



## Owner Checklist - TB Reactor Removal

At your recent TB test, reactors have been disclosed. You are under automatic movement restrictions prohibiting the movement of bovine animals both onto and off the premises except under a TB movement licence. Should animals be moved on to or off your holding without a valid movement licence, this would constitute a breach of The Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010 (as amended), and you may be liable to prosecution. Any TB compensation payable for animals that have been moved without a licence may be reduced by up to 95%.

Take the time to read the information enclosed in this leaflet and checklist, as it will help you to prepare for the valuation and removal of the animal(s) from your premises, to enable them to be removed as quickly as possible.

For dairy herds - you should immediately contact your milk buyer to ensure that milk from your herd is heat treated before human consumption. Milk from reactor animals must be excluded from the bulk milk tank and should not be fed unpasteurised to calves or to other mammals.

### Documents

You will shortly be sent the documents listed below. In some cases not all the listed documents will be relevant and therefore, may not be included.

1.	<b>Tuberculosis Breakdown Letter (TR35)</b> - This is the covering letter for all new TB Breakdowns, as such it will only be included for new breakdowns and not for ongoing TB cases.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<b>Notice of Intent to Slaughter Bovine Animals (TB03)</b> - Retain for your records. This notice requires the isolation of any animal(s) intended for removal due to TB reasons. Failure to comply with this notice may result in compensation reduction by up to 95%. If you intend to claim on any insurance package that you have, they will ask you for a copy of this.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<b>Notice Requiring Isolation of Inconclusive Reactors (TB34)</b> - Retain for your records. This will only be included if you have any Inconclusive Reactors (IRs) that require isolation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<b>Declaration of Completion of Cleansing and Disinfection (BT05)</b> - This will routinely only be included for new TB Breakdowns and those under Enhanced Management. The disinfectant you use must be on the list of disinfectants approved in England, Scotland and Wales under the Tuberculosis Orders, at the approved dilution rate. Both the disinfectant used and dilution rate should be detailed on the Declaration when you return it to APHA Wales. Movement restrictions can only be lifted at the end of the TB Breakdown once a correctly completed Declaration (BT05) is received by APHA Wales.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<b>Licence Authorising General Movement of Cattle to a Licensed Slaughterhouse (TB24c)</b> - This licence allows the movement of bovine animals to a licensed slaughterhouse, provided they comply with the details listed on the licence. This licence is <b>not</b> for moving reactor/Direct Contact (DC) or IR animal(s) and will only be included if your current circumstances permit its issue.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<b>TB Compensation Payments - Confirmation of Owners Details and Undertakings Letter (TR561)</b> - It is your responsibility to ensure that the owner/business trading title, address and Customer Reference Number (CRN) that will be used to make all TB compensation payments are correct. The Confirmation of Owners Details and Undertakings Letter (TR561) will be sent at the beginning of all new TB Breakdowns and must be returned to APHA Wales before compensation payments can be made. Any subsequent changes made during the length of the TB Breakdown to the owner/business trading title, address or CRN must also be reported to APHA Wales and Rural Payments Wales (RPW).	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Valuation Procedures

APHA Wales will be in contact with you to arrange the valuation of the animal(s) listed in the Notice of Intent to Slaughter Bovine Animals (TB03). If you have not been contacted within five working days, telephone the APHA Wales office.

APHA Wales will make arrangements to remove the cattle within ten working days of identification and you are required to co-operate with all arrangements to facilitate this. **Failure to comply with one or more of the points detailed in the following table, which subsequently leads to a delay in the removal of the animal(s) beyond the target date specified on the Notice of Intent to Slaughter Bovine Animals (TB03), may adversely affect the compensation that you receive.**

In Wales, an accredited valuer qualified to value your particular stock will be appointed to undertake the valuation of the animal(s) listed on your Notice of Intent to Slaughter Bovine Animals (TB03). In some cases APHA may ask to value additional stock proactively in case further removals are required. You are not permitted to request a certain valuer and you are only able to refuse the appointed valuer if you have a legitimate registered conflict of interest with that valuer.

A summary of the main points you need to be aware of relating to valuation and slaughter:

<b>SUMMARY OF THE MAIN POINTS RELATING TO VALUATION AND SLAUGHTER</b>	
1.	Animal(s) must be identified with ear tags, which satisfy the requirements in the Cattle Identification (Wales) Regulations 2007 (as amended) (any born after 1 January 1998 must be double tagged).
2.	Animal(s) must have passports available at the time of valuation for the Valuer to check. Animal(s) without a passport or that have a CPP35 Notice of Registration, will be valued as having a market value of £1 and will require on farm slaughter. If the animal concerned has no passport but is under 37 days old, telephone the APHA Wales office.
3.	Pedigree animal(s) must have proof of pedigree status available at the time of the valuation for the Valuer to check (Supplementary Register A or B certificates, ASR/BSR, will not be accepted). If proof is not available, the animal may be valued as commercial stock.
4.	From 1 November 2018, animal(s) declared as in calf must have a signed and dated Veterinary Pregnancy Diagnosis Declaration (TR531) at the time of valuation. For this declaration to be valid, the date of examination for pregnancy shown on this declaration can be up 90 days before the date of valuation. If a valid Veterinary Declaration (TR531) is not presented to the valuer, the animal concerned will be valued in line with current comparable market values for animals not in calf. You are advised to retain a copy of the pregnancy declaration for your records, particularly if any cattle other than those being removed now are listed on it.
5.	<b>It is your responsibility to ensure that the animal(s) are fit to travel to the slaughterhouse.</b> You must make APHA Wales aware when you are contacted to arrange the valuation appointment, or immediately you become aware, if any animal(s) fall within the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• within two months of calving (animals within 28 days of calving are not fit to travel to a slaughterhouse)</li><li>• within seven days post calving (not fit to travel to a slaughterhouse)</li><li>• if Dairy, within four months post calving</li><li>• if Beef, has had a caesarean or experienced post calving complications</li><li>• lame and unable to bear weight or recumbent or unfit due to reasons of ill health</li><li>• within a medicine withdrawal period, i.e. <b>you must be able to complete a Food Chain Information (FCI) Declaration Form</b> - refer to checklist below</li><li>• wild and/or unmanageable</li></ul> If failure to notify APHA means that the animal(s) are removed after the date specified in the Notice of Intent to Slaughter Bovine Animals (TB03), a reduction in the compensation value will apply, which can be by up to 95% of the market value.

6.	<p><b>It is your responsibility to ensure that the animal(s) are clean, when they enter the slaughterhouse.</b> Advice is provided in the Licence Authorising Movement of Cattle to a Slaughterhouse (TB24) on producing clean cattle for slaughter and is also available on GOV.UK: <a href="https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/cleaner-cattle-and-sheep">https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/cleaner-cattle-and-sheep</a>. Food Business Operators, for food hygiene reasons, may reject cattle for slaughter, which do not meet the required cleanliness standards.</p> <p>If a haulier is not satisfied with the cleanliness of cattle being collected, they will refuse to load them, which will inevitably result in delays in removal from your premises. If this means that the animal(s) are removed after the date specified in the Notice of Intent to Slaughter Bovine Animals (TB03), a reduction in the compensation value will apply, which can be by up to 95% of the market value.</p>
7.	<p>Valuation of Animals Form (BT01) - Once the valuation is completed you will be given a copy of the Valuation of Animals Form (BT01). Retain this copy for your records. If you intend to claim on any insurance package that you have, they will ask you for a copy of this.</p>

## Removal Procedures

Once the Valuation Procedure is complete, the next step is to remove the specified animal(s).

Animals that are not fit to travel to a slaughterhouse will be slaughtered on farm and the carcase(s) will be moved off farm for post mortem examination, if required, and disposal. You will be contacted directly by the on-farm slaughter contractor with a date and time for this to happen. If you have not been contacted by the contractor within nine working days, telephone the APHA Wales office. It is your responsibility to complete the appropriate section on the passport to record the death and to send the passport to the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS).

For animals that are fit to travel, the slaughterhouse(s) will be selected by APHA Wales and you will be contacted directly by the slaughterhouse(s) or haulier(s) to arrange a collection date and time. If you have not been contacted by a slaughterhouse or haulier within nine working days, telephone the APHA Wales office. For milking cows or suckler cows producing milk, you will need to inform the haulier(s) when they were last milked or had calves suckling. For welfare reasons, it is advisable to milk the animal as close to the removal time as possible.

It is your responsibility to complete the appropriate section on the passport to record the movement. You will need to ensure that the following documents are present and handed to the haulier(s) collecting the animal(s).

1.	<p><b>Licence Authorising Movement of Cattle to a Slaughterhouse (TB24)</b> - This licence will be posted to you separately to the documents listed overleaf and is to accompany the reactor/DC/compulsory IR animal(s) to the slaughterhouse(s). If you have not received this licence by the time of the valuation telephone the APHA Wales office. Retain a copy for your records.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<p><b>FCI Declaration Form</b> - Are the animals fit for human consumption? It is your responsibility to get a copy of this form, complete it and hand it to the haulier(s) along with a copy of the Licence Authorising Movement of Cattle to a Slaughterhouse (TB24) and passports. You can get a copy of this form by either typing the link below into an internet browser and using the template at Annex 2, or by calling 02920 678999.</p> <p><a href="https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/MIG%20Chapter%2011.pdf">https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/MIG%20Chapter%2011.pdf</a>.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<p><b>Cattle Passports</b> – to be handed to the haulier(s) for all animal(s) removed. Cattle without a valid passport will not be loaded onto the lorry.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you need any further information relating to the valuation and/or removal of your cattle, or if you would like clarification on any of the information in this leaflet, telephone the APHA Wales office on 0300 303 8268.

**Keep this document for future reference as additional animal(s) may require removal.**

APHA is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Food Standards Agency to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.