



**Generic Contingency Plan
for an Outbreak
of a Notifiable Animal Disease**

Annex E

Anthrax

Issue 1 – July 09

Contents

The contents of Annex E on Anthrax **must** be read in conjunction with the Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan Template for Local Authorities in England (the 'Generic Contingency Plan').

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2. Introduction

This plan is a revision of the Anthrax Contingency Plan drawn up by the South East Trading Standards Authorities (SETSA) in 1999/2000 and should be read and used in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Council Generic Contingency Plan for a Outbreak of a Notifiable Animal Disease (Issue 1 July 2009).

The main purpose of the plan is to provide a clear background and practical guidelines for the Isle of Wight Council Trading Standards Service (Animal Health and Welfare Team), who may be responsible for the disposal of those carcasses that are either suspected of or have been confirmed as infected with Anthrax.

The main objective of the plan is to provide a framework for action to be taken by the Isle of Wight Council on the service of Form A, by a veterinary inspector of DEFRA Animal Health on a premises declaring an infected place.

3. Epidemiology of Anthrax

Anthrax is an acute and contagious disease caused by a bacterium, *Bacillus Anthracis*. All animals including human beings are susceptible to Anthrax, however in this country the disease occurs chiefly in cattle, sheep, pigs and occasionally horses.

This disease appears suddenly; an animal which a short time before appeared to be well is found dead or dying. Frequently blood oozes from the nostrils and anus. In cattle and sheep there are no typical symptoms but in horses and pigs the region of the throat is often found to be swollen.

In the United Kingdom the disease does not spread quickly from animal to animal, but it may affect a number of pigs at the same time if they have had access to Anthrax infected flesh or organs, or been fed on Anthrax contaminated feeding stuffs.

At post mortem, blood is often found at all natural orifices and the blood is dark coloured, tarry, and does not clot readily. Haemorrhages occur in the muscles, blood stained fluid is found in the body cavities, and most organs are congested and dark in colour. The spleen is usually greatly enlarged, dark coloured and soft. Pigs may show the septicaemia form, but more commonly the throat or abdominal forms are seen. In the throat form, the throat is usually greatly swollen with extensive subcutaneous oedema which is frequently haemorrhagic, and the associated lymph nodes are also swollen and oedematous. In the abdominal form the abdomen contains excess, sometimes blood stained fluid and there is severe enteritis which is often localised to a section of bowel and may be necrotic.

Other species may show lesions of the septicaemia or throat form of the disease.

Under certain adverse circumstances each bacillus anthracis is able to form itself into a spore. Anthrax spores are hard to destroy, they resist drying for at least two years, and they are able to live in the earth for ten years or more whilst retaining the ability to infect animals or people.

Pastures that have been contaminated by the discharges of blood of an infected animal are difficult to render safe for livestock as earthworms may carry the spores from deeper layers of the earth up to the surface. Spores have also been found in bone-meal, blood fertilisers, wool, hides and feeding stuffs.

The discharges, blood, and flesh of an infected animal are dangerous to both animals and human beings and the carcass of an animal suspected of dying of Anthrax should not be cut except by a veterinary inspector obtaining a sample. In the case of a sudden unexplained death of an animal the person in charge should await a veterinary opinion before disposing of the carcass.

The bacillus itself is a comparatively delicate organism and is easily killed by approved disinfectants.

An outbreak of Anthrax is usually confined to a single animal, and this contingency plan has been formulated on that basis.

4. Legislation

4.1 Relevant Legislation

The Animal Health Act 1981, as amended, is the principal Act under which local authorities are required to take action in relation to disease of animals.

Anthrax is a notifiable disease within the terms of Section 88 of the Act and as such DEFRA has powers within the Act to make orders to the disease.

4.2 The Anthrax Order 1991

This order came into effect on 1 January 1992, revoking the Order of 1938.

The main changes are:

- The disease must be notified directly to Animal Health.
- Forms may only be served by a veterinary inspector.
- The local authority will no longer be involved in cleansing and disinfecting arrangements.

Article 3: Extension of definitions of disease, animals and poultry

Provides for the extension of the definition of disease in the Animal Health Act 1981 to include any kind of mammal except man, and quail respectively.

Article 4: Notice of suspected disease

Places a duty on:

- Any person who has in his possession or charge any animal or carcase which he suspects is diseased, or
- A veterinary surgeon or other person in the course of his duties (Animal Health Inspector) who suspects the disease,

TO NOTIFY ANIMAL HEALTH AS SOON AS IS PRACTICABLE.

Article 5: Precautions in case of disease or suspected animal carcase

Prohibits a person having possession or charge of a diseased or suspected animal or carcase moving any animal or carcase from the premises until a veterinary enquiry has been completed.

Requires that the occupier of such a premises complies with the restrictions placed on the premise detailed in Schedule 1, part 1 of the Order (see Appendix 1).

Article 6: Veterinary inquiry into the existence of disease

Permits a veterinary inspector to:

- Carry out an examination.
- Take samples for diagnosis.
- Mark or identify any animal or carcass.
- Examine and take copies of records.
- Investigate the origins of feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

It also requires any person involved in the inquiry to provide such information and render such assistance to the veterinary inspector as may be required for the inquiry.

And, in addition, it requires the veterinary inspector to send a certificate to the minister if he is satisfied that disease do not exist, DEFRA Form AN2.

Article 7: Declaration of infected place

Permits the veterinary inspector to serve Form A (see Appendix 3) on the occupier of any premises where disease exists or has existed within the previous 56 days, imposing restrictions as set out in Schedule 1 of the Order (see Appendix 1). Restrictions remain in force until a notice in Form B (see Appendix 4) is served by the veterinary inspector.

Article 8: Powers of veterinary inspectors to prohibit or control movement or use

The veterinary inspector has the power to serve a notice prohibiting the movement of any animal, carcass or thing or from the premises for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease.

Provision also for the veterinary inspector to prohibit, by notice, the use of any thing on the premises.

Permits the veterinary inspector to prevent the spread of disease by serving a notice on the occupier of the premises prohibiting the movement of any animal, carcass or thing, the use of any thing on the premises e.g. milking facilities, vehicles etc.

Article 9: Disposal of carcasses

Places a duty on the local authority to dispose of diseased or suspected carcasses by incineration on the infected place or by such other method approved by Animal Health.

Article 10: Cleansing, disinfection, vaccination and treatment

A veterinary inspector may serve a notice on the occupier of the premises requiring him to cleanse and disinfect, the premises and any other thing and/or requiring him to arrange vaccination or treatment of any animals. Should such a notice not be complied with a veterinary inspector may arrange for cleansing, disinfection, vaccination, or treatment to be carried out at the expense of the occupier.

Article 11: General provisions as to licences

- Licences may be varied or revoked by a veterinary inspector.
- Licences must be carried throughout the permitted movement and be produced to an inspector or police officer on demand.
- Veterinary inspector shall send a copy of the licence to the local authority to whose area the movement is authorised.

Article 12: Enforcement

Local authorities to enforce the Order.

Article 13: Provides for offences under the Animal Health Act 1981

- Failure to report the disease to Animal Health. (Art. 4).
- Failure to prevent movements off premises pending veterinary inquiry and/or failing to take precautionary measures detailed in Schedule 1, part 1. (Art. 5).
- Failure to provide information, facilities or assistance in connection with a veterinary inquiry. (Art. 6 (3)).
- Failure to allow a veterinary inspector to move animals from an infected place. (Art. 7 (4)).
- Failure to ensure that the licence accompanies animals etc, failure to produce licence to the police or an inspector, or failure to allow a copy to be taken.
- Failure to comply with any notice served under Article 7 (1), 7 (5), 8, 10 (1), or 2.
- Failure to comply with the provisions of any licence issued under Article 7 (4) or 8 (1).
- A person who alters, removes or defaces any mark applied by a veterinary inspector under Article 6 (2) (c).
- A person who causes or permits any contravention or non compliance as mentioned above. (Art. 13 (e)).

5. Notification of a Suspected Anthrax Infected Carcase

The first intimation of a suspected case of Anthrax is likely to come from Animal Health, when a veterinary inspector has served Form A on a premises declaring an infected premises.

If, however, the local authority receives notification from any other source Animal Health must be informed immediately and the local authority will await instructions from DEFRA.

6. Procedure Following Notification of a Suspected Anthrax Carcase

(see Appendix 5)

Once the local authority has been informed that a Form A has been served it is their responsibility to incinerate the carcase.

The Animal Health Inspector (AHI) receiving the notification will note the limits of the infected place and advise the most senior officer available. Such other staff as are required will be instructed to assist in the disposal of the carcase.

The health and safety implications of dealing with a suspect carcase must be considered (see Appendix 6).

A nominated plant hire contractor to be informed that it is likely that their services will be required and that full details will follow.

A site visit must be made by an AHI. This visit determines how, when and where the carcase may be incinerated, what equipment is available on the farm and how much assistance can be expected from the farmer.

Account must be made of the limits of the IP as detailed on the Form A.

Suitable notices are to be posted and the carcase is to be cordoned off. If there is likely to be any delay in the disposal of the carcase then the orifices of the animal must be plugged with rags soaked in an approved disinfectant. The carcase must be covered and steps taken to prevent access to the carcase by dogs or foxes.

When dealing with the suspect carcass the AHI must wear full protective clothing at all times, including rubber gloves.

Unless already provided a container of approved disinfectant and a brush should be situated near to the carcass for the disinfection of the footwear and clothing of anybody entering or leaving the infected place.

Inform the nominated contractor that a suspect carcass requires incineration. Supply details of the address of the farm with map references. Instruct them what equipment they will be required to provide. Obtain an estimated time of arrival of the equipment and supplies on site.

Inform the Environmental Health Department for the area.

Inform the Fire Service for the area that a burn will be taking place in order to avoid an unnecessary call out.

If the carcass or incineration site is close to a watercourse, well, borehole or spring, the Environment Agency should be contacted and their advice sought.

7. Method of Carcass Disposal

Disposal of the carcass will be by the pyre method.

The time required to incinerate the carcass will vary, but may take up to three days to complete. In view of this, the officer in control of operations must consider the welfare of other support staff involved in supervising the burning, particularly in remote situations (e.g. protection against the weather, refreshments, duration of shifts, communications etc).

At the outset of the operations, the control officer must compile a staff rota to supervise the burning.

In the interest of safety, any operation involving the cremation of a carcass must be treated with extreme caution. Have a fire extinguisher and a supply of water on hand in case of an emergency.

Due regard must always be given to the site of the fire and the surroundings. (e.g. buildings, machinery, equipment, crops, etc). Weather conditions and any other effect on the environment must also be considered.

Account must be taken of Section 7.6 of the DEFRA Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Farmers, Growers and Land Managers

Materials Required

- 1.5 tonne coal
- 30 wooden pallets
- Diesel
- Straw
- Floodlighting, if required
- JCB & operator / long handled fork and shovel.

Where it is necessary to cremate the carcass of an animal preparations should be made as soon as possible and as near as practicable to where the carcass is lying.

Dig a pit at least 5 feet by 3 feet, and 2 feet in depth (these dimensions of the pit will have to be greater when dealing with an adult bovine). The ventilation shafts run from corner to corner of the pit to a depth of approximately 18 inches and must extend beyond the dimensions of the pit. (See Diagram A).

Fill the ventilation shafts with straw and place the sleepers across the shafts. Place wooden pallets across the sleepers. Place the carcass on its back, feet in the air, onto the wooden pallets. The ideal way to move the carcass is to tie the front legs and then the hind legs, pass a chain through the legs and attach it to a digger/JCB. Ensure a plastic bag is secured over the head of the animal to prevent escape of blood/mucous and that other orifices are blocked before the carcass is moved.

Place the coal and further pallets around the carcass. Soak the straw with diesel and light from the windward side using a lighted wooden taper. Once well alight arrange for the fire to be re-fuelled with coal preferably with the aid of the JCB and driver provided.

Once the carcass has been completely incinerated and the pyre heat has reduced the JCB can be used to back fill and make good the site.

Once you are satisfied that the cremation is complete, inform Animal Health.

All equipment and clothing to be disinfected before removal from the site.

8. Alternative Means of Cremation

Should the pit method of cremation be unsuitable for whatever reason then the surface cremation method should be used as follow; (see diagram B).

Place two stacks of railway sleepers about 2 metres apart with a single railway sleeper in the middle of the stacks.

Place a line of straw bales between the sleepers.

Rest two lines of wooden pallets between the outer stack of sleepers and the middle sleeper to form a bed to the pyre with a central depression.

Coal should be placed on the bed of the pyre, with a layer of straw above and below it.

The carcass should be placed on the pyre on its back with its feet in the air, lying along the length of the central depression, and held in place with bags of coal and bales of straw.

About 20 litres of diesel should be poured over the straw and the pyre lit from the windward side.

The burn will be conducted in exactly the same way as the pit method.

SCHEDULE 1

REQUIREMENTS UNDER ARTICLES 5 & 7 (FORM A)

PART I

1. The occupier of premises on which there is a diseased or suspected animal or carcass shall as soon as possible:-
 - (a) block the drainage system of that part of the premises which contain the diseased or suspected animal or carcass so as to prevent the spread of disease.
 - (b) prevent the access of animals or poultry to the diseased or suspected animal or carcass and to any part of the premises on which the animal or carcass or any dung or discharge from the animal has been;
 - (c) disinfect with an approved disinfectant any place where the diseased or suspected animal or carcass has been;
 - (d) Sterilise any milk produced by a diseased or suspected animal;
 - (e) sterilise any utensil into which any milk produced by a diseased or suspected animal has been put.
2. No person shall cut or cause or permit to be cut the skin of a diseased or suspected carcass, except a veterinary inspector in the course of obtaining a sample for examination.
3. No person shall mix the milk from a diseased or suspected animal with other milk.

PART II

4. (1) If so directed by a veterinary inspector, the occupier of the premises shall exhibit a notice at every entrance stating that the premises are an infected place.
(2) No person shall alter, remove or deface such a notice.
5. No person shall enter any part of the premises unless he is an inspector, the owner of any animal or poultry on the premises or a person attending any such animal or poultry except under the authority or a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.
6. (1) No person shall enter the premises unless he wears overall clothing and footwear which are capable of being disinfected or which are disposable.
(2) No person shall leave the premises until he has thoroughly cleansed and disinfected his overall clothing and footwear, or, if his overall clothing and footwear are disposable, removed them and left them on the infected place.
(3) No person shall leave the premises until he has washed his hands.
7. No person other than a veterinary inspector acting in the course of a veterinary inquiry shall:-

- (a) move from the premises any animal or carcase or thing derived from any animal carcase,
 - (b) move from the premises anything which has been in contact with any animal or carcase or any thing used in connection with animals, which has not been disinfected with a disinfectant or,
 - (c) move any animal or carcase into the premises, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector.
8. No person shall allow any animal or poultry to stray into or from the premises or come into contact with any animal or poultry on any other premises.
9. The occupier of the premises shall give notice of the death or slaughter of any animal on the premises with all practicable speed to a veterinary inspector.
10. The occupier of the premises shall ensure that:
- (a) a receptacle, containing such disinfectant as specified by a veterinary inspector is kept in a convenient position, directed by the veterinary inspector, at every exit from the premises, and
 - (b) fresh disinfectant is placed in the receptacle daily and whenever directed by a veterinary inspector.

**FORM AN2
DEFRA / ANIMAL HEALTH**

Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
Welsh Office Agriculture Department

The completed form should be sent immediately to Animal Health for the area in which the premises is situated.

Animal Health Act 1981
Anthrax Order 1991 (Article 6(2) and (4))

**Certificate: Non-existence of
Disease in Carcase**
(For completion by veterinary inspectors)

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

I, the undersigned, have this day examined the carcase:

(a) of (description
of the animal)

(b) at (full description and location of
premises at which carcase
was examined)

In the county (in Scotland region/
Islands area) of

(c) In the occupation of (full name
And address of the occupier)

And I hereby certify that the said animal was not at its death affected with anthrax.

Signature

Name in
BLOCK LETTERS

Date

Address
(Including
Postcode)

FORM A

DEFRA / Animal Health
 Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
 Welsh Office Agriculture Department
 Animal Health Act 1981
 Anthrax Order 1991 (Article 7(1))

NOTICE DECLARING INFECTED PLACE

To _____

Of _____

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector, give you notice as the occupier of the premises described below that, in accordance with the provisions of the above Order, the premises are hereby declared to be an infected place and are subject to the requirements specified in Schedule 1 to the Order. Any infringement of the requirements may render you liable to prosecution under the Act.

This notice remains in force until it is cancelled by a notice in Form B served by a veterinary inspector on the occupier of the infected place.

Description of infected place

Premises	Parish/Community*	District/Borough* County Regional/Islands* Council
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Date

Signed

Name in
BLOCK LETTERS

Address
(Including
Postcode)

*Delete as appropriate

FORM B

DEFRA / Animal Health
 Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
 Welsh Office Agriculture Department
 Animal Health Act 1981
 Anthrax Order 1991 (Article 7(1))

CANCELLATION OF NOTICE DECLARING INFECTED PLACE (FORM A)

To _____

Of _____

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector, hereby cancel the notice in Form A relating to the premises described below served on _____ and any notice amending it.

Description of infected place

Premises	Parish/Community*	District/Borough* County Regional/Islands* Council
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Date

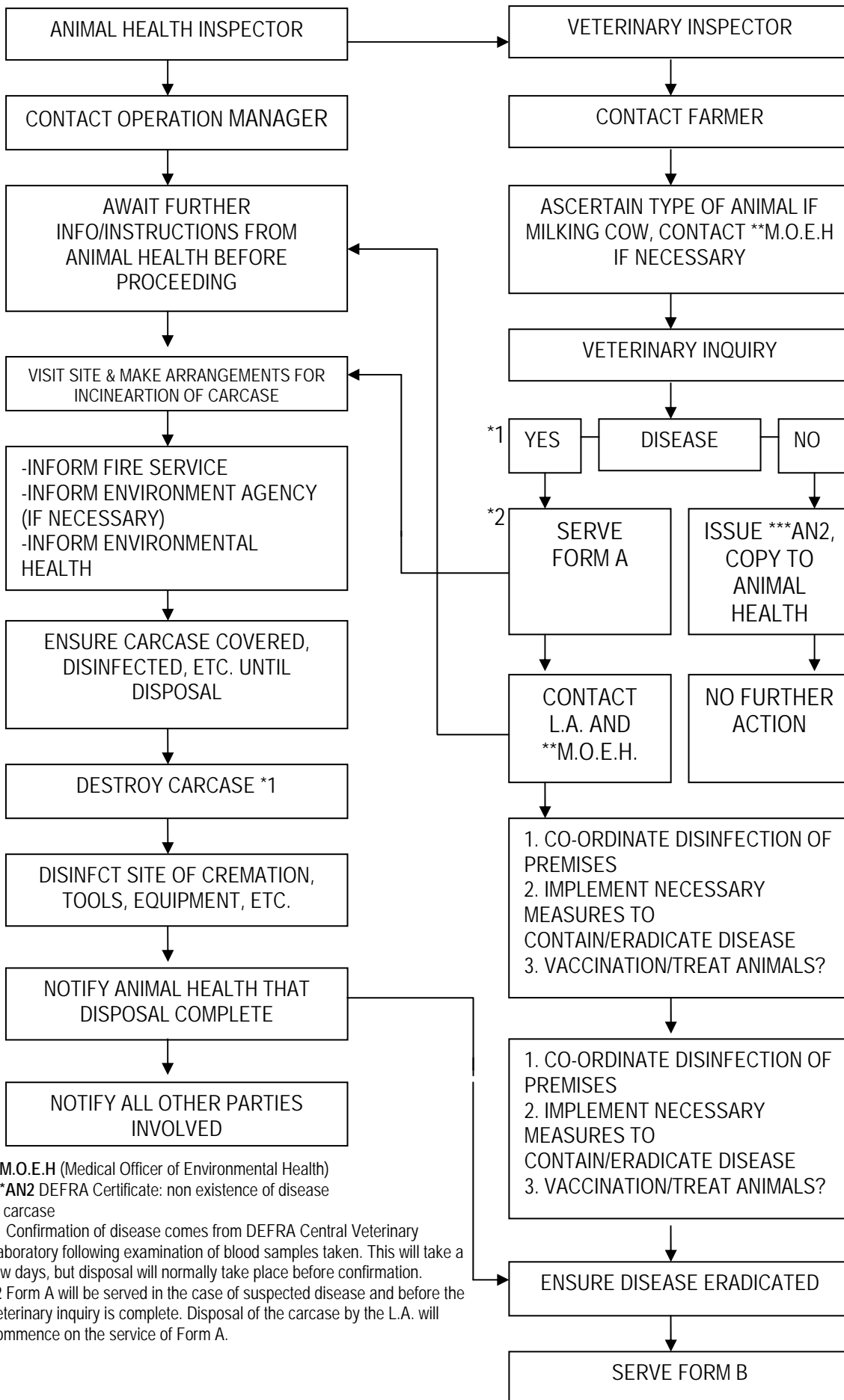
Signed

Name in
BLOCK LETTERS

Address
(Including
Postcode)

*Delete as appropriate

PROCEDURE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED ANTHRAX



**M.O.E.H (Medical Officer of Environmental Health)
 ***AN2 DEFRA Certificate: non existence of disease in carcase
 *1 Confirmation of disease comes from DEFRA Central Veterinary Laboratory following examination of blood samples taken. This will take a few days, but disposal will normally take place before confirmation.
 *2 Form A will be served in the case of suspected disease and before the veterinary inquiry is complete. Disposal of the carcase by the L.A. will commence on the service of Form A.

Health & Safety

1. A vaccination is available against anthrax. Officers should contact their own GP or make arrangements with the Public Health physician.
2. It is the responsibility of the officer in charge on site to ensure compliance with health and safety rules relating to anthrax carcase disposal.
3. Protective clothing to be worn at all times.

The following equipment would be appropriate to give protection for routine disposal of a carcase.

- Metal toe-cap Wellington boots
 - Waterproof clothing
 - Disposable overalls
 - Goggles
 - Face masks
 - Hard hat (in some situations)
 - PVC gloves (wrist and full arm length)
4. Disinfectant is corrosive and irritant, while handling the disinfectant the officer should wear gloves and the goggles provided. Any splashes on to the skin should be washed off with copious quantities of clean water.
 5. Care should be taken at all times when handling suspected carcasses. Handling should be kept to the minimum necessary to achieve the satisfactory disposal of the carcase. Do not inhale smoke from the fire.
 6. If any officer receives a cut during the cremation of a carcase they should visit the casualty department of the local hospital.
 7. If notification is received at night, do not wander around fields in the dark.
 8. Assistance by hired operatives shall be restricted to the scope of their normal duties thus minimising the risk of exposure to the disease. When machinery is moving around preparing the pyre or moving the carcase officers should be careful and make sure the machine operators can see them and they are clear of the path of movement of the vehicle or any arcs of movement from grabs or excavator arms.
 9. When leaving the site or having a refreshment break the officer must decontaminate first as follows:

Before removing any PPE, use the disinfectant solution to clean any contamination from gloves, Wellingtons, and any other equipment. This should be done well away from the immediate source of potential contamination.

Remove protective clothing.

Move to a clean area and wash Wellingtons before changing into clean footwear.

Wash face and hands with clean soap and water.

Be careful when handling equipment which has been disinfected, as residues may be present.

Any disposable PPE that becomes contaminated should be placed in plastic bags and sealed and then thrown onto the pyre for incineration when safe to do so.

10. Hazardous Areas:

In general terms the areas which should be considered as hazardous:

- The carcase of the dead animal.
- The surface where an animal is lying.
- Any bedding the animal has been in contact with.
- Any faeces the animal has or may have produced.
- Any areas where the animal's body or bodily fluids have been in contact with.

11. Other hazards to be aware of:

Manual handling of pyre materials, particularly railway sleepers. Use mechanical means to move the sleepers, or if not available at least two people.

Nails in pallets. Always inspect the pallets and handle only when wearing gloves.

Sudden flare ups from ignition of flammable liquids. Always use a long handled torch to light the pyre.

12. Remember fire is dangerous. In the interests of safety any operation involving cremation must be treated with extreme caution. Consultation with the Fire Service is advisable on all occasions before proceeding and fire protection equipment must be available on site.

13. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has produced a guidance booklet (HSG174) 'Anthrax Safe Working and the Prevention of Infection'. This booklet provides information on anthrax and where it may present a risk to workers. It also gives advice on how risks of exposure to anthrax may be prevented or minimised, and practical measures to achieve adequate control in the workplace.

14. Legal requirements:

The following legislation lays down certain control measures relating to the reporting of cases of anthrax, the duties of employers to protect their employees and also certain duties on employees concerning their own protection from exposure and rules covering importation of products of animal origin from third countries:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 as amended (COSHH Regulations).

"Bacillus anthracis" is a biological agent and a substance hazardous to health within the meaning of Regulation (2)¹. These Regulations place duties on employers to protect employees and employees concerning their own protection from exposure.

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases & Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995.

Anthrax is a "reportable disease" and the Regulations require cases of anthrax occurring in the workplace to the relevant enforcement authority.

The Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (England) Regulations 2006 provide controls concerning the importation of products of animal origin from third countries.

The Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations 1988 as amended made under the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 require cases of anthrax to be reported to the "proper officer" of the local authority.

Finally, anthrax is a prescribed disease under the Social Security (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations 1985 as amended.

DEFRA Code 7.6 of Good Agricultural Practice for Farmers, Growers and Land Managers

The following guidance has been taken from the above publication. The link to the full document on the DEFRA website is:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/landmanage/cogap/documents/cogap090202.pdf>

Using recognised disposal routes protects the environment from pollution.

Animals and poultry that die on the farm must be disposed of through an authorised route.

Consult the Animal Health Agency for advice, for approval of low capacity carcase incinerators, and to report suspected notifiable disease.

Disposal of animal carcasses is controlled by law (reference 47).

Good Practice

Animals and poultry that die on the farm must be disposed of through an authorised incinerator or rendering plant or other approved outlet (reference 47). The removal, storage and disposal of carcasses should be carried out as soon as possible to avoid causing odour problems. Collection services may be available (e.g. reference 157).

If you suspect animal ill-health or death is caused by a notifiable disease, you must report it to Animal Health. Any carcasses should be made available for post-mortem examination. Subsequent disposal is subject to direction by Animal Health.

Carcasses may be incinerated on-farm, but there are technical conditions and environmental controls that must be met. You must obtain approval for the incinerator from Animal Health (reference 158). You should incinerate carcasses as soon as possible. Do not exceed the design loading rate.

If you intend to use an on-farm incinerator with a loading rate in excess of 50 kg/hour, you must also get approval from your local authority (reference 47, 159). High capacity incinerators can accept ruminant carcasses and Specified Risk Material (SRM).

Small on-farm incinerators with a loading rate of less than 50 kg/hr must still comply with legislation (reference 47, 102(1), 160, 161). You can get a list of "type approved" low capacity incinerators (reference 162). These incinerators can also accept ruminant carcasses and SRM provided they are suitably approved by the Animal Health (reference 47).

The ash from Specified Risk Material (SRM) must be sent to a permitted landfill site. The ash from the incineration of pig and poultry carcasses may be applied to land for agricultural benefit, provided you have registered an exemption with the Environment Agency (see Section 7.4).

Consult Animal Health if you wish to consider mobile or shared incineration facilities (reference 158).

List of Suppliers Relevant to Anthrax

RAILWAY SLEEPERS

Builder Centre
Manners View
Dodnor Industrial Estate
PO38 5FA
Tel: 01983 524218

COAL MERCHANTS, PLUS PALLETS

Hocknull's
Afton Road
Freshwater
Isle of Wight
PO40 9UH
Tel: 01983 753552

Corralls
Unit 1
Dodnor Park
Dodnor Lane
Newport
Isle of Wight
PO30 5XE
Tel: 01983 522273

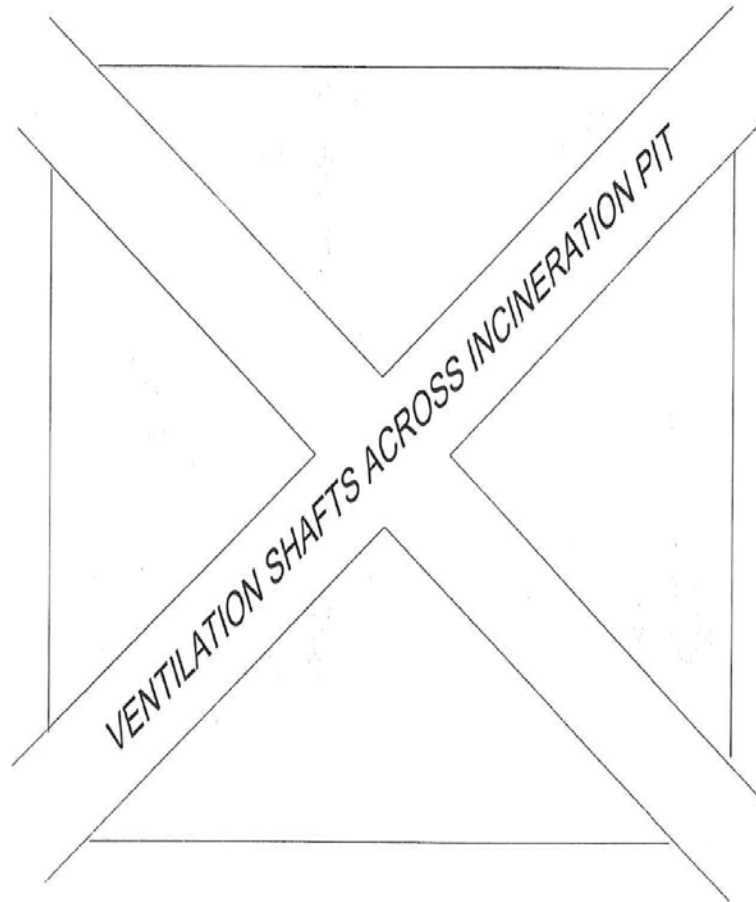
STRAW

SCATS
Southbank
Blackwater Road
Newport
Isle of Wight
PO30 3BG
Tel: 01983 524351

DIGGER, PLUS DRIVER

Reynolds & Read Ltd
Blackwater Garage
Blackwater Road
Newport
Isle of Wight
PO30 523565
Tel: 01983 523565

PIT INCINERATION METHOD DIAGRAM



SURFACE INCINERATION METHOD DIAGRAM

