



Canadian Food  
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne  
d'inspection des aliments

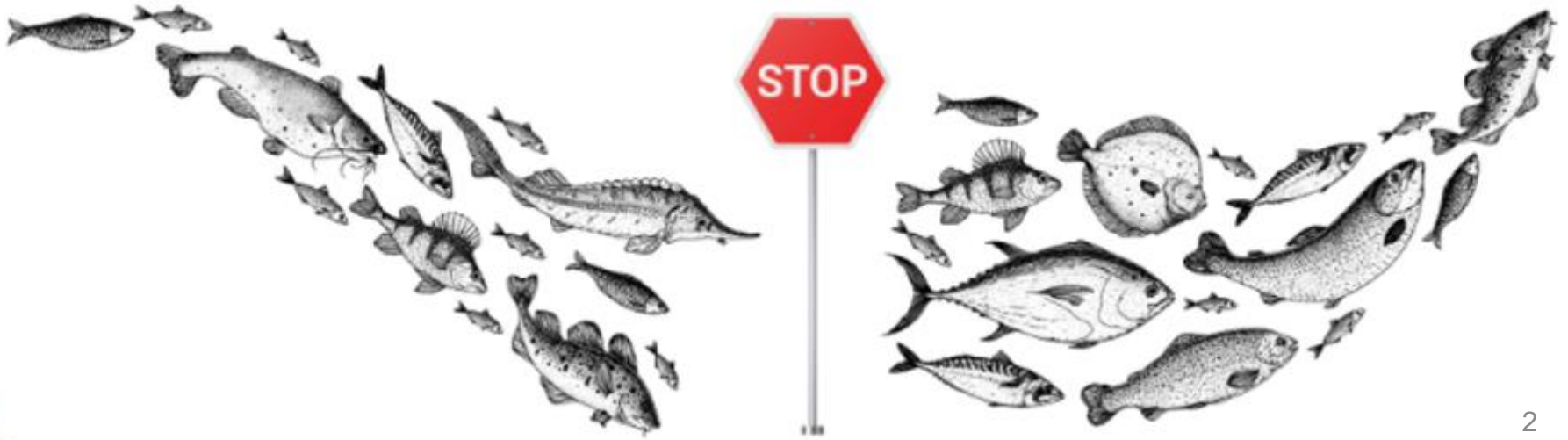
# CFIA Domestic Movement Control Program Declarations of Infected & Buffer Areas



# Domestic Movement Control Program (DMCP)

## GOAL:

- Prevent the spread of certain CFIA controlled aquatic animal disease within Canada.



# Zones for Reportable Aquatic Animal Disease in Canada

Canada is zoned for each of the reportable aquatic animal diseases.

The zones are described as:

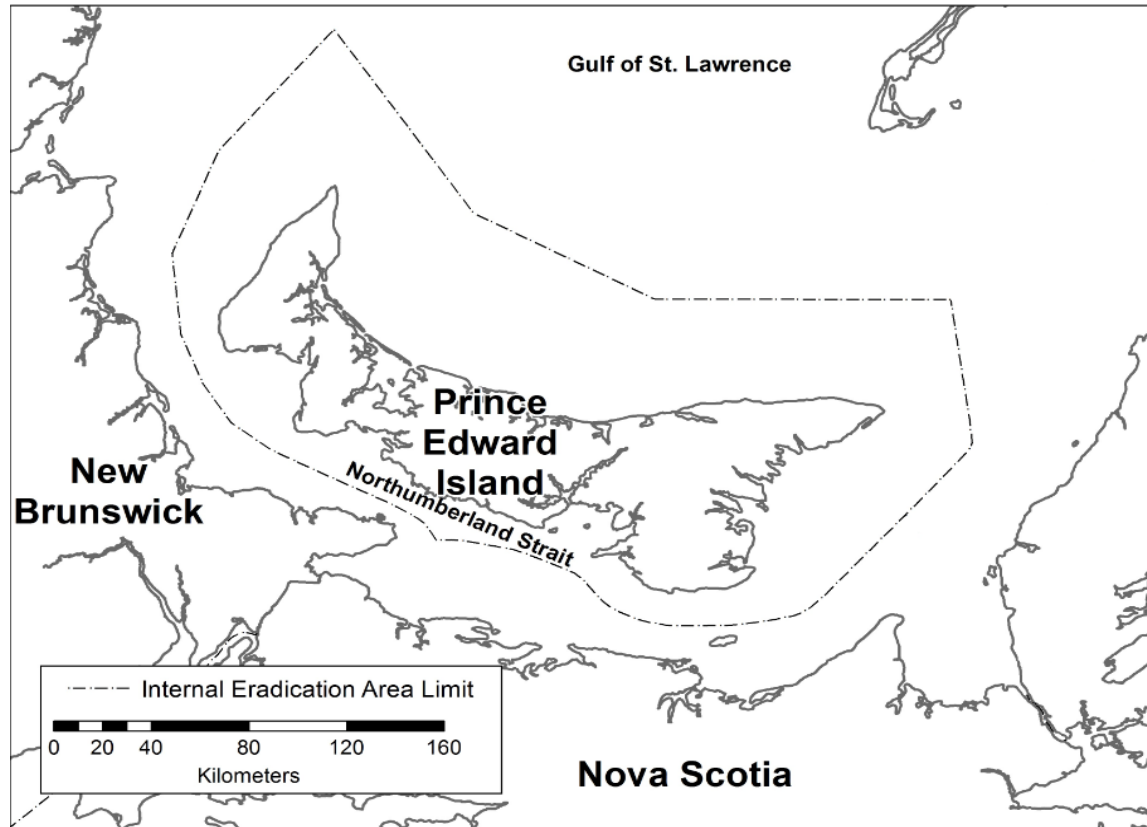
- **Infected Area:** Where the reportable disease is known or highly likely to occur in Canada
- **Buffer Area:** Where the reportable disease *may* occur because of a link to an infected area (used to protect free areas)
- **Free Area:** Where the reportable disease does not occur



# Declared Areas

PEI will be zoned into “Declared areas” for MSX:

- Infected
- Buffer



▼ [Description for the area identified as Prince Edward Island](#)

The area identified as Prince Edward Island on the map is the entire province of Prince Edward Island including the internal waters of Canada adjacent to Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait that is encompassed by the internal eradication area limit.

## Prince Edward Island

Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>	Infection with <i>Haplosporidium nelsoni</i>	Infection with <i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>
Free Area	Free Area	Free Area

# Domestic Movement Control Program - Permitting -

A permit is required for:

- Any movement from an area of lower health status to an area of higher health status,
- Conditions to mitigate risk
- Prohibited movements outside an Infected area:
  - Depuration
  - Relay (salting up and short-term container relaying)
  - Wet storage
  - Processing commercial



# Domestic Movement Control Program (DMCP)

Confirmation that a permission is required for the planned movement


		Disease Status of the Destination			
		Infected Area	Buffer Area (different from Origin)	Provisionally Free Area	Free Area
Disease Status of the Origin	Infected Area	No permission required 	Permission required	Permission required	Permission required
	Buffer Area (different from Origin)	No permission required	Permission required	Permission required	Permission required
	Provisionally Free Area	No permission required	No permission required	No permission required	Permission required
	Free Area	No permission required	No permission required	No permission required	No permission required <sup>6</sup>

Table 1: Matrix of disease status declarations of the Origin and the Destination for the aquatic animal or thing being moved

# Compartment Recognition

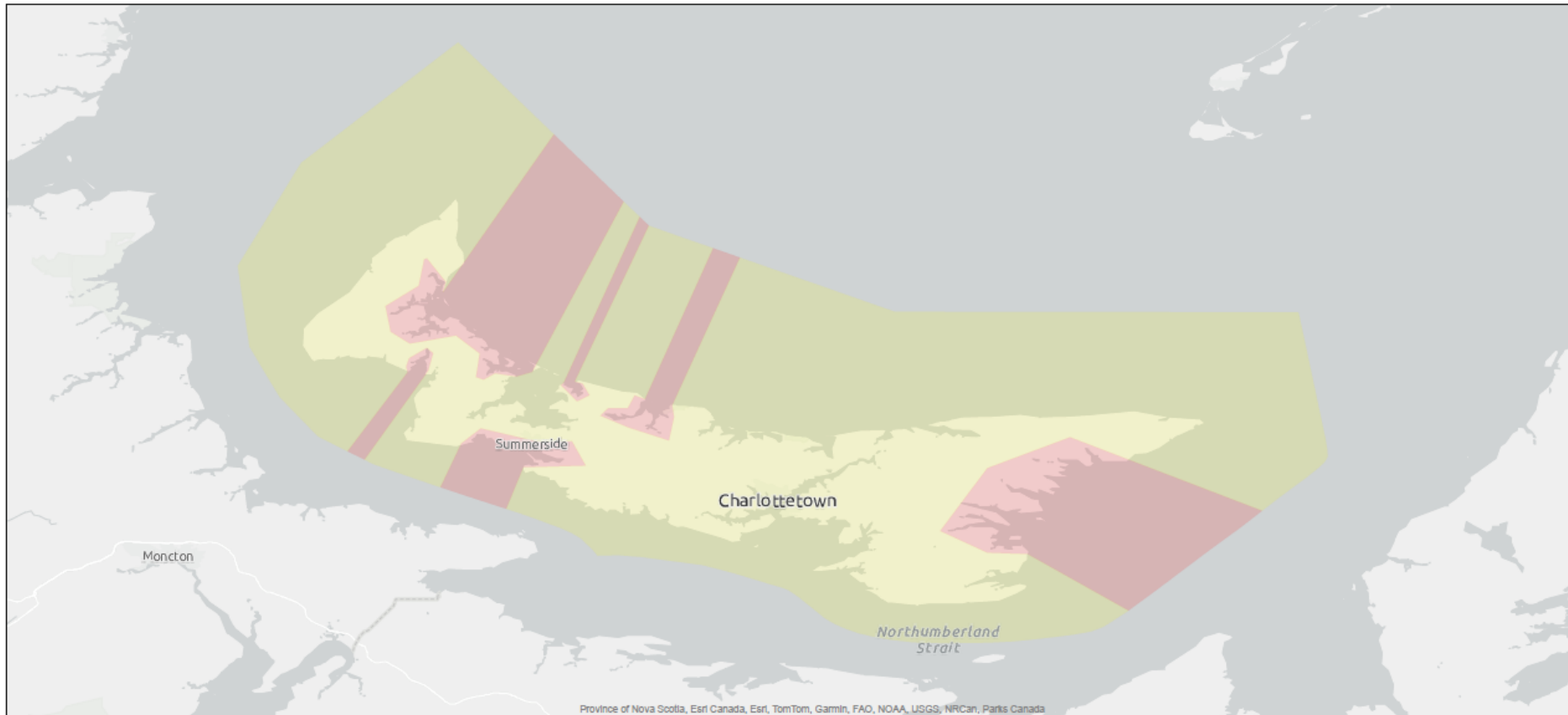
Once a facility is recognized as a Compartment, the location is declared a free area.

- This allows movements from that facility without a CFIA movement permit

Compartments are:

- Located in a declared buffer or infected area for one or more of the regulated aquatic animal diseases  
and
- Regularly moving listed aquatic animals or things to other areas declared buffer, provisionally-free or free

# Option 1: Primary Control Zones to Declared Infected Areas





# Impacts

## Infected Area

- 14 Processors
- 734 Lease Sites
- 53 Harvest Tracts

## Buffer Zone

- 4 Processors
- 499 Lease Sites
- 41 Harvest Tracts

# PCZ to DIA & Remainder Buffer Zone

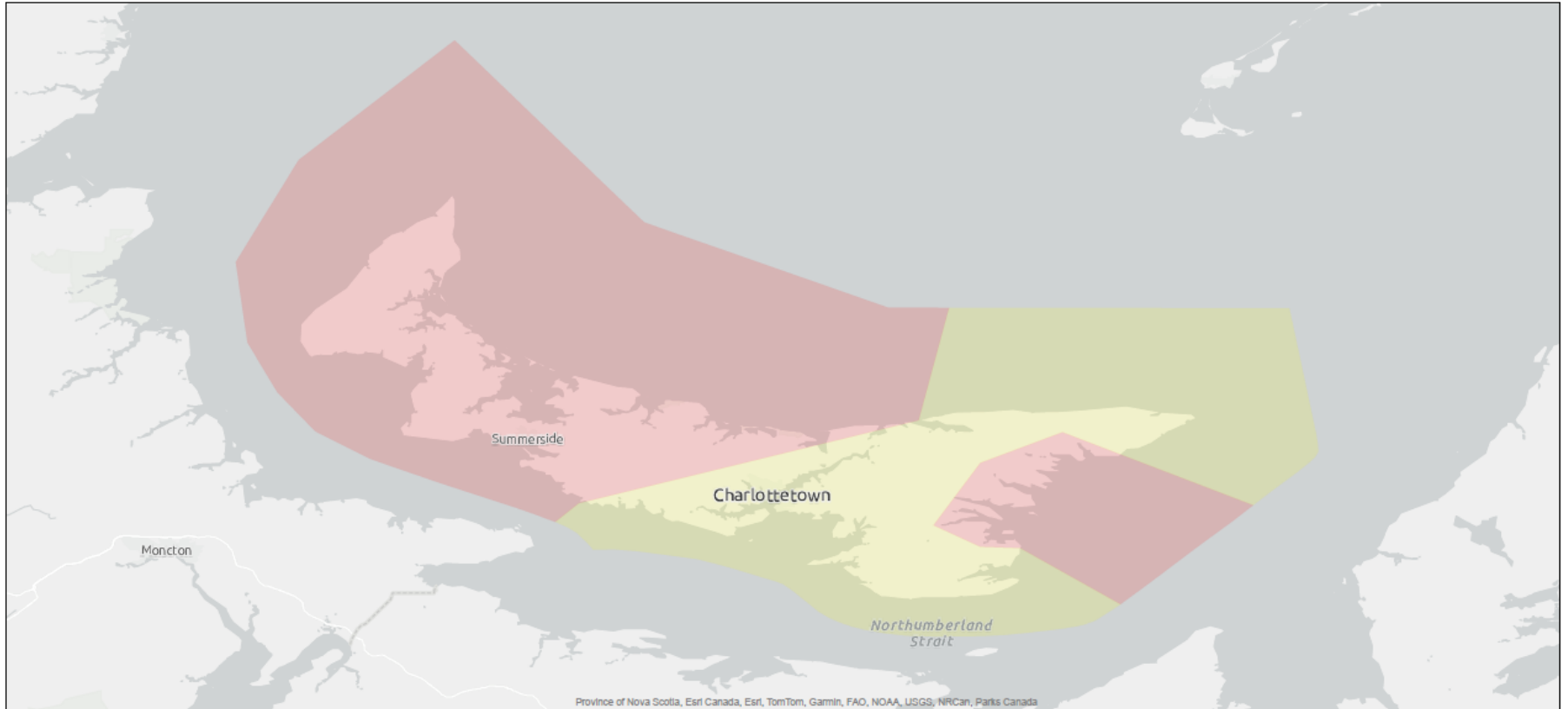
## PROS

- Similar to current movement restrictions
- Permitting required to move for processing outside Infected Area
- Continued surveillance by CFIA within Buffer Zones

## CONS

- Must change in response to new detections
- Buffer prohibited from receiving oysters from Infected
  - Processors require effluent upgrades
- Tracing indicates significant undocumented movements
- Expansion with more detections
- False sense of disease containment

# Option 2: Split the Island



# Impacts

## Infected Area

- 16 Processors
- 964 Lease Sites
- 72 Harvest Tracts

## Buffer Zone

- 2 Processors
- 269 Lease Sites
- 22 Harvest Tracts

# Split the Island

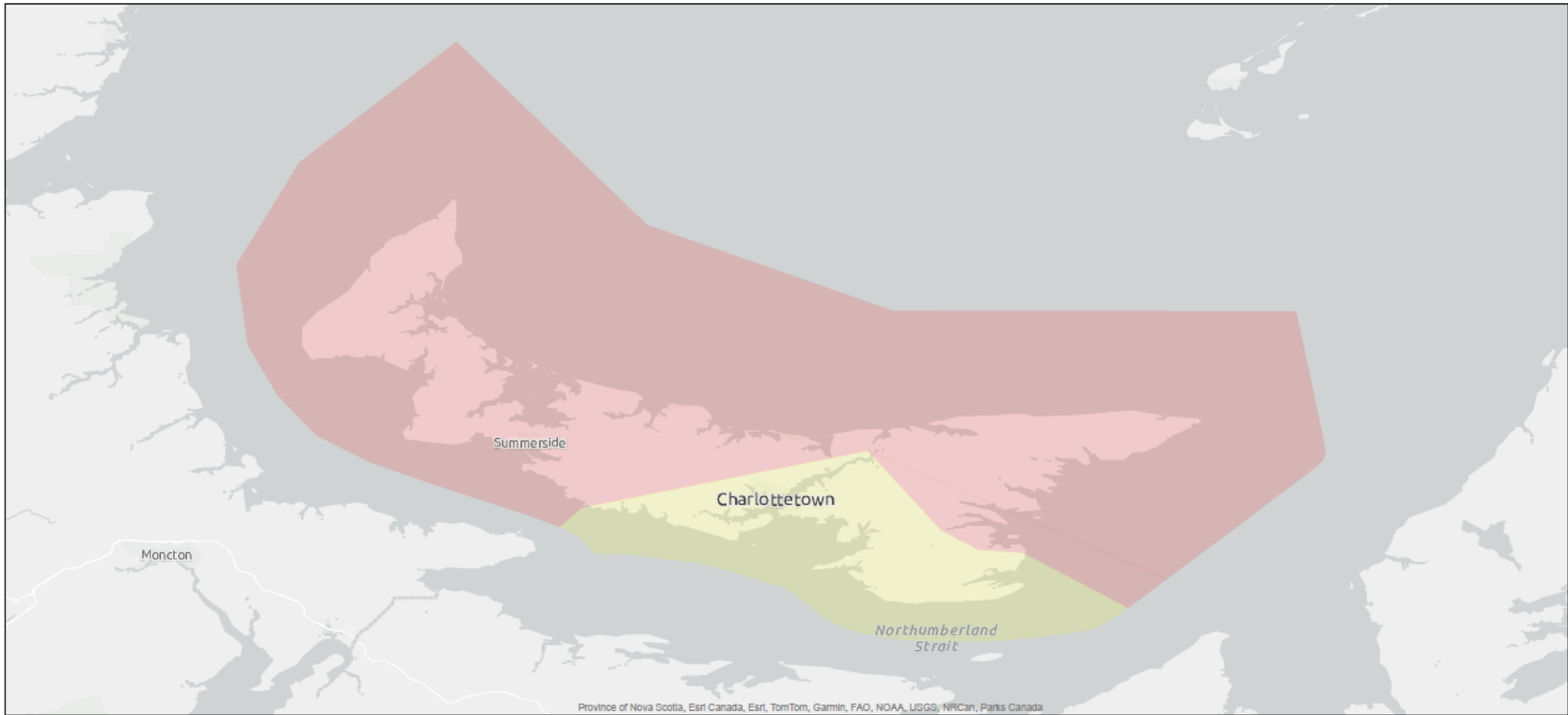
- Pros

- Includes all currently known and suspected cases.
- Keeps ~20% of leases outside of infected area

- Cons

- 1 Processor unable to take product from the infected areas
- Non-contiguous areas will increase the need for permits
- Buffer area may be too small to effectively limit spread

# Option 3: Contiguous Declared Infected Area



# Impacts

## Infected Area

- 17 Processors
- 998 Lease Sites
- 75 Harvest Tracts

## Buffer Zone

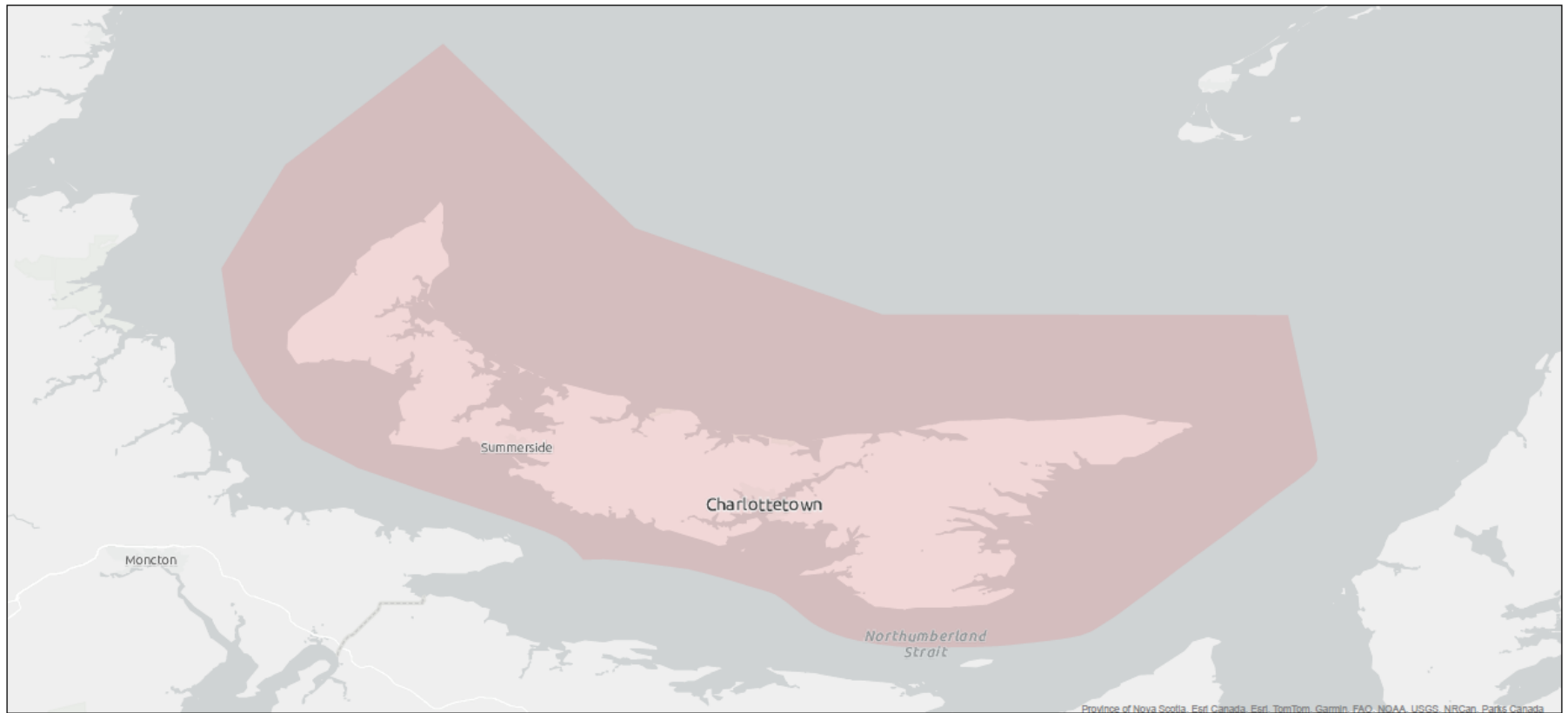
- 1 Processors
- 235 Lease Sites
- 19 Harvest Tracts

# Contiguous Declared Infected Area

- Pros
  - Contiguous zone reduces the need for permits
  - All processors able to continue normal operations
- Cons
  - Limited options for seed within the Buffer
  - Few options for further shrinking Buffer Zone with new detections other than whole province DIA



# Option 4: Whole Island as Declared Infected Area



# Entire Island as Declared Infected Area

## Pros

- No permits required for movements within PEI
- Freedom to move between bodies of water for harvest

## Cons

- No CFIA surveillance for MSX
- False public perception that disease control no longer necessary

# Key Points

- Management of disease still important
  - I&T compliance critical
- Education important
  - Biosecurity Practices
  - Disease Principles
- Oysters can move for Human Consumption once processed

# Movement Control Summary

- Introduction and Transfer is cornerstone of Disease Control
  - Required for all movements where oysters go back into the water
- Domestic Movement Controls is in addition to I&T permit
  - Only permits will be for going to approved processor outside Infected Area