2N sodium hydroxide solution, and placed into a robust shipping container. Place the shipping container in a cooler box and carry the cooler box into NIAH with keeping the materials refrigerated. When samples are sent, follow Reference 1. If medulla oblongata for biopsy are preserved for a long term for unavoidable reasons, place them in a sealable container and store it at -80°C. The rest of emulsion used in the ELISA test shall also be sent to NIAH.

(B) Fixed samples (to be used in histopathological and immunohistochemical examinations): Fix with 10% neutral buffered formalin solution. Disinfect the outer surface of the fixation container with 2N sodium hydroxide solution and carry it into NIAH with paying attention to prevent formalin solution from leaking.

(6) Measures including disinfection

- A A facility in which diagnosis was conducted shall be disinfected with disinfectants such as sodium hypochlorite solution (2% available chlorine).
- B When cattle other than suspected ones were found to be negative in testing, they shall be disposed of 1) by direct incineration of the body, 2) by incineration after processing into meat and bone meal after confirming a negative result, or 3) by burying in accordance with the provisions in Article 2 of the rendering plant control act (No. 140 of 1948).

(7) Contact

Cooperation Office of Animal Health Government Affairs, Department of Animal Disease Control and Prevention, NIAH  
(TEL: 029-838-7707)

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(4) Prepare for positive results in the confirmatory test by NIAH

In sending the sample of (3) to NIAH, prefectures or shipping prefectures shall take the following measures and inform the Animal Health Division of the progress.

- A Prefectures or shipping prefectures shall have the knowledge about the clinical signs before death of the cattle diagnosed as positive in the inspection in (1), A.
- B Prefectures or shipping prefectures shall examine the incineration method of suspected affected animals, handling of cattle kept in the same farm, method to transport carcasses of affected animals, suspected affected animals and contaminated materials to the disposal site.
- C When cattle potentially becoming suspected affected animals are identified elsewhere in addition to the farm, in which the animal subjected to the confirmatory test by the NIAH, prefectures or shipping prefectures shall instruct that those animals should be under voluntary movement restriction. When those animals are kept in other prefecture, prefectures or shipping prefectures having identified the animals shall notify the livestock industry division of the prefecture in which the animals are kept, and the latter then shall instruct that those animals should be under voluntary movement restriction.

(5) Confirmatory test by NIAH

When the sample is sent from prefectures according to (3), NIAH shall conduct the inspection by Western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry (IHC) and report the results to the Animal Health Division. NIAH shall also confirm whether the case is atypical BSE using the Western blot methods.

In order to conduct the confirmatory tests of BSE, NIAH shall strive for the maintenance and management of the facility with biosafety level 3 (the grading by the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning laboratories

and facilities handling pathogens and others), which is allowed to handle BSE prions.

## 2 Inspection by MHLW

### (1) Screening tests in the Meat Hygiene Inspection Center

When the livestock industry division of the prefecture where the abattoir is located is informed by the prefectural food sanitation division that the positive results were obtained in the post-mortem screening tests, it shall immediately inform the Animal Health Division, the shipping prefectural livestock industry division, and the livestock industry division in the prefecture, where the products originated from the said cattle (carcass, offal, hoof, etc.) are located, of the results. Then, the relevant prefectures shall take the following measures and report thereof to the Animal Health Division:

A Prefectures where the abattoir is located shall take the following measures:

(A) Identification of the shipping farms

(B) Confirmation that the products from the said cattle are not taken out of the abattoir (when the products were taken out of the abattoir before obtaining the results of the inspection at the abattoirs based on the provision of Article 5 of the Implementing Order of the Abattoir Law (Ordinance No. 216 of 1953), the whereabouts shall be confirmed).

(C) Epidemiological investigation to identify cattle likely to be suspected affected animals

(D) Notification to the livestock industry division of the prefecture in which the farm of the said cattle is located, when cattle potentially becoming suspected affected animals are identified elsewhere in addition to the farm, in which the animal subjected to the screening tests based on the results of the epidemiological investigation in (C) (The prefecture receiving the notification shall instruct that the said cattle should be under voluntary movement restriction.)

B The shipping prefectural livestock industry division shall take the measures

along with 1, (4), A to C.

C Prefectures where the products originated from the said cattle are located shall take the following measures.

(A) Instruction and confirmation concerning the storage of commodities likely to become contaminated materials out of the products originated from the said cattle.

(B) Examination on incineration method of contaminated materials

(2) Confirmation tests by MHLW

When the Animal Health Division is informed by MHLW about the result of the confirmation tests by MHLW (meaning tests carried out following positive results of screening tests in (1); the same shall apply hereinafter), the Animal Health Division shall immediately inform the livestock industry division of the prefectures in which the abattoirs are located and the shipping prefectural livestock industry division of the results.

## Section IV. Confirmation of Diagnosis

### 1 Confirmation of Diagnosis

MAFF shall confirm the diagnosis based on (1) or (2) described below.

#### (1) Confirmation of diagnosis based on the results in Section III, 1, (2), B, (A) and (D)

When the cattle are highly likely to have BSE based on the results of the clinical inspection in Section III, 1, (2), B, (A) and the follow-up in Section III, 1, (2), B, (D), MAFF shall make diagnosis, on the basis of the experts' opinions of the Sub-committee. After the confirmation, the Animal Health Division shall immediately notify the prefectural livestock industry division, the shipping prefectural livestock industry division, and MHLW of the results of the diagnosis.

#### (2) Confirmation of diagnosis based on the results in Section III, 1, (5) and Section III, 2, (2)

In the event of confirmatory tests by NIAH (Section III, 1, (5)) and the confirmation tests by MHLW (Section III, 2, (2)), MAFF shall make diagnosis, on the basis of the experts' opinions of the Sub-committee. After the confirmation, the Animal Health Division shall immediately notify the prefectural livestock industry division, the shipping prefectural livestock industry division, and MHLW of the results of the diagnosis.

### 2 Determination of affected animals and suspected affected animals

Based on the results of the diagnosis confirmation in 1, the cattle falling under (1) below and the cattle falling under any one of paragraphs of (2) described below are determined as affected animals and suspected affected animals, respectively.

#### (1) Affected animals

Cattle determined to be positive based on the results of the diagnosis confirmation by MAFF in 1, (2).

#### (2) Suspected affected animals

- A Cattle determined to need the diagnosis confirmation in Section III, 1, (2), B, (E)
- B Cattle that are considered to have strong epidemiological link to affected animals and, during their first 12 months of life, were kept with the affected animals during their first 12 months of life, and consumed the same feed which had been given to the said affected animals (in the case the result of investigation in feeding is inconclusive, cattle born in the same farm (herd) as, and within 12 months of the birth of, the said affected animals.
- C Cattle that could not be determined to be positive or negative in the confirmatory tests by NIAH in Section III, 1, (5) (excluding the confirmatory test carried out when the sample was sent from the prefecture to NIAH due to the positive result of the test in Section III, 1, (2), B, (E)), or the confirmation tests by MHLW in Section III, 2, (2), and considered as suspected affected animals based on other tests, and opinions of the experts in the Sub-committee.

## Section V. Response to the diagnosis

### 1 Notification to the concerned parties

(1) When the prefectural livestock industry division or the shipping prefectural livestock industry division is notified by the Animal Health Division that the cattle have been confirmed to be affected animals or suspected affected animals, they shall immediately inform the concerned parties listed below of the confirmation and the location (municipalities, etc.) of the affected farm by phone, e-mail, fax, or other communication media.

A The prefectural food sanitation division

B The owner of the said cattle

C As for fallen stock, the owner of the vehicle transferring the said dead animals

D As for fallen stock, the storage facility of the said dead animals and the facilities for sampling

E The relevant municipalities located within the said prefectures

F Veterinary medical associations, producer and farmer groups and other related organization located in the prefecture

G The relevant prefectures

(2) When the prefectural livestock industry division or the shipping prefectural livestock industry division is notified by the Animal Health Division that the cattle have been determined not to be affected cases, it shall inform the owner of the said cattle thereof. It shall investigate the cause of the abnormality, explain the results of the investigation to the owner of the said cattle, and report that to the Animal Health Division.

### 2 Establishment of a Response Headquarters and cooperation among the national government and prefectures

(1) After confirming cattle as being affected animals or suspected affected animals (excluding those falling under IV, 2, (2), B), MAFF shall immediately organize a Response Headquarter for BSE control (hereinafter referred to as “the Headquarter”), with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries acting the General Manager, and develops the control policy specifying the necessary

control measures.

The Headquarter can be organized before the confirmation if it is specifically necessary for smooth and proper implementation of control measures.

(2) When many affected animals and suspected affected animals are identified, MAFF shall send, as necessary, the following officials to the prefectures where BSE occurs, with the cooperation of the relevant institutions and organizations, including NIAH and National Livestock Breeding Centre (NLBC).

- A An official who can appropriately communicate the control policy specified in (1) above to the prefecture and make arrangement for the government and the prefecture to promote their close cooperation.
- B Epidemiology experts who can accurately grasp the infectious status so that the control policy specified in (1) above can be revised (including the development of the Emergency Guidelines) timely and appropriately.
- C An emergency support team that is familiar with control measures including slaughter and burial process, and can support specific control measures taken by the prefecture.
- D An epidemiological investigation team to be set up under the Subcommittee.

(3) The prefecture should smoothly conduct disease control measures in line with the control policy specified in (1) above. For this purpose, after being notified of a confirmation of affected animals or suspected affected animals (excluding those falling under Section IV, 2, (2), B), the prefecture shall immediately organize a Prefectural Response Headquarter for BSE control (hereinafter referred to as “the Prefectural Headquarter”), which shall be consisted of relevant departments and agencies.

The Prefectural Headquarter can be organized before the confirmation if it is specifically necessary for smooth and proper implementation of control measures .

- (4) The prefecture shall define each role for disease control, procurement, epidemiological investigation, public relations or cash management in the Prefectural Headquarter so that the Prefectural Headquarter can smoothly and sufficiently fulfill its roles and functions.
- (5) The officials sent by MAFF as specified in (2), A above shall attend the Prefectural Headquarter and make necessary arrangements.
- (6) In order to implement smooth and appropriate control measures, the Prefectural Headquarter shall establish a regime for communication with municipalities and relevant institutions and organizations.
- (7) MAFF shall immediately provide or lend materials/equipment for disease control, which they possess, to the prefecture when receiving request from the prefecture.
- (8) When administrative agencies and relevant institutions and organizations establish Response Headquarter other than the Headquarter or Prefectural Headquarter, they shall clarify the purpose and the scope of service and pay attention to prevent any overlap of office work and confusion in the chain of command.

### 3 Announcement to the mass media

- (1) When affected animals or suspected affected animals are confirmed according to Section IV, 2, MAFF shall announce the details and future control measures to the media, along with prefectures and MHLW (as for MHLW, only if the confirmation tests by MHLW showed positive. The same applies hereinafter.). If deeming it necessary for smooth and appropriate implementation of control measures, the Animal Health Division may publish it before the confirmation after consulting with the prefectural livestock industry division and MHLW.
- (2) In principle, MAFF, prefectures and MHLW shall simultaneously issue the announcement specified in (1) above.

- (3) When the information on the affected farm is disclosed, it shall be limited to the location (municipalities, etc.) and the name of the affected farm shall not be disclosed.
- (4) The progress of control measures shall be announced to the mass media as needed, after consultation between the Animal Health Division and the prefectural livestock industry division.
- (5) The mass media shall be requested to take a cooperative approach in the following manner:
  - A give full consideration to privacy protection
  - B refrain interfering in control measures, such as accessing the affected farm

#### 4 Securing the human resources necessary for control measures

- (1) When many affected animals and suspected affected animals are identified, prefectures shall secure the necessary human resources with the cooperation of the relevant institutions and organizations by, as necessary, making a plan concerning the human resources necessary for epidemiological investigations, control measures including slaughtering in the affected farm. They shall immediately report the plan to the Animal Health Division.
- (2) When it is difficult for the said prefecture itself to conduct control measures in the affected farm or investigation in the surrounding farms, the said prefecture shall consult with the Animal Health Division on asking MAFF, NLBC, and others to send the relevant staff.

## Section VI. Control measures in the affected farms

### 1 Slaughter of suspected affected animals

- (1) The prefectural animal health inspector shall order the owner of the suspected affected animals falling under Section IV, 2, (2), B to place them in isolation as specified in Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Act.
- (2) The governor of the prefecture shall order the owner of the suspected affected animals separated as described in (1) to slaughter them in accordance with the provision of Article 17 paragraph 1 of the Act.
- (3) Slaughter of the suspected affected animals following under Section IV, 2, (2), A and B shall, in principle, be conducted in the storage facility of fallen stock which meets the requirements for the facilities specified by the prefecture.

(Points to note)

#### 5 Requirements for facilities for storage or sampling and subsidiary facilities for fallen stock and management procedures (Section 6-1 of the Guidelines)

The prefectural livestock industry division shall determine requirements for storage facilities of fallen stock, sampling facilities and subsidiary facilities (hereinafter referred to as "storage facilities") and procedures for management of fallen stock in prior consultation with the Animal Health Division, except where provisions including similar contents have already been stipulated.

##### (1) Requirements for facilities

- A Clearly divided from other places.
- B Having washable and disinfectable structures and having equipment for washing and disinfection
- C Having structures where wastewater and waste can be disinfected when necessary and having equipment for disinfection
- D Having equipment for disinfection of personnel and vehicles engaged in the operation
- E Enable to appropriately take measures to prevent spread of pathogens

(2) Procedures for management

- A The prefectural animal health inspector or persons designated by prefectures (hereinafter referred to as "the prefectural animal health inspector, etc.") shall manage the dead animal by themselves and provide necessary instructions to people concerned so that the dead animal under inspection shall be managed properly.
- B The prefectural animal health inspector, etc. shall strive to take necessary measures such as freezing of the head for preservation immediately after cattle were tested positive by ELISA, so that the cattle diagnosed as being affected will be used appropriately in research institutes such as NIAH to promote research on this disease.
- C The prefectural animal health inspector, etc. shall check the dead body of the cattle and the notification in the storage facility and collect samples from it.
- D The prefectural animal health inspector, etc. shall appropriately conduct storage, washing, disinfection of wastewater, and other measures to prevent pathogens from spreading at the time of sampling and storage.
- E The prefectural animal health inspector, etc. shall take measures to prevent the examined cattle from carrying out mistakenly by, for example, labeling the dead cattle examined as examined.
- F The prefectural animal health inspector, etc. shall provide instructions to people concerned so that transportation, incineration, burial, rendering, incineration of meat-and-bone meal, and other treatment of BSE-negative dead cattle will be conducted properly. Dead bodies of affected animals and suspected affected animals and contaminated materials shall be disposed of by incineration under the control of the prefectural animal health inspector in accordance with Section VI, 3 and VI, 4 of the Guidelines.
- G Other measures the prefectural animal health inspector, etc. considered to be required.
- H Record those measures described in A and C to G have been certainly conducted and organize the record individually traceable.

- (4) When the animal is slaughtered outside the premise, the following measures shall be taken, as necessary:
  - A Cover the surrounding area with a blue sheeting or similar product so that it cannot be seen from outside.
  - B Build a simple fence or restrain the animal completely to prevent the cattle from running away.
- (5) Slaughter shall be conducted, paying attention to ensure workers' safety and respecting animal welfare as much as possible, such as the use of an anesthetic, and also consider the sentiments of the cattle owner and personnel engaged in control operation.
- (6) A testing sample (brain) shall be collected from the cattle subjected to slaughter in (3) in the storage facilities of fallen stock or others for the diagnosis of disease in Section III, 1, (2), B, (E), and the diagnosis of disease shall be conducted.
- (7) The prefecture shall, as necessary, ask for the cooperation of a private veterinarian and parties related to the livestock industry other than veterinarians to complete slaughtering under the guidance of the prefectural animal health inspector.

## 2 Measures for cattle kept in the same farm of the affected cattle

- (1) In accordance with the provisions of Article 14 paragraph 3 of the Act, the prefectural animal health inspector orders the raiser of the cattle likely to be affected animals, including cattle in the same farm as the affected animals and cattle in the farm where the affected animals had been reared during their first 12 months of life, to restrict transferring the said cattle for the period no longer than 21 days. Then, the inspection shall confirm whether or not there are animals with specific signs within the said period, and inform the prefectural livestock industry division of the results.  
Also, the said prefectural livestock industry division shall inform the Animal

Health Division of the results.

- (2) When the cattle highly likely to have BSE is confirmed based on the result of (1), the Animal Health Division shall seek opinions from the experts, such as the member in the Sub-committee, about the implementation of the diagnosis of disease specified in Article 20 paragraph 1 of the Act. Accordingly, when the diagnosis of disease is needed, the said cattle are regarded as the suspected affected animals to be subjected to the diagnosis of disease upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.
- (3) When animals with the specific signs are not confirmed in the period of (1), the said cattle shall be handled as usual.

### 3 Carcass disposal

- (1) Carcass of affected animals or suspected affected animals shall be confirmed that they were incinerated at 800°C or above, except where the carcass is used for academic research.
- (2) For the process in (1), the following measures shall be taken:
  - A As necessary, spread a plastic sheet from the carrier vehicle to the location where carcass of affected animals or suspected affected animals are disposed of.
  - B Take measures such as separation of locations for carcasses of affected animals or suspected affected animals and other materials in the incineration facility.
  - C Disinfect transportation routes and transportation devices immediately after starting incineration.
  - D The prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm the completion of the incineration.

### 4 Disposal of contaminated materials

- (1) In accordance with the provision of Article 23 paragraph 1 of the Act, the owners of the materials likely to be contaminated with BSE prions, such as

placenta excreted after calving of the affected cattle, shall confirm that the said materials were incinerated at 800°C or above as contaminated materials.

However, faeces and urine, raw milk, semen and embryos and oocytes collected and processed in accordance with the recommendation of the International Embryo Transfer Society that originate from the said affected cases before their deaths are not regarded as contaminated materials.

(2) In (1), the following measures are taken:

- A As necessary, spread a plastic sheet from the carrier vehicle to the location where the contaminated materials are disposed of.
- B Take measures such as separation of location for contaminated materials and other materials in the incineration facility.
- C Disinfect transportation routes and transportation devices immediately after starting incineration.
- D The prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm the completion of incineration.

## 5 Disinfection of premises

When it has been confirmed that contaminated materials are attached to the premises where the affected animals or suspected affected animals have been reared, in accordance with the standards in Article 30 of the Implementing Ordinance of the Act, the premise shall be disinfected at least once after the affected animals or suspected affected animals have been removed therefrom.

Materials suspected to be contaminated with BSE prions shall be disinfected using a solution of sodium hypochlorite with an effective chlorine concentration of 2% or above.

## 6 Collection of epidemiological information

After informed by the Animal Health Division that, based on Section IV, 1, (2), the cattle are determined to be affected animals or suspected affected animals (excluding those falling under Section IV, 2, (2), B), the prefectures shall immediately and thoroughly collect the information including rearing condition

and feed in the affected farm and others.

During the collection, the prefectures shall have the knowledge about whether or not meat and bone meal (MBM) have commingled in the feed, animal pharmaceuticals, and others, in cooperation with the relevant institutions and organizations, including the Animal Health Division, the relevant prefectures and municipalities, NLBC, and the Food and Agricultural Material Inspection Center (FAMIC).

(Points to note)

6 Collection of epidemiological information (Section VI, 6 of the Guidelines)

Collection of epidemiological information described in Section VI, 6 of the Guidelines shall be conducted with reference to a checklist in Reference 2.

#### 7 Valuation of cattle

- (1) The value of the suspected affected animal to be compensated in accordance with the provisions in Article 58 of the Act shall be based on the state of the animal before it is confirmed as a suspect affected animal. It shall not be considered that the animal is a suspect affected animal.
- (2) The value of the animal shall be calculated by, in principle, adding to the purchase cost the production cost (calculated based on statistical data) for the period between the introduction date and the date when the animal was confirmed as suspected affected animal. Subsequently, necessary adjustment (negative or positive) shall be carried out taking into account the milk yield, type, calving, period available for breeding use and other factors.
- (3) For facilitating the calculation of the value, the owner, etc. of the animal or other relevant person shall, prior to depopulation, take pictures of each animal to be killed so that its type and skeleton can be observed.

(Points to note)

7 Calculation of the value of cattle (Section VI, 7 of the Guidelines)

Calculation of the value of affected animal or suspected affected animal shall be conducted by referring to materials such as "Concerning evaluation standards for determination of the value of livestock for compensation payments provided in Article 58 of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control" (Notification No. 2673 [26 Chiku Kyoku] by the director of the Livestock Industry Bureau, July 10, 1951).

#### 8 Measures in the event of BSE outbreak in abattoirs

- (1) Shipping prefectures shall identify the cattle likely to become suspected affected animals among the cattle kept in the same shipping farm, make a diagnosis of the disease for the suspected affected animals, and continuously collect epidemiological information.
- (2) Prefectures where the products produced from affected animals are located shall take the following measures:
  - A Identify the contaminated materials in the products produced from the affected animals and store them
  - B Give an instruction on the incineration method of contaminated materials

## Section VII. Identification of the cause of outbreak

It is important to identify the source and route of infection in order to prevent BSE from spreading and recurring. However, the causal relationship is difficult to specify for BSE because of the low incidence and long incubation period. Thus, analysis and evaluation by an epidemiological technique are required to identify the source and route of infection.

- 1 MAFF and the prefectures involved shall, upon confirmation of a BSE outbreak, immediately conduct an epidemiological investigation of the origin, feeding status, and other relevant factors of the affected animals or the suspected affected animals (excluding those falling under Section IV, 2, (2), B) and investigate the distribution channels and ingredients of raw materials of feed and other commodities, in cooperation with the relevant institutions and organizations, including the relevant prefectures and municipalities, NIAH, NLBC, and FAMIC.

In this case, in light of the fact that some aspects of BSE, such as the outbreak mechanism, have never been scientifically clarified, all possible causes shall be investigated without prejudice.

- 2 MAFF shall establish an epidemiological investigation team consisting of members of the Sub-committee and other experts and give necessary guidance and advice so that the investigation described in 1 can be undertaken promptly and appropriately. MAFF shall also analyze and summarize the inquiry into the cause of outbreak based on the result of the investigation.

## Section VIII. Research promotion

Although previous studies on BSE obtained some findings, elucidation of the infectivity of atypical BSE, which may be a sporadic disease, and development of technology to detect it are still particularly needed. MAFF will continue to collect findings and promote research in collaboration with domestic and foreign institutes and organizations, with particular emphasis on the NIAH, Japan's sole specialized research institute for animal health.

## Section IX. Others

- 1 Any cattle owned by livestock industry stakeholders, including sires and other genetically important animals, shall not be warranted any specific exceptional treatments.
- 2 The Director-General of the Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF shall, as necessary, separately set out the points to note for the implementation of the control measures based on these guidelines.
- 3 For reviewing the control measures in the future, verification based on the study results obtained in Section VIII and outbreak status in Japan and other countries shall be promoted in cooperation with the relevant institutes and organizations. These guidelines shall be immediately revised, as necessary.