

# **MANUAL**

---

## *for the Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza ( HPAI )*



DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES



KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN  
DAN INDUSTRI ASAS TANI

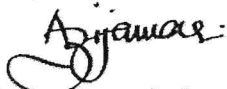
## FOREWORD

### Director General Veterinary Services Malaysia

I am glad that an English version of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Manual has finally been published to meet the request of our international colleagues. DVS is happy to share our knowledge and experience in the handling of HPAI outbreaks with our friends. During those trying times we are guided by the Malay version of this manual. Thus there is lot of interest shown by our international friends on how we have been managing those outbreaks, which should be answered through this English version of our HPAI manual.

Being highly infectious causing high mortality the ability to handle and contained any HPAI outbreaks as fast as possible become very crucial and critical. This preparedness manual, should be our guide in implementing our prevention, control and eradication strategies. Thus all level of officers and personels must familirise themselves with this manual.

This manual must be a living manual, that need to be revised regularly as our knowledge in the handling of HPAI improved. I personally hope that we continuously prepare our teams to face any eventualities and the country as whole is maintained in the state of preparedness.



**Dato Dr. Abd. Aziz Jamaluddin**  
Director General  
Veterinary Services Malaysia

## CONTENTS

### CHAPTER 1 : Introduction

1. HPAI Eradication Task Force..... 1
2. HPAI Emergency Preparedness..... 1
3. Committee On The Control Of HPAI Outbreak..... 1

### CHAPTER 2 : Management Of The Operation Centre And Public Communication

1. Function of the Operation Centre..... 3
2. Components of the Operation Centre..... 3
3. Staff of the operation room..... 3
4. Facilities of Operation Centre..... 3
5. Information System..... 4
6. Information and Report Received at Operation Centre..... 4
7. Report Released From Operation Room..... 4
8. Public Communication..... 6
9. To Make A Press Statement..... 6

### CHAPTER 3 : Destruction And Disposal Of Birds

1. Introduction..... 7
2. Zoning For Eradication Purpose..... 7
3. Eradication programme based on zones..... 7
4. Method of destruction..... 7
5. Culling and destruction team..... 10
6. Support of other teams, bodies and agencies..... 10
7. Enforcement team..... 10
8. Culling preparation team..... 11
9. Mopping up..... 11
10. Decontamination and disinfection..... 11
11. Safety clothing..... 11

### CHAPTER 4 : Compensation And Evaluation

1. Introduction..... 12
2. Method of determining the number of live animals..... 12
3. Method of evaluating inventory..... 12
4. Method of claiming compensation..... 13

**CHAPTER 5 : Investigation Dan Sample Collection**

1. Introduction.....	14
2. Safety procedure when visiting a suspected farm.....	14
3. Investigation and sample collection.....	15
4. Rules for sending samples.....	15
5. Materials and Equipment required.....	16

**CHAPTER 6 : Testing And Confirmation Of HPAI Virus**

1. Introduction.....	17
2. Laboratory Safety Procedures.....	17
3. Confirmation Test.....	17

**CHAPTER 7 : Legislations And Enforcement**

1. Introduction.....	18
2. Suspect Farm.....	18
3. HPAI Infected Farm.....	18

**CHAPTER 8 : Staff And Workers Safety**

1. Introduction.....	20
2. Responsibilities of employer under Section 15 of Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994.....	20
3. Penalties under Section 15, OSHA 1994.....	20
4. General responsibilities of employer with regards to 'Avian Influenza'.....	20
5. Responsibilities of workers under Section 24, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994.....	21
6. Penalty under Section 24, OSHA 1994.....	21
7. General responsibilities of workers regarding avian influenza.....	21
8. Guidelines for personnel hygiene at work place.....	22
9. Protective guidelines for workers involve in destruction, disposal and decontamination work.....	22
10. List of facilities for personnel hygiene at work place.....	22
11. List of personnel protective equipment.....	23

### LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 3.1	: Form For Inventory And Destruction Of Livestock And Asset For The Control And Prevention HPAI Outbreak	24
Appendix 3.2	: Form For Applying Compensation To Farmer For Control And Preventon Of HPAI Outbreak	27
	Bon Indemnity	31
	Confirmation Of Possessing Livestock In A Non-licenced Livestock Area	33
Appendix 7.1	: Rules On Temporary Detention (Seal) Of Birds And Animals In Farms In Accordance To Section 18(2), Animal Act 1953	34
Appendix 7.2	: Temporary Detention Order (Seal) For Birds And Animals In The Farm In Accordance To Section 18 (2), Animal Acts 1953	35
Appendix 7.3	: Order To Dispose Birds And Animals In The Farm In Accordance To Section 19, Animal Act 1953	36
Appendix 7.4	: Order To Dispose Birds And Animals In The Farm In Accordance To Section 19, Animal Acts 1953	37
Appendix 7.5a	: Perintah Menteri Besar / Ketua Menteri Bagi Kawalan dan Pembasmian Penyakit Flu Unggas (Fowl Plague or Avian Influenza) Bagi Negeri -Negeri Di Semenanjung Malaysia	38
Appendix 7.5b	: Menteri Besar / Chief Minister's Order for The Control And Eradication of Fowl Plague or Avian Influenza (AI) Disease for The States of Peninsula Malaysia	40
Appendix 7.6a	: Perintah Pengarah JPH Bagi Kawalan dan Pembasmian Penyakit Flu Unggas (Fowl Plague or Avian Influenza) bagi Negeri - Negeri Di Semenanjung Malaysia	42
Appendix 7.6b	: State Director's Order For The Control And Eradication of Fowl Plague or Avian Influenza (AI) Disease for The States of Peninsula Malaysia	44
Appendix 7.7	: Order For Destruction Of Poultry In The Farm In Accordance To Section 19, Animal Act 1953	45
Appendix 7.8	: Notice: Order For Destruction Of Poultry In The Farm In Accordance To Section 19, Animal Act 1953	47
Appendix 7.9	: Application Order For The Destruction of Birds / Carcasses Under Section 19, Animal Act 1953	48
Appendix 7.10	: Notice For Order On Restriction of Movement	49
Appendix 7.11	: Example of A Police Report	50

## CHAPTER 1

### Introduction

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is caused by the Influenza virus A subtypes H5N1 and A7N7 and it causes a high mortality of up to 100% in chickens/ducks. The virus can also cause infection and death in humans. The economic impact of the disease is high and so has to be contained and eradicated at the shortest time possible.

This manual has been prepared to control and eradicate HPAI if an outbreak were to occur. The manual includes aspects of disease investigation, sample taking, destruction of birds, compensation, legislation and enforcement for effective control and eradication. Human safety including precautionary measures to be taken during the bird culling operation is also included.

#### **1. HPAI Eradication Task Force**

Outbreak of HPAI has national implications. It affects not only the poultry industry but also the health of the human population, tourism industry, the country's share markets and the government's reputation in containing the disease. If an outbreak were to occur, a task force at the Cabinet level has to be activated to ensure that all relevant agencies involved in the control of the disease are coordinated in the control and eradication activities. The Health Ministry needs to be prepared in case the disease spreads to the human population.

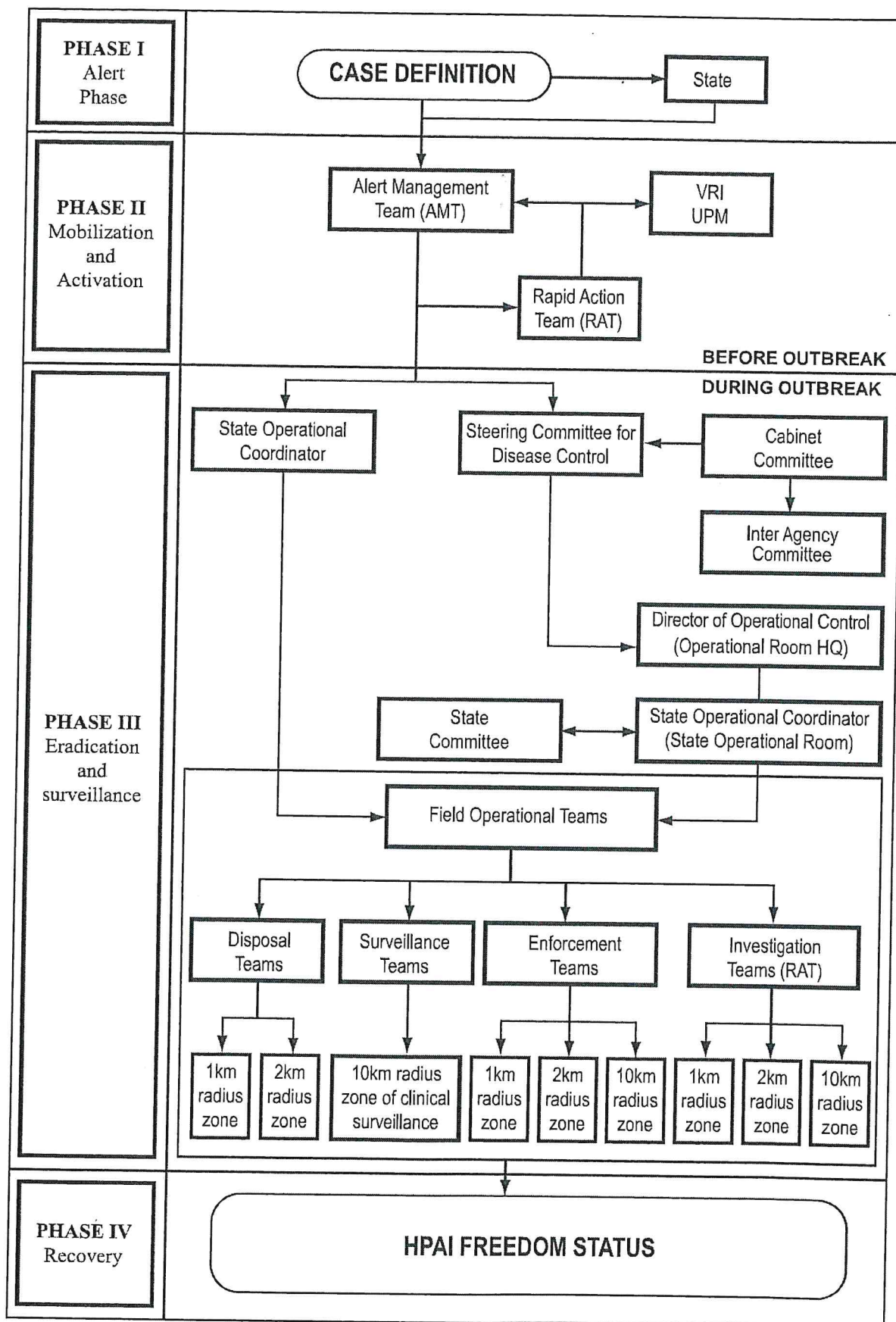
#### **2. HPAI Emergency Preparedness**

The threat of an HPAI outbreak is high as the disease has already been reported in the neighboring countries of ASEAN including Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. In order to prevent the entry of the disease, some steps have to be taken including preventing the illegal entry of poultry and poultry products at border points. In addition, surveillance on the disease in the country's poultry and migratory bird population in sanctuaries need to be strengthened. The organizations, their roles and responsibilities in the Emergency Response Structure are provided in Figure 1.

#### **3. Committee on the Control of HPAI Outbreak**

The State Veterinary Officers needs to form a working committee to control HPAI in their respective States. The team should be responsible for the control operation, destruction and culling of birds, disinfection of premises, compensation to farmers and evaluation of the operation. The operation at the State level will be coordinated by the Director of Operations at the Headquarters level.

**HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA CONTINGENCY PLAN**



**Figure 1 : Flow of The Emergency Response**

## CHAPTER 2

### MANAGEMENT OF THE OPERATION CENTRE AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

#### 1. Function of the Operation Centre

The Operation Centre plays an important role in community network during an outbreak and the management of animals. This includes:

- Collecting data on daily operation at the affected areas.
- Oversee the daily information received from the state / operation centre.
- Study and analyze the daily information.
- Prepare the daily report to be given to the relevant authorities e.g. Prime Minister (Chief Minister for State), Minister of Agriculture (State Exco for Agriculture in State), Director-General of Veterinary Services (State Veterinary Officer), other Ministries, Departments, Relevant Agencies, Websites and a copy for the file.
- Prepare a report for the Mass Media.
- Ensure that the report from the public is followed through.

#### 2. Components of the Operation Centre

Operation room

#### 3. Staff of the operation room

The operation room is the nucleus of the Operation Centre. The staff must be present at all times. The recommended staff for the State and Headquarters is listed in Table 1.

State Veterinary Department	Headquarters
Function State Officer	Function State Officer
Head of Operation Centre	Head of Operation Centre
Statistic Officer	Head of Operation Centre
Information Sender	Report Preparation
Duty Rooster	Public Relation Officer
Disinfection	Press Release

**Table 1: Staff List for State Veterinary Department and Headquarters**

#### 4. Facilities of Operation Centre

- Telephone-hotline, sms link
- Daily newspaper
- Map of District / Village / State
- Computer with Internet access
- Posters, Leaflets
- Office equipment



- Field Technical Equipment
- Data Base Facilities
- Data Base Facilities
- List of Poultry / duck farms-name of owner, license code, address,
- Telephone number, GIS, size of farm, capacity, livestock details
- List of Private Veterinarians
- Sanctuary list and Farms close-by sanctuaries
- List of poultry processing plants
- List of Wet Markets
- List of pet shops, pet birds
- List of Poultry and Poultry Products Importers
- List of Poultry and Poultry Products Importers
- List of entry points and Quarantine
- Team identified in the operation
- Technical Information on Disease
- Manual / Protocol
- Other contacts including Fire Brigade Services, Public Works Department of Environment, Health Ministry, etc.

#### **5. Information System**

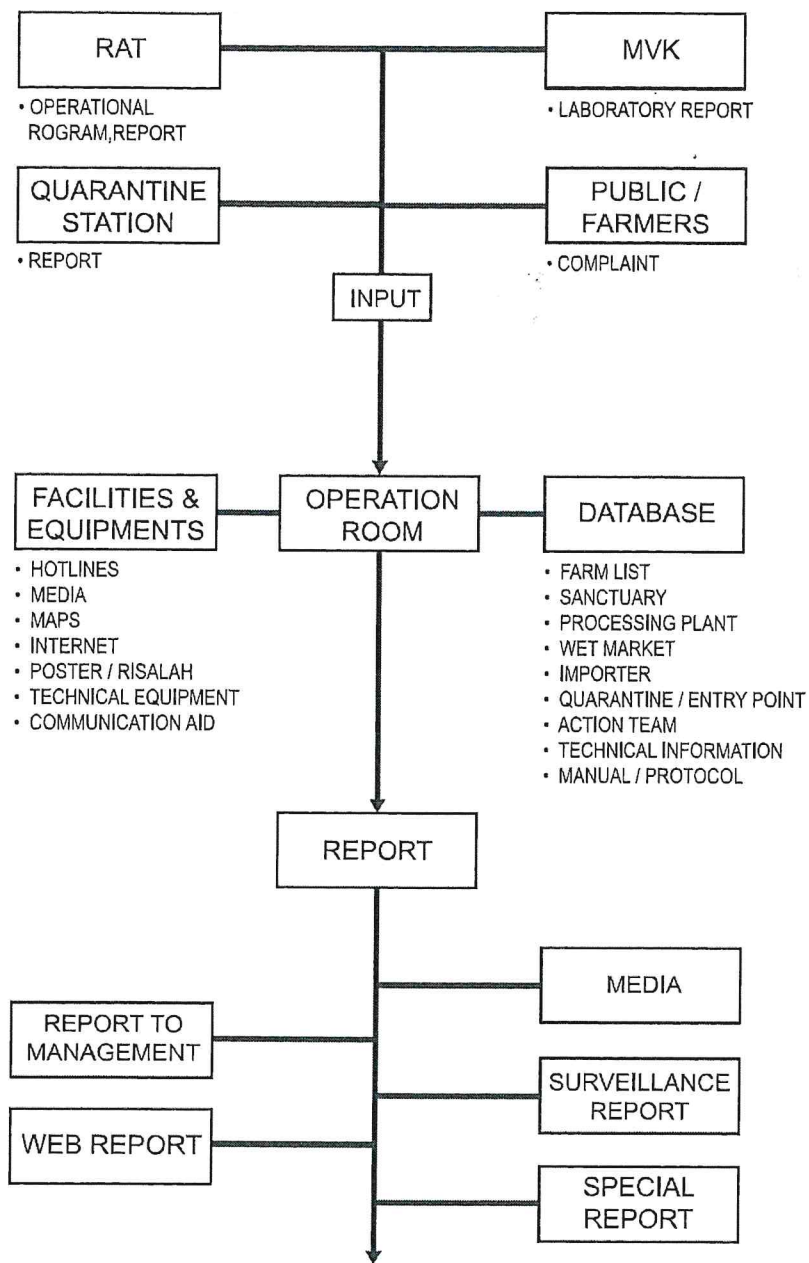
The operation centre is an important component for receiving data from various sources. These data is analysed and later compiled to become information. The information in the form of a report is released from time to time depending on the request. The information flow from the Operation Centre is shown in Figure 2.

#### **6. Information and Report Received at Operation Centre**

- Steering Committee on Control / Cabinet Committee / Interagency Committee
- State Operation Centre
- Alert Management Team (AMT)
- Rapid Action Team (RAT)
- Operation Centre of Health Ministry
- Laboratory – Veterinary Research Institute, Ipoh
- Quarantine / Entry points
- Public / Farmer

#### **7. Report Released From Operation Room**

- Newspaper reports
- Current information / Existing Regulation / List of Items from prohibited countries
- Surveillance Report
- Instruction given from time to time to all teams
- special report to the Prime Minister, Cabinet Committee, Agriculture Minister, Deputy Agriculture Minister, Secretary to the Agriculture Ministry, Director of Disease Prevention, Ministry of Health.
- Final Report
  - Information from the Web
  - Technical Information to Public
  - All reports released from the Control Room must be endorsed by the Director of Operation Room



**Figure 2: The Role and Information Flow from Operation Centre**

## **8. Public Communication**

Information from the Operation Room is sent to the printing and electronic section after obtaining approval from the Director of Veterinary Services. The other responsibility in public communication includes:

- Organising invitation for the mass media
- Receiving and collecting complaints from the public
- Overseeing the news that goes to the mass media and correct it if necessary
- Press release, providing the right information to the public is important to ensure that the reputation of the Department remains intact.
- Issues related to policies of the Department can only be released by the Agriculture Minister and the Director General of Veterinary Services.
- The State Veterinary Officer can provide press release e.g. current situation in the state and surveillance information that has been carried out.
- Technical officers can provide technical information if approved to do so by the Director General of Veterinary Services or State Veterinary Director.

## **9. To Make A Press Statement**

It is important to provide the right and accurate information to the media.

The following rules should be adhered to before making any press statement;

- 9.1. Only the Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary General of the Ministry and the Director General of the Department of Veterinary Services can issues statement on matters pertaining to policy of the Department and the Ministry.
- 9.2. The Director of State Veterinary Services may issues statements pertaining to the current disease status and surveillance report of the respective states.
- 9.3. The technical officer may issue statements pertaining to technical matters with the permission of the Director General and the State Director of Veterinary Services.

## CHAPTER 3

### DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF BIRDS

#### 1. Introduction

In Malaysia, the basis for the eradication of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza virus was by stamping out of birds in the affected areas. Destruction of the affected birds was conducted rapidly to eliminate the virus from the reservoir host. This action ensured that the virus did not spread and eventually reduced the risk of the virus to further multiple. The disposal of the culled birds was done in the affected premises to reduce the risk of the virus from spreading out of the affected area.

After forty two (42) days of complete stamping out and disinfection of the premises followed by two (2) times of surveillance, poultry rearing can be continued again.

#### 2. Zoning For Eradication Purpose

When a farm is confirmed to be infected with the HPAI virus, two types of zones need to be established to ensure that appropriate action is taken in respective zones. The zones are identified as follows:

- Infected zone - an area 1 km radius from the infected index / farm.
- Surveillance zone - an area 1 km to 10 km radius from the infected index/ farm.

If the infection continues to spread, the eradication zone will have to increase. Several eradication zones will have to be established if more farms are involved.

#### 3. Eradication programme based on zones

All infected birds and their products must be destroyed in this zone Other species of animals will not be destroyed but they should be tested. No in and out movement of birds and their products should take place from these areas for at least 42 days after the last date of stamping out and disinfection procedures.

##### 3.1. Surveillance Zone

No movement of birds and their products out of this zone.

All farms are to be quarantined.

Intensive surveillance is carried out. The farms will be reinstate to its normal position if there is no further infection present after 42 days from the last date of stamping out and disinfection is done in this zone.

#### 4. Method of destruction

##### 4.1. Use of Carbon dioxide Gas

Carbon dioxide is used to sedate the birds before putting them into the plastic bags. The rate of gas required is based on the size of the poultry house. The birds must be sedated using 30% of the concentrated carbon dioxide. This method is suitable for the close house system of rearing the birds whereby canvas or plastic can be used to cover the house or in a small room.

For a small number of birds, a box or drum can be used by introducing the gas into the box or drum. In a close house system, the ventilation system can be stopped to enhance the sedation process.

#### **4.2. Use of Chemical Products**

Suitable chemical products such as sodium phenobarbital can be used as a sedating agent. Sodium phenobarbital is added in the drinking water at the concentration of 80mg per 55ml water. This method is most suitable for bigger number of birds. It is advisable to stop the water source for at least 4 hours before adding the chemical into the drinking water. This is to ensure that the birds will drink the water containing the chemical.

Anesthetic drugs or a 60% dilution of chloroform can also be used to sedate the birds.

#### **4.3. Destruction of other products and substances**

Substances such as animal feed, faeces, animal waste and eggs can transmit the virus mechanically. Due to this, these substances cannot be removed out of the farms in the affected zone. These substances must be destroyed or buried. The disinfection and decontamination team must ensure the organic substances are buried before the farm is decontaminated.

#### **4.4. Method of destroying birds**

The method of destroying the birds is by burying them. Burning can cause environmental problems. However, if burying is not possible, an approval is required from the Department of Environment for burning the carcasses. The following factors need to be given attention for the burying of animal carcasses:

The burial pit needs to be dug in the disease affected zone.

For farms that are located in areas that have a high water table, the burying should be done on high ground or the carcasses burnt.

#### **4.5. Specifications of the carcass burial pit**

The size of the carcass burial pit for poultry will depend on the number of carcasses to be buried. Too many carcasses may cause the production of excessive gas and thereby cause the gas to rise to the surface and pollute the environment. It is recommended that each pit should not contain more than 10,000 poultry carcasses.

**An example of calculating the size of 10,000 poultry carcasses**

Volume of each poultry carcass = 1,500cm<sup>3</sup>

1 m<sup>3</sup> = 1,000,000cm<sup>3</sup>

Number of carcass in 1 m<sup>3</sup> = 1,000,000/1,500 = 667 carcasses

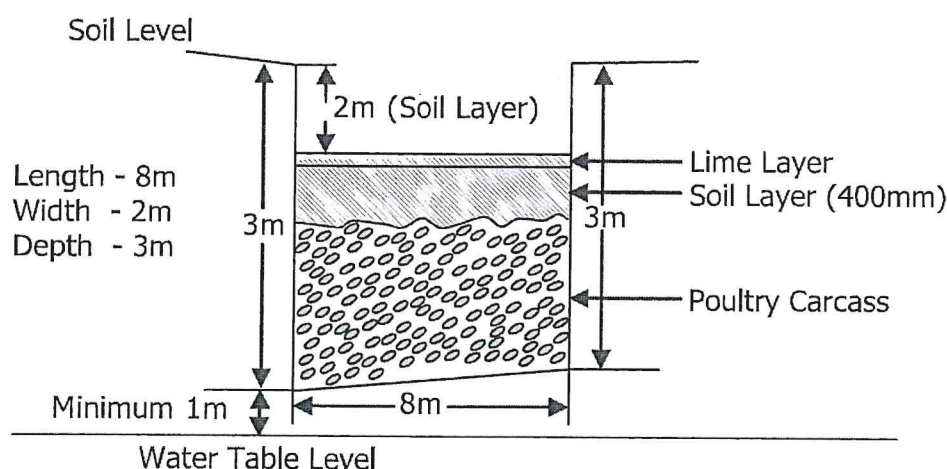
Volume required for 10,000 carcasses = 10,000/667 = 15 m<sup>3</sup>

Volume for 10,000 carcasses = 8m (long) x 2m (wide) x 1m (depth)  
= 16m<sup>3</sup>

Considering that the pit is covered with soil 2m deep,

Volume of pit that needs to be dug is = 8m (long) x 2m (wide) x 3m (depth)  
= 48m<sup>3</sup>

The side of the pit should be dug tapering a little (Figure 3) to avoid its sides being buried before the pit is covered with soil.



**Figure 3: Side view of the burial pit of dimensions 8m x 2m x 3m**

**4.6. Closing a burial pit that contain poultry carcasses**

Before the poultry carcasses are entered into the pit, a layer of lime is sprinkled to ensure that the risk of any virus being alive is reduced. A top soil of 0.2 m is then filled followed by a layer of lime again before the pit is completely closed to ensure that the decomposition of the carcasses takes place well. The pit is covered with soil a little higher than the surrounding area to ensure that the soil level does not fall lower when the process of carcass decomposition take place. The pit is checked after the operation to ensure that it remains completely covered so that no pollution can take place.

**4.7. Equipment and logistics for carcass destruction**

- Bag or air tight plastic container to collect moribund or dead chickens
- Wire/rope/raffia string for tying the plastic container
- CO2 gas in tank or canister and its output regulator

- Chlorinated lime
- Disinfectant
- Motorized pump to fill the disinfectant
- Wheelbarrow for carrying sacks filled with poultry carcasses
- Net to catch poultry in the farm
- Canvas or plastic to cover the poultry shed

#### **4.8. Logistics of culling the carcasses**

- Machinery for digging the pit / backhoe
- Transport lorry
- Tractor
- Plastic bag/ plastic rope/wire
- Safety clothing
- Shovel, broom and rake
- Lime slake Ca (OH)<sub>2</sub>
- Disinfectant
- Pressure pump
- Water tank
- Portable bathing booth

#### **5. Culling and destruction team**

The number of members of the culling and destruction team depends on the number of poultry that needs to be destroyed and culled. The cooperation of the farmer is required to ensure that the destruction and culling takes place rapidly. The recommended personnel required are as follows:

Head	-	VO / AVO / senior VA
Team members		
Poultry data collection	-	1 person
Disinfection	-	1 person
Counting supervisor	-	2 persons
Poultry catcher	-	20 farm/contract persons
CO <sub>2</sub> gas operator	-	2 persons

#### **6. Support of other teams, bodies and agencies**

The destruction, culling and control of epidemic reoccurrence activity can be conducted more effectively with the help and support of other teams, bodies and government agencies.

#### **7. Enforcement team**

This team consists of the department's enforcement officer and police support. Its duties consist of locating the affected farm, quarantining the affected and surveillance zones and enforcing road blocks to ensure that the affected animals and high risk substances do not leave the mentioned zones for a period until it is allowed.

### **8. Culling preparation team**

In certain conditions, the aids of local agencies are required. This includes the Public Works Department and the local council. This team is required to conduct the culling work.

### **9. Mopping up**

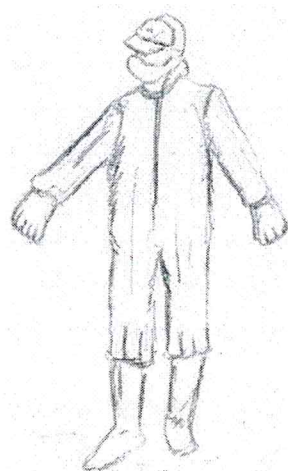
Mop up operation is required to ensure that no carcass or related substances are left behind. These substances need to be removed and the affected area needs to be disinfected.

### **10. Decontamination and disinfection**

Complete decontamination of the affected zone is important to ensure that any remaining virus that may be present is destroyed. To ensure that the decontamination is effective, all the organic substances present on the floor surface, walls, cages, equipment, etc is cleaned before the disinfectant is sprayed on the area. The ban of all movement of vehicles in and out of the area needs to be enforced. However, certain vehicles such as those carrying feed to the surveillance zone may still be required. These vehicles need to be controlled and disinfected completely.

### **11. Safety clothing**

The HPAI subtype H5N1 and H7N7 can spread to humans especially children causing influenza and death. Therefore, strict safety precautions need to be taken by all involved in the operation to prevent the spread of such infection. The minimum requirement of safety clothing for personnel include N95 masks, goggles, hand gloves, head caps and gum boots.



1. Wear N95 Mask
2. Wear Hand Glove
3. Wear Boot
4. Wear Goggle
5. Wear Coverall Clothes

**Figure 4: Safety Wear**



## CHAPTER 4

### COMPENSATION AND EVALUATION

#### 1. Introduction

Aid to farmers is usually given to overcome difficulty encountered as a consequence of a disease epidemic. It is not compensation but aid to help the farmers pick up the pieces and start again their previous work or explore a new area of work. Aid may be in monetary terms or in the form of property; for example rearing day old chicken for broiler production or rearing pullets for layers.

#### 2. Method of determining the number of live animals

Aid given depends on the number of live animals that are destroyed in the disease outbreak. Since the number of live animals in an HPAI outbreak area is usually high and counting them is not practical, they can be estimated as the number of live animals recorded in the flock record minus the number of animals that died due to the disease.

The number of animals reported in the flock record; a numbers

The percentage of deaths according to the type of poultry: B%

The estimated number of live stock =  $([A-A \times B])$  numbers.

The percentage of dead animals is used to estimate the number of animals that are still alive as shown in Table 2:

Table 2: The percentage of dead chicken/ducks used for calculating the stock that is still alive.

Type of poultry	Percentage (%) of deaths
Broilers chicken	5
Layers chicken	15
Parent stock	15
Grandparent stock	15
Broiler quails	5
Parent stock quails	10
Layer quails	1
Broiler ducks	5

For livestock other than poultry (cattle, goat, sheep and pigs), the payout depends on the number of animals destroyed.

#### 3. Method of evaluating inventory

The officer in-charge of the compensation evaluating team will make an inventory of the number of farms/livestock population and the type of livestock in the disease affected zone (1 km radius) as soon as a farm is declared positive for HPAI. The evaluating officer is required to fill Form 1 (Attachment 3.1) with the following details included:

- The livestock is evaluated according to type and age based on the cost of production.

- Two officers that evaluate the compensation will make an inventory of all the farms located in the affected zone (1 km radius).
- When the farm inventory is taken, farm's owner/ representative must be present to validate the number of animals and the species that will be destroyed.
- The evaluating officer must fill in Form 1 to make an inventory so that it will assist the officer in-charge in planning.
- The farmer/representative must fill in the compensation form in order to evaluate the animals that are to be destroyed in the farm.
- The farmer/ representative must validate the number of animals / types of animal that are to be destroyed
- The form that has been filled must be returned to the evaluating officer in the State Department of Veterinary Services concerned
- Two evaluating officers are required to carry out the evaluation exercise

#### **4. Method of claiming compensation**

- The farmer/representative must apply for the compensation by filling Form 2; Application Form for Compensation (Attachment 3.2) i.e.
- The amount of compensation has to be endorsed by the compensation committee and the State Director of Veterinary Services.
- The form must be submitted to the Head of the Field Disease Control Team in the State.
- The Head of the Field Disease Control Team will certify and recommend the amount of compensation that can be claimed.

## CHAPTER 5

### INVESTIGATION AND SAMPLE COLLECTION

#### 1. Introduction

Investigation, testing and confirmation of HPAI play an important role in the control of HPAI outbreak. Prompt investigation, proper sample collection and quick confirmation can arrest the spread of an outbreak to a wider area.

Principles of disease investigation and risk analysis

- Observe and consider factors such as differential diagnosis, clinical syndrome, previous laboratory tests if conducted or other epidemiological factors such as incidence of infection in humans.
- Identify its zoonotic potential.
- Give attention to the presence of farm workers and other personnel in the area of investigation.
- Observe the spread of virus if any to the surrounding areas in the process of the investigation.
- Be careful not to allow the public to enter the area of investigation.
- Do not allow pregnant female officer to conduct any investigation work.
- Discuss and advice helpers if there is a possible occurrence of the infection.
- Avoid touching body discharges during the inspection, use hand gloves when conducting any examination.
- Make sure the scapel knife is discarded in a container that is labeled for sharp objects.
- Wash and disinfect any equipment that is used in the inspection.
- Disinfect clothing and other discarded objects.

#### 2. Safety procedure when visiting a suspected farm

On arrival, identify the area that is clean like the office or farm house and make sure the risk of carrying the virus to this area is reduced by using disinfectant and viricidal such as sodium-hypochloride, Betadine, Dettol, Lysol, Virkon or Savlon.

Long sleeve protective coveralls, rubber boots, gloves, goggles and face mask must always be worn. Those that conduct post-mortem inspection must wear a positive pressure respirator and double hand gloves to ensure there is no leakage.

Before reaching the affected area, make sure all equipment and requirements are enough so that there is no need to go back to the clean area to bring these things.

As soon as the affected area is entered, pay attention to the condition of affected birds, the number of diseased or dead birds and if needed, conduct a post-mortem examination in a clean area that can be disinfected after the work is completed.

Bring along a disinfectant or hand spray and other equipment to reduce the contamination in the area.

After work, collect all rubbish into a plastic bag, scapel head into a container labeled sharp objects and carcass buried with enough overlay of limestone. Wash and disinfect all equipments, hands and clothes and repeat washing and disinfection before reaching the clean area.

The outer part of the sample box must also be disinfected and tied in a plastic bag before putting into a transport container.

The spray mask, goggle and other equipment that will be used later must be stored well.

Throw gloves and other materials into a biohazard bag and autoclave or burn it when arrive at the laboratory. Change into clean clothes before leaving the premises.

Wash and disinfect the transport vehicle before leaving the farm.

Wash the clothes everyday and don't use the same clothes to other farms.

### **3. Investigation and sample collection**

There are four (4) criteria in an emergency response that requires immediate investigation. They are:

- High death rate of more than 3%.
- Abnormal death in wild birds, village chicken and pet birds.
- Death of water fowls.
- Death of birds brought in from affected countries.

The Rapid Action Team from the laboratory must act immediately as soon as a report is received.

### **4. Rules for sending samples**

- fresh tissue samples:
  - put into a specimen bottle
  - the intestines and organs are packed separately
- swab samples:
  - put into a bottle containing transport medium
  - for both the samples:
    - the bottle must be packed in two (2) layered (double) plastic bags.
    - send the sample with a frozen gel pack or dry ice
    - send with complete information in Makvet 02 form
    - send the sample in a special container
    - label the container correctly.
    - send the sample to VRI, Ipoh.
  - For routine surveillance, swab samples should be sent to the nearest regional veterinary laboratory.

**5. Materials and Equipment required**

- Disposable coveralls
- 3M N95 'masks', hand gloves, boots and goggles
- Disinfectant (Virkon S) – chlorine base, Lysol, lindorase-iodine base in a spray bottle.
- Freshly prepared disinfectant
- Knife, portable 'stainless steel' post-mortem table and plastic
- Ice container and formalin

## CHAPTER 6

### TESTING AND CONFIRMATION OF HPAI VIRUS

#### 1. Introduction

Samples taken during an investigation should be submitted immediately to VRI where they will be processed and subjected to RT-PCR instantly, as rapid results are essential for the control of outbreaks.

#### 2. Laboratory Safety Procedures

- Samples should be submitted in double plastic bags placed inside leak-proof containers
- Laboratory personnel receiving and processing the samples should be properly attired (long-sleeve laboratory coat, gloves, eye protection and mask)
- Samples should be handled inside a Class II Biohazard Cabinet only
- Record and label the samples
- Spray the inside of the sample container with disinfectant
- Spray the plastic bags with disinfectant and wipe to dry
- Using sterile forceps and scissors place sufficient amount of the specimen in a cold mortar for homogenization and to carry out PCR for virus isolation
- Safely store the remainder of the specimen at -200C

#### 3. Confirmation Test

Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test using universal primers of Avian Influenza subtypes H5 and H7 and Newcastle Disease virus is carried out simultaneously. Results of the test are transmitted immediately to the Alert Team.

## CHAPTER 7

### LEGISLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

#### 1. Introduction

Provisions of laws under the Animal Ordinance 1953 shall be enforced to control and eradicate HPAI.

#### 2. Suspect Farm

Poultry farms that experience more than 3% mortality per day shall be classified as suspect farms and action will be taken as follows:

Immediate issuance of Temporary Poultry/Carcass Detention Order under Section 18(2) of Animal Ordinance 1953 by the Director of State Veterinary Department( Director ) to the owner or the person responsible of the farm, in accordance to the law. Sample of the order is given in Appendix 7.1.

Suspect farm to be kept under surveillance until the laboratory results are released.

If the laboratory results are negative, a letter to remove the Temporary Poultry/Carcass Detention Order shall be issued by the Director. Sample of the letter is given in Appendix 7.2.

In the event of positive laboratory results, the farm will be designated as HPAI Infected Farm. Action will be taken as shown in Item 3.

#### 3. HPAI Infected Farm

Immediately upon confirmation by positive laboratory results, Poultry and Animal Destruction Order will be issued by the Director to the owners (or persons responsible) of all poultry and animals likely to be infected, within one kilometer radius of the infected farm, in accordance to the law. Samples of the order are given in Appendices 7.3 and 7.4.

Gazetting an Order under Section 36(1) and (2) of the Animal Ordinance 1953. Drafts of the order are shown in Appendices 7.5 and 7.6.

For farm/s outside one kilometer radius and within two kilometer radius, the Director will issue an order to destroy all poultry in the farm/s. Samples of the order are given in Appendix 7.7 and Appendix 7.8.

All poultry farms within one kilometer radius will be marked, sealed and kept under surveillance until destruction is completed.

The enforcement officers are required to obtain a court order and surrender it to the Head of Destruction Team to proceed with destruction of poultry and animals. A sample of the order is given in Appendix 7.9.

For farm/s outside 2 kilometers radius and up to 10 kilometers radius, the Director shall issue a Temporary Poultry/Carcass Detention Order under Section 18(2) of Animal Ordinance 1953 to the owners (or persons responsible) in accordance to the law until further notice. Sample of the order is as in Appendix 7.10.

Roadblocks just outside the 10 kilometers radius zone will be established at all exit and entry points.

Regular road patrols in the HPAI Control Zone will be conducted by the enforcement officers.

The Head of the Destruction Team shall submit reports on destruction of poultry/carcasses to the nearest police station. Sample of the Police Report is shown in Appendix 7.11.



## CHAPTER 8

### STAFF AND WORKERS SAFETY

#### 1. Introduction

The following safety guidelines are prepared with collaboration of the Department of Occupational Safety. The guidelines detail out the roles and responsibilities of employers and workers and provide guidance on related matters in order to enable the authorities to manage HPAI outbreaks in the field.

#### 2. Responsibilities of employer under Section 15 of Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994

- It is compulsory for every employer and self-employed person to ensure, to the extent possible, the safety, health and welfare of all workers at all times, including:
- operating and maintaining safe factory and work system with minimal risk to personal health;
- assurance of minimal safety and health risk during use, running, handling, storing and transporting of the factory and materials;
- providing the necessary information, directives, training and supervision to ensure personal safety and health at work;
- ensuring every work place under the control of the employer (or self-employed person) is maintained in safe manner with minimal health risk including safety in entry and exit procedures in the premises and
- the provision and maintenance of safe working environment with minimal risk to health and provision of adequate facilities to cater for the welfare of workers.

#### 3. Penalties under Section 15, OSHA 1994

"Any person violating the provisions under Section 15 is deemed to have committed an offence and if convicted, can be fined not more than Ringgit Malaysia fifty thousand (RM50,000) or sentenced to imprisonment of not exceeding two years or both."

#### 4. General responsibilities of employer with regards to 'Avian Influenza'

- 4.1. Implement good animal husbandry practices as prescribed by the Department of Veterinary Services.
- 4.2. Prepare standard operating procedures (SOP) for every work process and ensure its compliance.
- 4.3. Maintain cleanliness, hygiene and safety of workplace.
- 4.4. Provide the workers with adequate facilities for personal hygiene practices such as facilities for washing hands, shower and toilet facilities, changing rooms and facilities to wash clothing.
- 4.5. Provide and ensure the use of suitable personal protective equipments (PPE) such as gloves, face mask, apron, and boots at work by all workers.

- 4.6. Ensure no clothing, PPEs and other equipments used at work are taken home by the workers.
- 4.7. Ensure that the workers receive latest information and educational materials on hygiene and health matters in relation to Avian Influenza from time to time.
- 4.8. Review and improve the operational procedures that infringe on safety of workers against exposure to Avian Influenza with preventive and precautionary measures in place.
- 4.9. Manage and direct workers who show symptoms of Avian Influenza to seek medical attention immediately.
- 4.10. Whenever a worker is suspected of Avian Influenza infection, the nearest Health Office and the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) must be informed within 24 hours.
- 4.11. Comply with the orders/directives issued by DOSH and Ministry of Health Malaysia from time to time regarding to Avian Influenza cases.
- 4.12. Keep records of implementation of Avian Influenza preventive and control activities.

#### **5. Responsibilities of workers under Section 24, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994**

It is the responsibility of every person at work:

- 5.1. to give proper attention to his/her personal safety and health and safety of others who may be affected by his/her action or inaction.
- 5.2. to cooperate with the employer and other persons while carrying out duties and requisites that has been imposed on the employer or others through the Act and any regulations under the Act.
- 5.3. to wear and use at all times proper attire and protective equipments that have been provided by employer for the purpose of minimizing the risks of safety and health and;
- 5.4. to observe all directives and measures regarding safety and health that has been introduced by employer or others through the Act or any regulations under the Act.

#### **6. Penalty under Section 24, OSHA 1994**

"Any person violating the provisions under Section 24 is deemed to have committed an offence and if convicted, can be fined not more than Ringgit Malaysia one thousand (RM1,000) or sentenced to not more than 3 months imprisonment or both."

#### **7. General responsibilities of workers regarding avian influenza**

- 7.1. follow and carry out work procedures in accordance to safety and health requirements set down by employer.
- 7.2. Observe personal hygiene and cleanliness at all times while at work.
- 7.3. Change into clean and uncontaminated clothing when leaving the workplace to go out for rest or to return home.
- 7.4. Never take home clothing, equipments and PPEs used at work.

- 7.5. Use with care all PPEs that have been supplied by employer at all times during work to prevent exposure to Avian Influenza infection through contact with liquids and faeces of infected livestock.
- 7.6. Obtain information and leaflets prepared by employer at work regarding Avian Influenza.
- 7.7. must report to employer immediately if workers experience the symptom of Avian Influenza such as high fever, coughing, and cold.
- 7.8. must cooperate with employer to go for medical check-up at the nearest clinic or hospital
- 7.9. must practice healthy life style to improve ones immunity by taking a balance diet, exercise, stop smoking and have enough rest.
- 7.10. must cooperate with the Health Department and Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) if needed in the investigation of Avian Influenza case
- 7.11. must cooperate in what ever ways directed by employer in the effort to prevent Avian Influenza at work place.

#### **8. Guidelines for personnel hygiene at work place**

- 8.1. You must wash your hand with clean water and soap after handling animals and animal products, and before and after eating
- 8.2. Your disposable personnel protective equipment (PPE) must be thrashed into the container provided by your employer
- 8.3. Your working cloth must be washed with clean water and soap.
- 8.4. You must shower and change to a clean clothe before you live your work place.
- 8.5. Clothes, equipment at work place and PPE must not be taken home.
- 8.6. Reusable PPE must be disinfected before and after usage.

#### **9. Protective guidelines for workers involve in destruction, disposal and decontamination work**

- 9.1. You must use PPE
- 9.2. Wash your hand with disinfectant after the operation
- 9.3. You must take shower by using disinfectant and change to clean clothing before leaving your work place
- 9.4. All clothing and PPE must be disposed after the operation
- 9.5. Monitor your health at the Health Department.

#### **10. List of facilities for personnel hygiene at work place**

- 10.1. A place to wash hand equipped with clean water and soap
- 10.2. Changing room
- 10.3. Bathroom
- 10.4. Toilet
- 10.5. Laundry facility

**11. List of personnel protective equipment**

11.1. Livestock farm worker

- Face mask
- Rubber glove
- Apron
- Gumboot

11.2. Slaughter house / processing plant worker

- Face mask
- Goggles
- Rubber glove
- Apron
- Gumboot

11.3. Destruction, disposal and decontamination worker

- Face mask
- Goggles
- Rubber glove
- Disposable coverall with water proof apron and head cover
- Gumboot

11.4. Worker inspecting the farm, slaughter house and processing plant

- Face mask – N95 or surgical mask
- Goggles
- Rubber glove
- Disposable coverall with water proof apron and head cover
- Gumboot

**Appendix 3.1**

**Form 1**

**FORM FOR INVENTORY AND DESTRUCTION OF LIVESTOCK AND ASSET  
FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION HPAI OUTBREAK**

FARMER / FARM INFORMATION ON:

Farm address and GPS

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

Category of Operation: Indicate; Broiler / Layer / Coloured chicken / Broiler / Duck /  
Broiler Breeder (BPS) / Layer Breeder (LPS) / Broiler Grandparent Stock (BGPS)  
Broiler Quail / Layer Quail / Breeder Quail / Others: \_\_\_\_\_

LIVESTOCK INFORMATION:

Number of livestock destroyed

-----

Number of egg destroyed

-----

Age of livestock destroyed

-----

Age (week)

Number

-----

-----

-----

-----

**INFORMATION OF OFFICERS CONDUCTING THE EVALUATION (FARM INVENTORY)**

Team Number : \_\_\_\_\_

Team Number : \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Team Leader) : \_\_\_\_\_

Designation : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
( Signature )

\_\_\_\_\_  
( Signature )

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Designation : \_\_\_\_\_

Designation : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Date of Evaluation : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Time of Evaluation : \_\_\_\_\_

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY OWNER / COMPANY**

I, name, identification card number and address as mentioned below acknowledged and agreed that the number of livestock / eggs\* from my farm / company\*

\_\_\_\_\_ that operated at  
\_\_\_\_\_ that was evaluated as in Section B.

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Identification Card No : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Note: \* cancelled which is not relevant

**Appendix 3.2.**

**Form 2**

**FORM FOR APPLYING COMPENSATION TO FARMER FOR CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF HPAI OUTBREAK**

I / Company, name and address as mentioned below, would like to apply for compensation on the destruction owned by me / company by government in the operation of control and prevention of Bird Flu outbreak.

**FARMER'S / APPLICANT'S INFORMATION;**

Name of Farmer : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Applicant (If application is made on behalf of farmer / beneficiaries) : \_\_\_\_\_

Identification Card No. (Farmer) : \_\_\_\_\_

(Applicant) : \_\_\_\_\_

Company's Registration No : \_\_\_\_\_

Address (Farmer) : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address (Applicant) : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Farm Code : \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Address : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Items that were destroyed (Mark  $\checkmark$  in the relevant box);

Brailer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Layer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coloured chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brailer duck	<input type="checkbox"/>
Layer duck	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brailer Breeder (BPS)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Layer Breeder (LPS)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brailer Grandparent Stock (BGPS)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brailer Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Layer Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Breeder Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brailer / Layer / Breeder Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

---

Note: If the claim was made on behalf of the deceased, the claim must be attached with an authorization letter from the heirs of the deceased.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Farmer / Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Company's Chop)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

**VERIFICATION ON DESTRUCTION INFORMATION BY THE STATE  
VETERINARY SERVICES.**

Name of Destruction Supervisor : \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Destruction : \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Livestock Destroyed : \_\_\_\_\_

**CALCULATION ON COMPENSATION BY THE STATE VETERINARY SERVICES**

	Compensation	Wages	
		RM	Total RM
1. Number of Livestock			
2. Rate of compensation animal			
3. Total Compensation			

REMARKS.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Destruction Officer

**ENDORSEMENT BY HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.**

I support / do not support the application;

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Designation : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**APPROVAL OF PAYMENT**

I approved / do not approved the application;

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Designation : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

(The application must be approved by Director General of Veterinary Services Malaysia / Deputy Director General / Director of Biosecurity Management and SPS).

BON INDEMNITY.

I confirmed that the Government of Malaysia has paid me / my company\*  
Identification Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ through Senior Accountant,  
Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry Malaysia in the amount of RM  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Ringgit Malaysia : \_\_\_\_\_ )  
as a financial assistance as required in The Trust Account Order Code 84513 that can be  
paid to me / my company\* as;  
Farm Owner \_\_\_\_\_; or  
Administrator / heir to the deceased (farmer) by the name of ;  
\_\_\_\_\_; or  
Representative to the deceased (farmer) by the name of ;  
\_\_\_\_\_ (in the situation where administrative letter or  
probet have not been received) ; or  
The nearest heir to the farmer by the name of  
\_\_\_\_\_ (in the situation where the farmer is in the  
state of unconsciousness) ; or  
v) Livestock Company in the name of \_\_\_\_\_

I / Company\* understand that the financial assistance was provided by the Government  
of Malaysia to me / my company\* to reduce my financial burden / company financial  
constraint due to the destruction of my livestock/ company\* livestock and I / my  
company\* agreed that I / my company will not undertake any Court Order or make  
other claim to the Government of Malaysia.

I / my Company\* also agreed that I / my company\* will indemnify the Government of  
Malaysia for any claim or Court Order undertake by any parties to the Government of  
Malaysia related to the payment that have been made to me / my company\* as  
mentioned above.

I agreed that the payment made to me as an administrator / heir / representative to the  
deceased inherited property (farmer) mentioned above will become part of the deceased  
inherited property and must be distributed according to related law or according to the  
will for the related name.(\*\*)

I agreed on receiving the payment as mentioned above by me as the nearest heir to the  
farmer and on behalf of the farmer and I am fully responsible to give the payment to the  
farmer at a later stage. (\*\*\*)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Identification card No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Witness)

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Identification card No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_  
(Applicant) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- \* : Delete word that is not related.
- \*\* : Use for application by administrator / heir / representative only.
- \*\*\* : Use for application by nearest heir only.

**CONFIRMATION OF POSSESSING LIVESTOCK IN A NON-LICENCED LIVESTOCK AREA.**

I confirmed that \_\_\_\_\_ Is the owner of livestock as mentioned above.

Yours truthfully

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Village Head)

I (name) \_\_\_\_\_

Identification Card : \_\_\_\_\_

No:

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Hereby confessed that ;

I made this confession with the belief that what ever mentioned in the confession was right together with Statutory Act 1960.

Acknowledge by the name mentioned above )

that is ; \_\_\_\_\_ )

at \_\_\_\_\_ )

in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ )

on \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ )

In front of me,

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Judge / Referee / Commissioner of Oath)

**Appendix 7.1**

To:  
(Owner/ person in-charge)  
.....  
.....  
.....

**RULES ON TEMPORARY DETENTION (SEAL) OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN FARMS IN ACCORDANCE TO SECTION 18(2), ANIMAL ACT 1953**

I hereby refer to the above matter.

2. Kindly be informed that the birds or animals in your farms have been suspected to be infected with bird flu disease. In this regard, you have been directed not to move any birds, animals and its products out of the farm without getting approval from the veterinary authority.

3. Your cooperation in complying with this directive is much appreciated.

Thank you.

‘IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION’

Yours sincerely,

(DIRECTOR OF STATE VETERINARY SERVICES)  
.....

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT**

I, Identification card no.....  
As the owner/ person in-charge of the farm.....  
hereby acknowledge receipt of the temporary detention order on .....

.....

(Name )

**Appendix 7.2**

To:

(owner / person in-charge)

.....  
.....  
.....

**TEMPORARY DETENTION ORDER (SEAL) FOR BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN THE FARM IN ACCORDANCE TO SECTION 18 (2), ANIMAL ACTS 1953**

I hereby refer to the above matter.

2. Please be informed that the above directive is now been lifted based on the negative laboratory result.

3. Your cooperation in complying with this directive is very much appreciated.

Thank you.

‘BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA’

Yours sincerely,

(DIRECTOR OF STATE VETERINARY SERVICES)

.....

**ACKNOWLEDGE MENT OF RECEIPT**

I, Identification card no.....

As owner/ person in-charge of the

farm.....

hereby acknowledge receipt of the temporary detention order on .....

.....

(Name)



**Appendix 7.3**

To:  
(owner / person-in-charge)  
.....  
.....

**ORDER TO DISPOSE BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN THE FARM IN ACCORDANCE TO SECTION 19, ANIMAL ACT 1953**

I hereby refer to the above matter.

Please be informed that the birds or animals in your farm are found to be infected with the bird flu disease. In this regard, all birds and animals in the farm will have to be disposed off by the Department of Veterinary Services.

3. You have been ordered:
- Not to transfer any birds, animals and its carcass from the farm concerned*
  - Not to take out from the farm concerned any equipment, utensils, animal feed and any other things used in the animal rearing*
  - Not to take out any vehicle from the farm except with the permission of the veterinar authority*
  - Not to enter the farm except with the permission of the veterinary authority*
  - No workers are allowed to live in the farm*

4. Your cooperation in complying with this order is much appreciated

Thank you

‘BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA’

Yours sincerely,

(DIRECTOR OF STATE VETERINARY SERVICES)

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT**

I, Identification card no.....  
As owner / person in charge of the  
farm.....  
hereby acknowledge receipt of the temporary detention order on .....

.....  
(Name)

**Appendix 7.4**

NOTICE DISPLAY - 1 km

**ORDER TO DISPOSE BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN THE FARM IN ACCORDANCE  
TO SECTION 19, ANIMAL ACTS 1953**

Please be informed that the birds or animals in your farm are found to be infected with the bird flu disease. In this regard, all birds and animals in the farm will have to be disposed off by the Department of Veterinary Services.

Your have been ordered:

*Not to transfer any birds, animals and its carcass from the farm concerned*

*Not to take out from the farm concerned any equipment, utensils, animal feed and any other things used in the animal rearing*

*Not to take out any vehicle from the farm except with the permission of the veterinary authority*

*Not to enter the farm except with the permission of the veterinary authority*

*No workers are allowed to live in the farm*

This order shall come into force immediately from the date of this notice until further notice is made.

Thank you.

By order of

Director,

.....State of Veterinary Services

Draf

PERINTAH MENTERI BESAR / KETUA MENTERI BAGI KAWALAN & PEMBASMIAN PENYAKIT FLU UNGGAS [FOWL PLAGUE OR AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI)] BAGI NEGERI-NEGERI DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA

No. Warta Negeri .....

ORDINAN BINATANG 1953

(Bil. 17 Tahun 1953)

PERINTAH DI BAWAH SEKSYEN 36(1) (a), (b) & (c)

DAN BAHAWASANYA, adalah perlu untuk mengawal dan membasmi Penyakit Flu Unggas di dalam Negeri .....

OLEH YANG DEMIKIAN, saya, (Nama) Menteri Besar/Ketua Menteri Negeri ..... pada menjalankan kuasa yang diberikan oleh subseksyen (1), seksyen 36, Ordinan Binatang 1953 mengisytiharkan seluruh Negeri ..... sebagai suatu kawasan dijangkiti, suatu kawasan kawalan dan suatu kawasan pembasmian Penyakit Flu Unggas;

DAN BAGI MAKSUD ITU, JUGA, Melarang:

- (a) pemindahan unggas atau bangkainya dari Negeri ..... atau antara mana-mana tempat di Negeri .....
- (b) penyembelihan unggas; atau
- (c) penjualan bangkai unggas,

kecuali dengan kebenaran bertulis daripada Pengarah Perkhidmatan Haiwan Negeri .....; dan seterusnya:

- (i) menghendaki penghantaran unggas untuk pemeriksaan;
- (ii) mengarahkan peningkatan tahap penyahjangkitan dan biosekuriti di semua ladang unggas;

(iii) mengarahkan pemusnahan mana-mana unggas atau bangkainya yang menghadapi atau dipercayai secara munasabah telah dijangkiti atau disyaki bersentuhan dengan unggas yang dijangkiti Penyakit Flu Unggas;

(iv) mengarahkan penutupan atau pemusnahan mana-mana premis atau struktur.

2. Melarang penyimpanan bangkai unggas atau penyimpanan atau pemeliharaan unggas jika unggas atau bangkainya yang menghadapi atau dipercayai secara munasabah telah dijangkiti atau disyaki bersentuhan dengan unggas yang dijangkiti Penyakit Flu Unggas dalam kawasan penyakit.

3. Perintah ini hendaklah berkuatkuasa mulai .....

Bertarikh .....

(Nama Menteri Besar / Ketua Menteri),

Menteri Besar / Ketua Menteri .....

*PROPOSED DRAFT*

MENTERI BESAR/CHIEF MINISTER'S ORDER  
FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOWL PLAGUE  
OR AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI) DISEASE  
FOR THE STATES OF PENINSULA MALAYSIA

ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1953

(No. 17 of 1953)

ORDER UNDER SUBSECTION 36(1) (a), (b) & (c)

WHEREAS, the disease of fowl plague [or is being called as avian influenza (AI)] is a disease which exists among birds in the State of .....

AND WHEREAS, it is desired to control and eradicate the disease of fowl plague in the State .....

NOW THEREFORE, I, (Name of Menteri Besar / Chief Minister) Menteri Besar / Chief Minister of (Name of the State), in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection 36(1) of the Animals Ordinance 1953, declares that the State of ..... to be a fowl plague infected area, a fowl plague control area and a fowl plague eradication area;

AND FOR THAT PURPOSE TOO, prohibit:

- (a) the removal of any bird or its carcass from the State of ..... or between any place in the State .....
- (b) the slaughtering of any bird; or
- (c) the sale of any bird carcass, except with the written permission of the Director of Veterinary Services, the State of .....; and further:
  - (i) require the production of bird for examination;
  - (ii) order all bird farms to increase the level disinfection and bio-security;
  - (iii) order the destruction of any bird or its carcass which is infected or reasonably believed to be infected or suspected to be in contact with bird infected with fowl plague;
  - (iv) order the closure or destruction of any premise or structure.

2. Prohibit the keeping of any carcass of bird or the keeping or the rearing of bird if such bird or its carcass is found to be infected or reasonably believed to be infected or suspected to be in contact with bird infected with Fowl Plague disease in the infected area.

3. This Order shall come into force on .....

Dated .....

(Name of Menteri Besar / Chief Minister)

CADANGAN DRAF  
PERINTAH PENGARAH JPH BAGI KAWALAN & PEMBASMIAN PENYAKIT FLU  
UNGGAS [“FOWL PLAGUE OR AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI)”] BAGI NEGERI-  
NEGERI DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA

No. Warta Negeri .....

(Bil. 17 Tahun 1953)

PERINTAH DI BAWAH SEKSYEN 36(2)

PADA menjalankan tugas yang diberikan oleh subseksyen (2) seksyen 36, Ordinan Binatang 1953, Pengarah Perkhidmatan Haiwan Negeri ..... dengan ini membuat perintah berikut:

1. Perintah ini bolehlah dinamakan Perintah Pengarah Perkhidmatan Haiwan Negeri ..... (Flu Unggas) 1/2004
2. Pengarah Negeri boleh menetapkan syarat-syarat yang difikirkan patut bagi tujuan mengawal Penyakit Flu Unggas, dalam setiap kebenaran bertulis di bawah Perintah Di Bawah Seksyen 36(1) Ordinan Binatang 1953 yang dikeluarkan olehnya atau yang dikeluarkan oleh mana-mana pihak berkuasa veterinar.
3. Apabila sesuatu perintah di bawah perintah 1 (i), (ii), (iii) dan (iv), Perintah Di Bawah Seksyen 36(1), Ordinan Binatang 1953 dikeluarkan, Pengarah Negeri:
  - (a) hendaklah menyebabkan sesalinan perintah berkenanan disampaikan kepada tuannya atau penjaga premis atau ladang terbabit dengan akuan penerimaan; dan,
  - (b) boleh mengenakan syarat-syarat kawalan penyakit yang perlu dipatuhi oleh tuannya atau penjaga premis atau ladang terbabit.
4. (1) Bagi mencegah Penyakit Flu Unggas daripada merebak, Pengarah Negeri boleh mengeluarkan perintah menutup sesuatu ladang unggas jika unggas itu dihidapi atau dipercayai secara munasabah telah dijangkiti atau disyaki bersentuhan dengan unggas yang dijangkiti Penyakit Flu Unggas.

(2) Tuanpunya atau penjaga premis atau ladang terbabit hendaklah selepas menerima perintah di perenggan (1) di atas terus bertanggung-jawab menjaga unggas dan mematuhi syarat-syarat perintah penutupan ladang tersebut.

5. Seseorang tanpa alasan yang munasabah gagal mematuhi syarat yang dikenakan oleh Pengarah Negeri di bawah perenggan 2, 3 dan 4 perintah ini adalah melakukan suatu kesalahan dan apabila di sabit boleh dikenakan hukuman di bawah subseksyen 36(7), Ordinan yang sama.

Bertarikh: .....  
[.....]

[Nama Pengarah Negeri]  
Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan  
Negeri .....



PROPOSED DRAFT  
STATE DIRECTOR'S ORDER FOR  
THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOWL PLAGUE OR AVIZN INFLUENZA  
(AI) DISEASE  
FOR THE STATES OF PENINSULA MALAYSIA

ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1953  
(No. 17 of 1953)

ORDER UNDER SUBSECTION 36(2)

WHEREAS, the State of ..... has been declared as fowl plague [or avian influenza (AI)] disease control area under subsection 1(a), (b), & (c) section 36 of the Animals Ordinance 1953 beginning .....

IN exercise of the duties conferred by subsection 36(2) of the Animal Ordinance 1953, the Director of Veterinary Services of ..... hereby make the following orders;

These Orders may be cited as the ..... State Director of Veterinary Services Order (Fowl Plague) 1/2004.

2. The State Director may prescribe condition it deemed fit for the control of fowl plague disease in every written permit under Order under Subsection 36(1) of the Animals Ordinance 1953 issued by him or by any veterinary authority.

3. Whenever an order under Order 1 (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), Order under Subsection 36(1) (a), (b) & (c) of Animals Ordinance 1953 is issued, the State Director; shall cause a copy of such order serve on to the owner or person-in-charge of premise or farm involved; and

may impose any condition on disease control that shall be complied by the owner or person-in-charge or the farm involved.

4. (a) In order to prevent the spread of fowl plague disease, the State Director may order the sealing or closure of a bird farm if the bird is infected, reasonably believed to be infected or suspected to be in contact with bird infected with fowl plague;

(b) The owner or person-in-charge of the farm involved shall after receiving the order under the above paragraph (1), continues to be responsible to take care of the bird and comply with the condition of the above order.

5. Any person without reasonable excuse failed to comply with the condition imposed by the State Director under paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of this order, commit an offence and if convicted may face a penalty under subsection 36(7) of the Ordinance.

Dated:

(.....)

(Name of State Director)  
Department of Veterinary Services,  
State of .....

‘BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA’

Yours sincerely,

.....

Director

( ..... State Department of Veterinary Services)

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT**

I..... Identification Card no.....  
as the owner/ person in-charge of the farm..... hereby  
acknowledge receipt of the temporary detention order on.....

.....

(Name: .....)

**Appendix 7.8**

STICKER NOTICE (within 1 km radius)

**NOTICE: ORDER FOR DESTRUCTION OF POULTRY IN THE FARM IN ACCORDANCE TO SECTION 19, ANIMAL ACT 1953**

This is to inform you that the bird/s in your farm has/have been found to be infected with bird flu. In this regard, all birds in the farm concerned will be have to be destroyed by the staff of the Department of Veterinary Services.

You are ordered:

- a. Not to transfer out any poultry or its carcass from the farm concerned.
- b. Not to take out from the farm concerned any equipment, utensil, animal feed, or any stuff used for rearing.
- c. Not to take out fro the farm any vehicle except with the permission of a veterinary authority.
- d. Not to enter the farm except with the permission of the veterinary authority.
- e. Not allow farm workers to live in the farm.

This order takes effect immediately for the date of the issuance of this notice until further notice.

Thank you.

By order of

.....

Director

.....State Department of Veterinary Services

Lord of Justice,  
Magistrate Court/ Section

.....  
.....

Sir,

Application Order For The Destruction Of Birds/Carcasses Under Section 19, Animal Act, 1953

Brief Description

1. On.....at.....am/pm

---

**Appendix 7.10**

Notice for Order on Restriction of Movement

Restricted Movement Zone

By order

Director

..... Department of Veterinary Services

**AN EXAMPLE OF A POLICE REPORT**

On ..... at approximately ..... am/pm  
I / We ..... with ..... personnel of the  
Veterinary Authority have taken the action to destroy a total of.....  
birds / poultry carcasses by method of burial at .....  
in accordance to Section 19 of the Animal Act, 1953.

End of my / our report.

Signature

.....

(Name: .....)



**BIOSECURITY AND SPS MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES**

Wisma Tani, Level 5, Podium Block, Lot 4G1, Precint 4  
Federal Government Administrative Centre  
62630 Putrajaya, MALAYSIA  
Tel: (603) 8870 2000 Fax: (603) 8888 6472  
Website : <http://agrolink.moa.my/jph/>