



Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Scottish Government  
Welsh Government

(Insert address)

Document Ref: (OCE Reference Number)  
Incident Ref: (Incident Reference Number)  
Animal Health Act 1981  
The Tuberculosis (England) Order 2014  
The Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 2007 (as amended)  
The Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010 (as amended)

CPHH: CPHH

## Notice Prohibiting Movement of Bovine Animals

I, being a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the relevant authority, prohibit movement in accordance with the above powers of bovine animals kept on the following premises:

<b>Premises Details:</b>
(Location)
(Location)

No bovine animals may be moved **onto** or **off** the premises unless you receive a:

- licence issued by a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the relevant authority, authorising you to move them, **or**
- Notice issued by a Veterinary Inspector cancelling this Notice.

**Failure to comply with this Notice is an offence. In Wales, failure to comply with this Notice may result in compensation reduction by up to 95%.**

The prohibition on movement contained in this Notice does not apply to bovine animals which are moved in an emergency to a place of slaughter or veterinary treatment so as to prevent the unnecessary suffering of that animal. In such cases full details must be given to an Inspector at the earliest opportunity.

This Notice cancels:

Restriction Ref	*Notice/Restriction	Notice/Restriction Date Served
(OCE Reference)	(Document ID)	(Doc Issued Date)
(OCE Reference)	(Document ID)	(Doc Issued Date)

Date: Doc Issued Date

Name: Signature

Veterinary Inspector appointed by Secretary of State / Veterinary Inspector appointed by Welsh Ministers /  
Veterinary Inspector appointed by Scottish Ministers

The Animal and Plant Health Agency is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs working to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.

### Guidance

## Public / Human Health Protection

### Milk Sales

When a herd is placed under TB movement restrictions Officially Tuberculosis Free status has been lost and therefore a number of additional rules under EC Regulation 853/2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, apply. These specific rules include:

- 1. Milk from reactors must not be used for human consumption.** Milk from these animals must be withheld from the bulk tank. It is recommended that you do not feed it to calves or other mammals, on your holding. If fed, reactor milk may only be given to animals on the same farm, after a heat treatment has taken place as per Regulation (EC) 853/2004\*\*. The milk can be collected in the slurry system, but subsequent land spreading must be in accordance with a registered Waste Management Licence Exemption. To register contact either the Environment Agency in England (or use the Defra Whole Farm Approach in England only), Natural Resources Wales or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in Scotland. Animal By-Products Regulations apply to raw milk, colostrum and products derived therefrom, when disposed of or used other than on the farm of origin. Please refer to guidance available in GOV.UK <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-leftover-milk-and-milk-products-as-farm-animal-feed>.
- 2. Milk from animals (from a reactor herd) that do not show a positive reaction to the test for tuberculosis must be heat treated before being sold for human consumption.** The Food Business Operator (FBO) or person in charge at the primary production holding must contact their milk purchaser to ensure that all milk undergoes heat treatment as per Regulation 853/2004\*\*.
- 3. FBOs with an additional registration in England and Wales to sell raw milk for direct human consumption\*\* must cease such sales.** If raw milk is to be used by the FBO of the primary production holding as an ingredient to make cream, cheese, etc, the FBO must ensure that such milk is heat treated before use.
- 4. Milk from inconclusive reactors may still go for human consumption,** provided it is heat treated before it is sold, as detailed in point 2 above.

### Protecting Your Family

To safeguard your own health and that of your family, it is strongly recommended by the Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland that you do not consume unpasteurised milk from your herd, and certainly not until the movement restrictions have been lifted by APHA.

### Animal Movements

Any animal movements which do take place must comply with all relevant disease control, livestock movement and livestock identification legislation and must be accompanied by a licence issued by APHA.

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is the Competent Authority for the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 853/2004 at 'registered' primary production holdings in England and Wales, while Local Authorities carry out such official duties in Scotland. Local Authorities (LAs) also act as the Competent Authority at 'approved' dairy processing establishments, collection centres, re-wrapping and repackaging centres in Great Britain (GB).

**\*A TB2 may refer to a formal TB2 notice or an automatic statutory whole herd restriction applied because of a non-negative skin test result**

\*\* Regulation (EC) 853/2004, Annex III, Section IX, Chapter I, Part I, paragraph 3(a).

\*\*\* Schedule 6 of the Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013 or Food Hygiene (Wales) Regulations 2006.

HM3 Stamp	Name:		Date Received:		WS ID:	
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