STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1977 No. 1838

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Order 1977

Made - - - -	*7th November* 1977
Laid before Parliament	*10th November* 1977
Coming into Operation	*1st December* 1977

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1, 8(3), 10, 11, 20 and 84(3)(*a*) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950**(a)**, and now vested in them **(b)**, and of the power conferred on them by section 24 of the said Act, as that Act is amended and extended by the Diseases of Animals Act 1975**(c)**, and of all their other enabling powers, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Order 1977, applies throughout Great Britain, and shall come into operation on 1st December 1977.

Extension of definition of "disease" for the purposes of the Act

2. For the purposes of the Act, the definition of the expression "disease" in section 84(3)(*a*) thereof is hereby extended so as to include all forms of bovine leukosis.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Act" means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, as amended or extended by any subsequent enactment;

"affected animal" means a bovine animal which is affected with enzootic bovine leukosis;

"bovine animal" means a bull, cow, steer, heifer or calf;

"carcase" means the carcase of a bovine animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hooves, offal or other part of a bovine animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

(a) 1950 c. 36.
(b) By the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955 (S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184)).

"disease" means any form of bovine leukosis;

"Divisional Veterinary Officer" means the veterinary inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive information about animals or carcases affected with or suspected of being affected with specified diseases for the area in which a bovine animal or carcase is;

"enzootic bovine leukosis" means the transmissible form of lymphosarcoma associated with bovine leukosis virus infection;

"infected place" has the meaning assigned to it by Article 6(2) of this order;

"inspector" means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act by the Minister or by a local authority and, when used in relation to a person so appointed by the Minister, includes a veterinary inspector;

"licence" includes any permit, approval or other form of authorisation;

"milk" includes cream, separated or skimmed milk and buttermilk;

"the Minister" and "the Ministry" mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

"premises" includes land, with or without buildings;

"restricted animal" means any bovine animal specified in a notice in Form C served under Article 6(1) of this order;

"slaughterhouse" means—

(*a*) in relation to England and Wales, a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard, as defined in section 34 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1974**(a)**, and

(*b*) in relation to Scotland, a slaughterhouse, as defined in section 16 of the Slaughterhouses (Scotland) Act 1954**(b)**, or a knacker's yard, as defined in section 3 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897**(c)**, as amended by Schedule 2 to the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954**(d)**;

"specified part of the premises" means any part of any premises specified in a notice in Form C served under Article 6(1) of this order in which any restricted animal is to be isolated;

"suspected animal" means a bovine animal which is suspected of being affected with enzootic bovine leukosis by reason of the fact that—

(*a*) it is showing signs of swollen, painless lymph nodes, or of tumorous changes (other than haemangiomas or papillomas or warts) in any part of its body, or

(*b*) a haematological examination in respect of the animal has disclosed a lymphocyte count within the range described in Schedule 1 to this order, or

(*c*) any other test in respect of the animal has indicated the possible presence of infection with bovine leukosis virus;

"veterinary inspector" means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister;

(a) 1974 c. 3.
(b) 1954 c. 42.
(c) 1897 c. 38.
(d) 1954 c. 59.

"veterinary surgeon" means a person entered in a register kept under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966**(a)**, and includes a veterinary practitioner.

(2) Other expressions used in this order have, in so far as the context admits, the same meanings as in the Act.

(3) References in this order to Forms A, B, C and D shall be construed as references to the forms respectively so headed in Schedule 2 to this order, or to forms substantially to the like effect.

(4) The Interpretation Act 1889**(b)** applies for the interpretation of this order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Notification of disease in bovine animals

4.—(1) Every person who has in his possession or under his charge an affected or a suspected animal, and every veterinary surgeon who examines such an animal, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area in which the animal is or to an inspector or to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

(2) Where notice under paragraph (1) above is given to a constable or to an inspector of the local authority, he shall immediately transmit the information contained therein by the most expeditious means to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, and shall—

(*a*) in the case of a constable, immediately give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an inspector of the local authority, who shall forthwith report the fact to the local authority; and

(*b*) in the case of an inspector of the local authority, forthwith report the fact to the local authority.

Notification of disease in carcases

5.—(1) Every person who has in his possession or under his charge the carcase of an affected or a suspected animal, or a carcase showing signs of tumorous changes (other than haemangiomas or papillomas or warts) in the lymph nodes or in any other part thereof, and—

(*a*) every veterinary surgeon who, in the course of his practice, examines any such carcase, and

(*b*) every person who, in the course of his duties under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963**(c)** or the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations 1961**(d)**, or whilst inspecting meat for any other purpose, inspects any such carcase,

shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to an inspector or to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

(2) Where notice under paragraph (1) above is given to an inspector of the local authority, he shall immediately transmit the information contained therein by the most expeditious means to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, and shall forthwith report the fact to the local authority.

(a) 1966 c. 36.
(b) 1889 c. 63.
(c) S.I. 1963/1229 (1963 II, p. 2041).
(d) S.I. 1961/243 (1961 I, p. 395).

(3) Any person who has in his possession or under his charge a carcase to which paragraph (1) above applies shall detain it, or so much of it as is affected with or suspected of being affected with enzootic bovine leukosis, until it has been examined by a veterinary inspector.

Service of notices in case of suspected disease

6.—(1) Where a veterinary inspector has received information under Article 4 or Article 5 above of the existence or suspected existence of enzootic bovine leukosis on any premises, or has, through any other cause, reasonable grounds—

(*a*) for suspecting that that disease exists, or has within the preceding 56 days existed, on any premises, or

(*b*) for believing that any bovine animal kept on any premises may have been exposed to the risk of infection with enzootic bovine leukosis virus,

he may (except where the premises in question consist of a slaughterhouse) serve on the occupier of those premises—

(i) a notice in Form A; or

(ii) a notice in Form C in respect of such bovine animal or animals on the premises as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where a notice in Form A is served under any provision of this order, the premises to which it relates shall, within the limits specified in the notice, become an infected place, and such place shall be subject to the rules set out in Article 8 below.

(3) A notice in Form C served under paragraph (1) above may specify any part or parts of the premises in which any restricted animal or animals is or are to be isolated, and upon service of such a notice—

(*a*) no person shall move a restricted animal out of a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein;

(*b*) no person shall move a bovine animal, other than a restricted animal, into a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein;

(*c*) notice of the death of any bovine animal in a specified part of the premises, or of the slaughter of any such animal by or on behalf of its owner, shall, with all practicable speed, be given by the owner or the person in charge of the carcase, or by the occupier of the premises, to the Divisional Veterinary Officer;

(*d*) where a restricted animal calves during the period of its isolation in a specified part of the premises, no person shall remove the calf or calves therefrom, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein;

(*e*) no milk from a restricted animal, other than milk sucked directly from it by calves, shall, unless it has first been pasteurized, boiled or sterilised (by any means), be fed by any person to bovine animals, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein;

(*f*) any utensil or equipment used in connection with milk from a restricted animal shall be effectively cleansed and sterilised after such use, and before it is used in connection with any other milk;

(*g*) no person shall move any semen from a restricted animal out of a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein; and

(*h*) no person shall move the carcase of a restricted animal out of a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

(4) The restrictions imposed by a notice to which this Article refers shall continue in force—

(*a*) in the case of a notice in Form A, until cancelled by a notice in Form B served by a veterinary inspector on the occupier of the infected place; and

(*b*) in the case of a notice in Form C, until—

(i) cancelled by a notice in Form D served by a veterinary inspector on the occupier of the premises at which the restricted animal or animals is or are isolated, or

(ii) replaced by a notice in Form A served on the said occupier.

Veterinary inquiry as to the existence of enzootic bovine leukosis

7.—(1) Where by reason of information received, whether under Article 4 or Article 5 above or otherwise, there is reason to believe that bovine leukosis exists, or has within the preceding 56 days existed, on any premises, a veterinary inspector shall, with all practicable speed, take such steps as may be necessary to establish—

(*a*) the correctness of that information, and

(*b*) if so established, whether that disease is in the form of enzootic bovine leukosis;

and for the purpose of carrying out his duties under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, a veterinary inspector may examine any bovine animal or carcase on the premises.

(2) For the purposes of such an inquiry, a veterinary inspector may—

(*a*) enter on any part of the premises, and

(*b*) take such samples as may be required for the purpose of diagnosis from any bovine animal or carcase on the premises;

and the occupier of the premises, and his employees and any person who is or has been in possession or charge of any bovine animal which is or has been on the premises, shall give all reasonable facilities for the inquiry, and for the taking of such samples as may be required for the purpose of diagnosis.

(3) Any such occupier or person, and the veterinary surgeon (if any) who has been attending any bovine animal on the premises, or who has been consulted respecting any such animal or the carcase of any such animal, shall, if so

required by an officer of the Ministry, give such information as he possesses as to any bovine animal or carcase which is or has been on the premises, as to the location and movements of any other bovine animal or carcase which is or has been in his possession or under his charge, and as to any bovine animal with which any bovine animal on the premises may have been in contact.

(4) If, after an inquiry under the foregoing provisions of this Article, a veterinary inspector is of the opinion that enzootic bovine leukosis exists, or has within the preceding 56 days existed, on any premises, his opinion to that effect shall be subject to confirmation by or on behalf of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry; and where the existence of that disease on any premises (other than a slaughterhouse) is so confirmed, and those premises are not, at the time of such confirmation, an infected place, a veterinary inspector shall serve on the occupier of the said premises a notice in Form A.

(5) If, after an inquiry under the foregoing provisions of this Article, a veterinary inspector is satisfied that enzootic bovine leukosis does not exist, and has not within the preceding 56 days existed, on any premises which were the subject of that inquiry, or if it is subsequently decided by or on behalf of the Chief Veterinary Officer that enzootic bovine leukosis does not exist there, and has not there existed within the preceding 56 days, a veterinary inspector shall—

(*a*) by service of a notice in Form B on the occupier of those premises, cancel any notice in Form A served under Article 6(1) above in respect thereof, or

(*b*) by service of a notice in Form D on the said occupier, cancel any notice in Form C served under that provision in respect of any bovine animal or animals thereon.

Rules to apply in infected places

8. Any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served under Article 6(1) or Article 7(4) above, and any person being from time to time thereon, shall be subject to the following rules, namely:—

Rule 1.—No person shall move a bovine animal into or out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 2.—The owner or person in charge of any bovine animal in the infected place, and the occupier of that place, shall ensure that the animal does not stray therefrom.

Rule 3.—Notice of the death of any bovine animal in the infected place, or of the slaughter of any such animal by or on behalf of its owner, shall, with all practicable speed, be given by the owner or the person in charge of the carcase, or by the occupier of the infected place, to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Rule 4.—No milk from an affected or a suspected animal shall, unless it has first been pasteurized, boiled or sterilised (by any means), be fed by any person to calves in the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 5.—No person shall move any milk intended for feeding to bovine animals out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 6.—Any utensil or equipment used in connection with milk from an affected or a suspected animal in the infected place shall be effectively cleansed and sterilised after such use, and before it is used in connection with any other milk.

Rule 7.—No person shall move any semen from an affected or a suspected animal out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 8.—No person shall move any carcase out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Power of veterinary inspectors to prohibit or control movement of bovine animals, etc.

9. If a veterinary inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that the movement of any bovine animal, carcase or thing from any place may give rise to the risk of enzootic bovine leukosis being spread, he may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of that disease, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of that place, or on the owner or person in charge of the bovine animal, carcase or thing, prohibit the movement thereof, or impose such conditions in respect of its movement as he may consider to be expedient.

Cleansing and disinfection

10.—(1) A veterinary inspector may serve a notice on the occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an affected or a suspected animal, or the carcase of such an animal, requiring him at his own expense to cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, and within such period as may be so specified—

(*a*) the premises or any part thereof, or

(*b*) any apparatus, equipment or thing used in connection with or for or about any affected or suspected animal, or the carcase of such an animal;

and it shall be the duty of the occupier of the premises to ensure that the requirements of the notice are properly complied with.

(2) If the requirements of a notice served under paragraph (1) above are not properly complied with, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, enter the premises to which the notice relates, and carry out, or cause to be carried out, such cleansing and disinfection; and any expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the exercise of the powers conferred by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be recoverable on demand by the Minister as a civil debt from the occupier of the premises.

Special provisions with respect to imported bovine animals

11.—(1) The foregoing provisions of this order shall not apply in relation to approved premises, within the meaning of the Importation of Animals Order 1977(**a**), and shall apply in relation to imported bovine animals only—

(**a**) S.I. 1977/944 (1977 II, p. 2631).

(*a*) from the time specified in the licence issued in respect of those animals under Article 11(5) of that order; or

(*b*) where the existence or suspected existence of disease in any part of Great Britain makes it expedient that no such licence should be issued for the time being, from the time when those animals have completed the period of quarantine required under the provisions of that order or, as the case may be, have been rested at an approved reception centre for the period so required;

and for the purposes of this paragraph, the expression "disease" is not restricted by the definition in this order.

(2) The Minister may, within a period of 6 months from the date on which an imported bovine animal was landed in Great Britain, require that animal to be subjected to such test or tests for the presence of enzootic bovine leukosis as he may consider necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spreading of that disease into or within Great Britain, and it shall be the duty of the owner or other person in charge of any bovine animal required to be tested under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph to take all such steps as may be necessary to enable a veterinary inspector to carry out any such test.

(3) Where, as a result of a test carried out under paragraph (2) above, the Minister is satisfied that an imported bovine animal is affected with enzootic bovine leukosis, he may by notice require the owner to send that animal for slaughter within such period as may be specified in the notice; and where a bovine animal is slaughtered in pursuance of a notice served under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Minister shall not pay compensation to any person in respect of that animal.

Production of licences

12. Where, under Article 6(3) or Article 8 above, a licence is required for the movement of any bovine animal, carcase, milk or semen, the person in charge of that animal, carcase, milk or semen shall, on demand made under this order by an inspector, an officer of the Ministry or a constable, produce the licence, and allow a copy thereof or an extract therefrom to be taken.

Enforcement

13.—(1) The provisions of this order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

(2) A copy of any notice served under Articles 6(1), 7(4), 7(5), 9, 10(1) and 11(3) of this order shall, as soon as practicable, be forwarded by a veterinary inspector to the local authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the police force for the area in which the premises to which the notice relates are situated.

Offences

14. The contravention of any provision of this order or of a notice served under it, or the failure to comply with any such provision, or with any condition subject to which a licence is granted under this order, shall be an offence against the Act.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 4th November 1977.

(L.S.)

John Silkin,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

7th November 1977.

Bruce Millan,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE 1

HAEMATOLOGICAL TESTING OF BOVINE ANIMALS—
ABNORMAL RANGE OF LYMPHOCYTE COUNTS (ARTICLE 3(1))

Age of Bovine Animal	Abnormal Range	
	No. of Lymphocytes per cubic millimetre	S.I. Units
0–1 years	more than 11,000	more than 11·0
1–2 years	more than 10,000	more than 10·0
2–3 years	more than 8,500	more than 8·5
3–4 years	more than 7,500	more than 7·5
4–5 years	more than 6,500	more than 6·5
5–6 years	more than 6,000	more than 6·0
6 years and over	more than 5,500	more than 5·5

SCHEDULE 2

FORMS

FORM A

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Order 1977

(Article 6, 7 and 8)

NOTICE DEFINING INFECTED PLACE

To .....

of .....

.....

I, ..., being a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises that in accordance with the provisions of the abovementioned order, the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be an infected place for the purposes of the said order, *and that the premises accordingly become subject to the Rules specified in this notice which are printed on the back hereof. Any infringement of the said Rules is an offence against the abovementioned Act.*

*This notice replaces the notice in Form C signed by ..... and served upon you on the ..... day of ..... 19.....
This notice remains in force until it is cancelled by a subsequent notice (Form B) served upon you by a veterinary inspector of the Ministry.

Description of infected place, stating parish where applicable, and district.

PREMISES	PARISH	DISTRICT

Dated ..... 19.....

(Signed) .....

(Official Address) .....

.....

NOTE:—The veterinary inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the local authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the police force for the area.

**Delete if a notice in Form C has not been served on the occupier of the premises.*

Rules to be observed in relation to infected places

Rule 1.—No person shall move a bovine animal into or out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 2.—The owner or person in charge of any bovine animal in the infected place, and the occupier of that place, shall ensure that the animal does not stray therefrom.

Rule 3.—Notice of the death of any bovine animal in the infected place, or of the slaughter of any such animal by or on behalf of its owner, shall, with all practicable speed, be given by the owner or the person in charge of the carcase, or by the occupier of the infected place, to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Rule 4.—No milk from an affected or a suspected animal shall, unless it has first been pasteurized, boiled or sterilised (by any means), be fed by any person to calves in the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 5.—No person shall move any milk intended for feeding to bovine animals out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 6.—Any utensil or equipment used in connection with milk coming from an affected or a suspected animal in the infected place shall be effectively cleansed and sterilised after such use, and before it is used in connection with any other milk.

Rule 7.—No person shall move any semen from an affected or a supected animal out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 8.—No person shall move any carcase [of a bovine animal] out of the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

FORM B

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Order 1977

(Articles 6 and 7)

CANCELLATION OF AN INFECTED PLACE NOTICE (FORM A)

To .....

of .....

I, ..., being a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, hereby cancel, as from this ..... day of ..... 19....., the infected place notice (Form A) signed by ..... and served upon you on the ..... day of ..... 19.....

Dated ..... 19.....

(Signed) .....

(Official Address) .....

.....

NOTE.—The veterinary inspector is with all practical speed to send copies of this notice to the local authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the police force for the area.

FORM C

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Order 1977

(Article 6)

NOTICE REQUIRING ISOLATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS SUSPECTED OF BEING AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO THE INFECTION OF ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS

To .....

of .....

.....

I, ..., being a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises that the bovine animal(s) specified below shall forthwith be isolated from any other bovine animal on the premises in that/those part(s) of the premises specified below, and shall become subject to the restrictions printed on the back hereof.

The said bovine animal(s) shall remain in isolation, and the said restrictions shall continue in force, until this notice is—

(*a*) replaced by a subsequent notice (Form A), or

(*b*) cancelled by a subsequent notice (Form D)

served upon you by a veterinary inspector of the Ministry.

Description of premises, stating parish where applicable and district.

PREMISES	PARISH	DISTRICT

Specified animal(s) (*here give particulars of each bovine animal concerned including identification number*):

Specified part(s) of the premises to be used for isolation:

Dated ..... 19.....

(Signed) .....

(Official Address) .....

.....

NOTE:—The veterinary inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the local authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the police force for the area.

Restrictions imposed by this notice

1. No person shall move a restricted animal out of a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

2. No person shall move a bovine animal, other than a restricted animal, into a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

3. Notice of the death of any bovine animal in a specified part of the premises, or of the slaughter of any such animal by or on behalf of its owner, shall, with all practicable speed, be given by the owner or the person in charge of the carcase, or by the occupier of the premises, to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

4. Where a restricted animal calves during the period of its isolation in a specified part of the premises, no person shall remove the calf or calves therefrom, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

5. No milk from a restricted animal, other than milk sucked directly from it by calves, shall, unless it has first been pasteurized, boiled or sterilised (by any means), be fed by any person to bovine animals, except uner the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

6. Any utensil or equipment used in connection with milk coming from a restricted animal shall be effectively cleansed and sterilised after such use, and before it is used in connection with any other milk.

7. No person shall move any semen from a restricted animal out of a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

8. No person shall move the carcase of a restricted animal out of a specified part of the premises, except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

FORM D

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Order 1977

(Articles 6 and 7)

CANCELLATION OF A NOTICE TO ISOLATE BOVINE ANIMALS (FORM C)

To.....

of .....

I, ..., being a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, hereby cancel as from the date of this notice the notice (Form C) served upon you on the ..... day of ..... 19....., in respect of (a) bovine animal(s) on the undermentioned premises:—

Description of premises

.....

.....

.....

Dated ..... 19.....

(Signed) .....

(Official Address) .....

.....

NOTE:—The veterinary inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the local authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the police force for the area.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, extends the provisions of that Act to all forms of bovine leukosis. The order's provisions are primarily directed towards detecting and dealing with any case of enzootic bovine leukosis which may occur in this country, but since the enzootic form of the disease is only distinguishable from the sporadic variety by recourse to laboratory testing, the order in effect makes any sign or symptom of bovine leukosis infection notifiable to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It achieves this by indicating the circumstances in which a bovine animal or carcase is to be regarded as suspected of being affected with enzootic bovine leukosis.

The Order provides that where there are grounds for suspecting that bovine leukosis infection exists or has recently existed on any premises, or where it is believed that any bovine animal on any premises has been exposed to infection with bovine leukosis virus, a veterinary inspector of the Ministry may by notice declare those premises to be an infected place. Where this is done, the order lays down detailed rules to be observed with respect to bovine animals, carcases and other things on the premises. Alternatively, a veterinary inspector may simply require specified bovine animals on the premises to be kept isolated from other animals, and the order sets out the restrictions which will apply in any such case.

Where suspicion of disease exists on any premises, the order also requires that a veterinary inspector shall carry out an inquiry for the purpose of establishing whether the suspicion is justified, and if so, whether the disease is in the form of enzootic bovine leukosis. In discharging this duty, a veterinary inspector may enter any part of the relevant premises, and may examine any bovine animal or carcase found there and take such samples as may be required for the purpose of diagnosis. The occupier of the premises and any other person involved with animals kept there is required to assist the veterinary inspector, and to give any relevant information he possesses. If the inspector concludes that enzootic bovine leukosis exists or has recently existed on the premises, and this conclusion is confirmed by the Ministry's Chief Veterinary Officer, the premises will be declared to be an infected place if this has not already been done. If enzootic bovine leukosis is not confirmed, any notice previously served will be withdrawn.

A veterinary inspector may prohibit or regulate the movement of bovine animals, carcases and things where he considers that such movement may give rise to the risk of enzootic bovine leukosis being spread. The order also contains special provisions relating to imported bovine animals by virtue of which the Minister may require their testing for enzootic bovine leukosis at any time within a period of 6 months after they have been landed in Great Britain, and where any such animals are found to be affected with the disease, he may require them to be sent for slaughter without payment of compensation.

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