



The Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2011 (as amended)

Automatic Animal and Public Health Restrictions following Disclosure of a Reactor or Inconclusive Reactor at an Official Diagnostic Test for Tuberculosis in Non-Bovine Animals (as defined by the Order)

Your herd is now under restriction

You are receiving this information note because the Tuberculosis (TB) test carried out on the herd detailed below has revealed one or more reactors or inconclusive reactors (IRs). Pursuant to the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2011 (as amended) (the Order), the following legal requirements now automatically apply to the keeper:

- you must restrict the movement of non-bovine animals to the extent that they may not be moved on or off the premises on which the reactor or IR is kept without a licence issued by an Inspector
- every reactor must be marked, and every reactor and IR must be isolated from the negative testing non-bovine animals and from all other animals on the premises
- milk from TB reactors must not be placed in a bulk tank or used in any way for human consumption, and
- where the reactor resides on premises with a milking herd you must inform any commercial buyer of your milk that a reactor has been found on the premises.

Failure to comply with these restrictions or observe these requirements is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981

Notes

1. Any farm employee or agent authorised to act on the keeper's behalf must, as soon as possible, inform the registered keeper of the test failure and hand over this information note to the keeper, and it should be retained for the duration of the TB restrictions.
2. Non-bovine animal means a deer, goat or camelid (alpaca, guanaco, llama or vicuna).

What Happens Next

A Veterinary Officer (VO)/Senior Veterinary Inspector (SVI) or Inspector from Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) will contact you and undertake a disease investigation. They will provide advice and discuss with you how this TB breakdown will be managed and what further action may be required.

(Completion of this section is optional)

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| Name of Approved Veterinary Surgeon/Lay Tester/APHA Veterinary Inspector: | <input type="text"/> | Date | <input type="text"/> |
| Name of Recipient (the keeper or person authorised to act on keeper's behalf) | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Name of Registered Keeper | <input type="text"/> | CPHH | <input type="text"/> |
| Address: | <input type="text"/> | | |

Action You Must Now Take

Movements

Any deer, camelid or goat movements which do take place into and out of the restricted herd must comply with all relevant disease control, livestock movement and livestock identification legislation and must be accompanied by a licence issued by APHA. The prohibition on movement does not apply to non-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 APHA Inspector at the earliest opportunity. APHA will normally arrange for the removal and the slaughter of TB reactor non-bovine animal. However, if you choose to arrange removal of your animals to have them slaughtered privately, you must first inform APHA and obtain the necessary movement licences and forms to do so. In that case, government compensation will not be paid, and any salvage value will be paid directly to you by the slaughterhouse.

Isolation

Reactors and IRs could present a risk of infection to the rest of your herd and any neighbouring herds and must now be immediately isolated from other animals pending removal to slaughter or re-testing (as applicable). Special consideration should be given to the suitability of facilities used for isolation, which should provide all possible protection against the risks of contamination or infection.

Milk from TB Reactors

Milk from TB reactor animals must not be consumed by any other animals, unless it has previously been boiled or pasteurised. Until all TB restrictions are removed, milk from IRs and negative testing non-bovine animals in your herd may only be used for human consumption if it is heat treated before it is placed on the market. The milk from TB reactors 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 Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

Protecting Your Family

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

Cleansing and Disinfection

This is an important disease control measure. Under certain conditions TB bacteria can survive in the environment for a long time, so it is essential to cleanse and disinfect (C&D) thoroughly all buildings, fittings and equipment where TB reactor non-bovine animals have been kept. APHA will shortly serve a notice (BT05) on the keeper in cases where reactors have been identified detailing the requirements for C&D. The disinfectant used for C&D required by the notice must be approved for use under the Order and must be used at the recommended concentration. A list of approved disinfectants can be found on the Defra website.

Biosecurity

Farm-to-farm movement of infected livestock is the most likely means of spreading animal diseases. Effective biosecurity and good animal husbandry practices are important measures in reducing the risk of TB infection in your herd. Feed stores and feeding areas should be protected from possible contamination from infected animals and wildlife TB hosts such as badgers or deer. Ensure perimeter fencing, including gateways, is adequate to prevent nose-to-nose contact with other animals and their excrement, saliva or urine. Contaminated clothes, boots, equipment and vehicles can carry disease from one farm to another so make sure you have effective cleansing and disinfection routines in place and make sure you and any visitors use them.

Your vet will be able to assist you further in providing information and recommendations which are specific to your needs.

Further Information Sources

Further information can be obtained from the following websites:

- Welsh Government
- GOV.UK.

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.