

The Secretary of State has declared a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Area under the powers provided by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006. The Infected Area is divided into an inner protection zone and an outer surveillance zone. The declaration of an Infected Area imposes legal obligations on keepers of animals in these zones.

Your premises fall within the surveillance zone. The rules that you have to follow are listed below. These rules apply within the surveillance zone and shall continue to apply until the Secretary of State declares the restrictions to be lifted. Exceptionally and following a veterinary risk assessment certain movements, which are prohibited, may be licensed.

Record keeping in surveillance zones

1. – (1) The occupier of every premises in a surveillance zone where susceptible animals are kept shall create and maintain the following records in respect of the premises–
- (a) the number of each species of animal kept;
 - (b) for each species of susceptible animal, the number of dead, the number suspected of being infected and the number suspected of being contaminated;
 - (c) the stock of milk, milk products, meat, meat products, carcasses, hides and skins, wool, semen, embryos, ova, slurry, manure, fodder and used litter.
- (2) Records shall be kept in a form approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State.
- (3) The occupier shall maintain the records kept under sub-paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) by updating them within 24 hours of any change.

Straying of susceptible animals

2. – (1) The keeper of a susceptible animal in a surveillance zone shall take all such steps as are necessary to prevent it from straying from the premises on which it is kept.
- (2) An inspector may detain any stray or feral susceptible animal found in a surveillance zone.

Control of dogs and poultry in a surveillance zone

3. – (1) The owner of any dog in a surveillance zone shall keep it under control by–
- (a) confining it in a dwellinghouse, kennel or other enclosure;
 - (b) securing it to a fixed object by a collar and chain; or

- (c) accompanying it or ensuring that it is accompanied by a responsible person.
- (2) An inspector may seize any dog which is not kept under control in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) and deal with it as if it was a dog seized under the powers conferred by section 149 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- (3) An inspector may, if he considers any dog or poultry not to be under control, by notice served on the occupier of the premises where it is kept require him to keep that dog or poultry under control, or to confine it to the part of the premises specified in the notice.

Shearing or dipping sheep in a protection or surveillance zone

4. – (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), no person shall–
- (a) shear or dip sheep; or
 - (b) handle fleeces or sheep during shearing or dipping,
- in a surveillance zone except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector.
- (2) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the occupier of any premises or his employees (other than any person employed by him primarily for the purpose of shearing or dipping sheep) in respect of the shearing or dipping of sheep kept on those premises.
- (3) In this article–
- (a) “shearing” includes clipping and dagging; and
 - (b) “dipping” includes showering and jetting sheep with sheep dip.

Ultrasound scanning of sheep in a surveillance zone

5. – (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), no person shall carry out ultrasound scanning of sheep in a surveillance zone except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector.
- (2) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the occupier of any premises or his employees (other than any person employed by him primarily for the purpose of carrying out ultrasound scanning of sheep) in respect of the carrying out of ultrasound scanning of sheep kept on those premises using ultrasound scanning equipment of which the occupier is the owner or person in charge.

Semen, ova and embryos collected in a surveillance zone

6. – (1) This paragraph applies to semen, ova and embryos collected from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale–
- (a) any ova or embryos unless they comply with sub-paragraph (3); or
 - (b) any semen unless it complies with sub-paragraph (3) or (4).
- (3) Semen, ova and embryos comply with this sub-paragraph if they satisfy the following requirements–
- (a) they are frozen;
 - (b) they were collected and stored more than 21 days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone;
 - (c) they have at all times been stored separately from semen, ova and embryos which were not so collected and stored.
- (4) Semen complies with this sub-paragraph if it satisfies the following requirements–
- (a) it is frozen;
 - (b) it was collected and stored 21 or fewer days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone or on or after that infection date;
 - (c) it was at all times stored separately from semen which was not so collected and stored;
 - (d) it is not sold or consigned for sale until the premises on which it was collected is no longer in a protection zone or surveillance zone;
 - (e) a veterinary inspector certifies by notice served on the owner of the semen that he has–

- (i) clinically examined all susceptible animals on the premises on which it was collected,
- (ii) subjected a serological sample from each such animal to a test for disease with a negative result, and
- (iii) subjected a serological sample taken from the donor animal 28 days or more after collection of the semen to a test for the detection of antibodies against disease with a negative result.

Hides and skins of susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone

7. – (1) This paragraph applies to hides and skins of susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale any animal product to which this paragraph applies unless either–
- (a) it was–
 - (i) produced more than 21 days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone, and
 - (ii) at all times stored separately from hides and skins which were not so produced; or
 - (b) it has been treated so that it falls within paragraph 2 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006.

Wool, ruminant hair and pig bristles from animals originating in a surveillance zone

8. – (1) This paragraph applies to wool, ruminant hair and pig bristles from animals originating in a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale any animal product to which this paragraph applies unless either–
- (a) it was–
 - (i) produced more than 21 days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone; and
 - (ii) at all times was stored separately from wool, ruminant hair and pig bristles which were not so produced; or
 - (b) it has been treated so that it falls within paragraph 3 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006.

Other animal products produced in a surveillance zone or from animals originating in such a zone

9. – (1) This paragraph applies to any animal product other than–
- (a) fresh meat, minced meat, mechanically separated meat or any meat preparation;
 - (b) milk or any milk product;
 - (c) any semen, ovum or embryo;
 - (d) any hide or skin; or
 - (e) any wool, ruminant hair or pig bristles, if it is produced in a surveillance zone from susceptible animals, or from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale an animal product to which this paragraph applies unless it satisfies one of the following requirements–
- (a) it was–
 - (i) produced more than 21 days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone, and
 - (ii) at all times stored and transported separately from animal products not so produced;
 - (b) it has been treated so that it falls within paragraph 4 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006.
 - (c) where it is referred to in one of paragraphs 5 to 9 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006, it has been treated so that it falls within that paragraph;
 - (d) it forms part of a composite product (that is, a manufactured or processed product containing more than one ingredient at least one of which is an animal product) and each ingredient which is an animal product–
 - (i) is referred to in a paragraph of Schedule 6 of the Order and has been treated so that it falls within that paragraph (either before manufacturing or processing, or as part of the composite product), or
 - (ii) was not produced from susceptible animals originating on infected premises, suspect premises or contact premises or in a temporary control zone, protection zone, surveillance zone or vaccination zone;

- (e) it is a packaged product ready for use–
 - (i) as a reagent, reagent product, calibrator, kit or any other system (whether used alone or in combination);
 - (ii) in vitro for the examination of samples of human or animal origin (with the exception of donated organs or blood); and
 - (iii) solely or principally with a view to the diagnosis of a physiological state, state of health, disease or genetic abnormality or to determine safety and compatibility with reagents.

Movement of animals from premises in a surveillance zone

10. – (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, no person shall move any susceptible animal from premises in a surveillance zone.
- (2) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the transport of susceptible animals for emergency slaughter under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector from premises in a surveillance zone direct to a slaughterhouse–
- (a) in the same surveillance zone; or
 - (b) where there is no slaughterhouse in that surveillance zone, outside the surveillance zone and its associated protection zone.
- (3) No inspector shall grant a licence under sub-paragraph (2) unless he is satisfied that–
- (a) a veterinary inspector has within the previous 24 hours carried out a clinical examination of every susceptible animal on the premises; and
 - (b) there is no suspicion of infection or contamination on the premises.
- (4) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to transport of susceptible animals for slaughter under the terms of a licence granted by an inspector–
- (a) direct to a slaughterhouse outside that surveillance zone and its associated protection zone; or
 - (b) direct to a slaughterhouse in that surveillance zone.
- (5) No inspector shall grant a licence under sub-paragraph (4) unless he is satisfied that–
- (a) the records required by paragraph 1 have been maintained in respect of the premises;
 - (b) a veterinary inspector has within the previous 24 hours inspected every

susceptible animal on the premises and has carried out a clinical examination of a representative sample of such susceptible animals; and

- (c) there is no suspicion of infection or contamination on the premises.
- (6) No inspector shall grant a licence under sub-paragraph (4)(a) unless he is also satisfied that–
 - (a) there is no slaughterhouse in that surveillance zone with sufficient capacity to slaughter the animals; and
 - (b) the slaughterhouse at which slaughter is to take place is the nearest slaughterhouse outside the surveillance zone and its associated protection zone with such capacity.
- (7) A licence granted under sub-paragraph (2) or (4) may permit transport through the associated protection zone and in such a case shall include a condition requiring that the vehicle travels through that protection zone without stopping.
- (8) The person in charge of any vehicle used to move susceptible animals under the authority of a licence granted under sub-paragraph (2) or (4) shall ensure that it is cleaned and disinfected in accordance with article 45 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006.
- (9) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the leading of susceptible animals to pasture in that surveillance zone under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector.
- (10) No inspector shall grant a licence under sub-paragraph (9) unless–
 - (a) he is satisfied that a veterinary inspector has examined all susceptible animals on the premises (including testing of samples) and concluded that there are no animals suspected of being infected or contaminated on the premises;
 - (b) at least 15 days have elapsed since the most recent confirmed case of disease in the associated protection zone; and
 - (c) the licence contains a term requiring that animals do not come into contact with susceptible animals from other premises.
- (11) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to movement from one part of premises to another part of the same premises using a public highway under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector or by an inspector at the direction of a veterinary inspector.

Control of animal gatherings and gatherings of people in a surveillance zone

- 11. – (1) No person shall–
 - (a) hold any animal gathering which includes susceptible animals in a surveillance zone; or
 - (b) hold any gathering of people on premises in a surveillance zone in connection with the sale of any susceptible animal kept there at which more than two people (other than the owner or keeper of the animal and his representatives) are present, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.
- (2) No person shall hold or take part in the following activities in a surveillance zone–
 - (a) hunting any drag or other trail; or
 - (b) stalking, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.
- (3) Subject to sub-paragraph (4), no person shall shoot deer except under the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.
- (4) The occupier of any land, members of his household, persons employed by him as beaters and any member of a shooting party of not more than three persons authorised by him may shoot deer found on that land.

Fresh meat etc. derived from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone

- 12. – (1) This paragraph applies to fresh meat, minced meat, mechanically separated meat and meat preparations derived from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale meat to which this paragraph applies or move such meat out of a surveillance zone unless–
 - (a) it falls within sub-paragraph (3); or
 - (b) it is meat (excluding heads, viscera and offal) which complies with sub-paragraph (4), (5) or (6); or
 - (c) it falls within sub-paragraph (7).
- (3) Meat falls within this sub-paragraph if it satisfies the following requirements–
 - (a) it was produced more than 21 days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone;
 - (b) after production, it was at all times stored and transported separately from products to which this paragraph applies produced on or after that date;
 - (c) it was health marked or identification marked and that mark was over stamped.

- (4) Meat complies with this sub-paragraph if it is from ruminants and has been deboned so that it falls within paragraph 11 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 and from a carcase which has been matured so that it falls within paragraph 12 of Schedule 6.
- (5) Meat complies with this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) the animals from which it was produced were on the same premises for at least 21 days before slaughter and were identified so as to allow the tracing of those premises; and
 - (b) the meat has been clearly identified and detained under the supervision of the Secretary of State until any suspicion of infection on the premises of origin has been ruled out, but in any event for a period of at least 7 days.
- (6) Meat complies with this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) the animals from which it was produced passed the 21 days before slaughter on the same premises during which no susceptible animal was introduced onto those premises;
 - (b) samples taken from those animals within 48 hours before loading have been tested with negative result in an assay for the detection of antibodies against the disease virus; and
 - (c) the meat has been detained under the control of the Secretary of State for 24 hours and released only after a repeat inspection of the animals on the premises of origin has ruled out on clinical inspection the presence of infected animals or animals suspected of being infected.
- (7) Meat falls within this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) it is trimmed offal;
 - (b) it was health marked or identification marked and that mark was overstamped; and
 - (c) it was subsequently treated to form a meat product which falls within paragraph 1 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006.
- (8) In this paragraph, “trimmed offal” means any of–
 - (a) heart from which lymphatic glands, connective tissue and adhering fat has been completely removed,
 - (b) liver from which lymphatic glands, adhering connective tissue and fat has been completely removed,
 - (c) whole masseter muscles,
 - (d) tongues with epithelium and without bone, cartilage and tonsils,
 - (e) lungs from which the trachea and main bronchi and the mediastinal and bronchial lymphatic gland have been removed,
 - (f) other offal without bone or cartilage from which lymphatic glands, connective tissue, adhering fat and mucous membrane have been removed;

Fresh meat etc. produced on premises in a surveillance zone

13. – (1) This paragraph applies to fresh meat, minced meat, mechanically separated meat and meat preparations derived from susceptible animals and produced on premises in a surveillance zone.

- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale meat to which this paragraph applies or move such meat out of a surveillance zone unless it has been produced in an establishment which–
 - (a) is authorised by a licence granted by the Secretary of State imposing such conditions as she considers necessary to ensure strict veterinary control of the establishment;
 - (b) processes only meat which complies with sub-paragraph (3); and
 - (c) at all times during the production process stores, identifies and transports products eligible for despatch outside the surveillance zone separately from those which are not and in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State.
- (3) Meat complies with this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) it was either–
 - (i) produced from animals transported to the slaughterhouse from the surveillance zone and it falls within paragraph 12(4), 12(5) or 12(6),
 - (ii) produced from animals reared and slaughtered outside the surveillance zone and its associated protection zone, or
 - (iii) produced from animals transported to the slaughterhouse from the protection zone under the authority of a licence granted under Schedule 5 part 2 paragraph 12(2)(e) of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006; and
 - (b) it is health marked or identification marked.

Meat products produced from meat derived from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone or produced on premises in a surveillance zone

14. – (1) This paragraph applies to meat products–
- (a) produced from meat derived from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone; or
 - (b) produced on premises in a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall sell or consign for sale any product to which this paragraph applies or move any such product out of a surveillance zone unless it complies with sub-paragraph (3) or (4).
- (3) Meat products comply with this sub-paragraph if they are produced from fresh meat, minced meat, mechanically separated meat or a meat preparation which was–
- (a) health marked or identification marked and that mark was over stamped;
 - (b) transported to an establishment designated by the Secretary of State as authorised to treat meat from a surveillance zone; and
 - (c) treated at that establishment to form a meat product which falls within paragraph 1 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006.
- (4) Meat products comply with this sub-paragraph if they are produced in an establishment which–
- (a) is authorised by a licence granted by the Secretary of State imposing such conditions as she considers necessary to ensure strict veterinary control of the establishment;
 - (b) processes only meat which complies with paragraph 13(3); and
 - (c) at all times during the production process stores, identifies and transports products eligible for despatch outside the surveillance zone separately from those which are not and in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State.

Milk and milk products produced from susceptible animals originating in a surveillance zone or on premises in a surveillance zone

15. – (1) No person shall sell or consign for sale the milk of a susceptible animal originating in a surveillance zone or any milk product produced from such milk unless it complies with sub-paragraph (2) or (3).

- (2) Milk and milk products comply with this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) they were produced more than 21 days before the earliest infection date in the associated protection zone; and
 - (b) they have at all times been stored and transported separately from milk and milk products produced on or after that date.
- (3) Milk and milk products comply with this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) they have been treated so as to fall within paragraph 13 or 14 of Schedule 6 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006; and
 - (b) that treatment was carried out either–
 - (i) in the surveillance zone on premises complying with sub-paragraph (6), or
 - (ii) outside any protection zone or surveillance zone on such premises as the Secretary of State may direct.
- (4) No person shall sell or consign for sale the milk of a susceptible animal produced on premises in a surveillance zone or any milk product produced from such milk unless–
 - (a) any transport of raw milk from outside the zone and its associated protection zone to those premises complies with sub-paragraph (5); and
 - (b) those premises comply with sub-paragraph (6).
- (5) Transport of raw milk complies with this sub-paragraph if–
 - (a) the vehicle was cleansed and disinfected on the premises of origin and before loading in accordance with the directions of an inspector; and
 - (b) the vehicle did not enter any other premises in a protection zone or surveillance zone where susceptible animals are kept since that cleansing and disinfection.
- (6) Premises comply with this sub-paragraph if they satisfy the following requirements–
 - (a) they are authorised by a licence granted by the Secretary of State imposing such conditions as she considers necessary to ensure strict veterinary control;
 - (b) they are operated so that all milk transported to the premises–
 - (i) complies with sub-paragraph (3), or
 - (ii) is transported to the premises for treatment so that it complies with sub-paragraph (3), or

- (iii) was produced outside the surveillance zone and its associated protection zone;
- (c) they are operated so that milk on the premises and leaving the premises is clearly identified as eligible for sale outside the surveillance zone to the final consumer and is at all times stored and transported separately from milk and milk products which are not so eligible.

Collection, transport and processing of raw milk produced in a surveillance zone

16. – (1) No person shall collect and transport raw milk produced on premises in a surveillance zone where susceptible animals are kept out of that surveillance zone or process any such milk unless such transport complies with sub-paragraph (2) and is carried out in a vehicle which complies with sub-paragraph (3).
- (2) Transport complies with this sub-paragraph if it is–
- (a) transport of samples of raw milk–
 - (i) to a laboratory authorised in respect of disease under article 4 of the Specified Animal Pathogens Order 1998, or
 - (ii) to another laboratory under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector; or
 - (b) transport to premises other than a laboratory under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector.
- (3) A vehicle complies with this sub-paragraph if it–
- (a) has been authorised to operate in the part of England in which the journey is to take place by a licence granted by the Secretary of State; and
 - (b) has been marked so as to identify the geographical area in which it is authorised to operate in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State.
- (4) A licence granted under sub-paragraph (2)(b) shall specify the route to be taken and shall include a condition prohibiting the vehicle from entering any premises in the zone where susceptible animals are kept for purposes other than to load milk.
- (5) Any person transporting milk under the authority of a licence granted under sub-paragraph (2)(b) shall ensure that–

- (a) the vehicle used is constructed and maintained so that there is no leakage of milk during transport and is equipped to avoid aerosol dispersion during loading and unloading;
 - (b) before every loading, the vehicle is cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the directions of an inspector; and
 - (c) after loading and before leaving the premises, the connection pipes, tyres, wheel cases and lower parts of the vehicle, and any spillage of milk, are cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the directions of an inspector.
- (6) No person shall process milk transported under this paragraph except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector.

Transport, treatment and spreading of dung and manure produced in a surveillance zone

17. – (1) This paragraph applies to dung or manure–
- (a) from premises in a surveillance zone where susceptible animals are kept; or
 - (b) collected from vehicles carrying susceptible animals from or within a surveillance zone.
- (2) No person shall transport dung or manure to which this paragraph applies unless such transport complies with sub-paragraph (3), (5) or (7), and with sub-paragraph (10).
- (3) Transport of dung or manure complies with this sub-paragraph where it is to an establishment for treatment to destroy the disease virus and under the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.
- (4) The occupier of any premises to which dung or manure is transported by authority of a licence granted under sub-paragraph (3) shall ensure that it is treated in accordance with point 5 of Section II in Part A of Chapter III of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, as amended.
- (5) Transport of dung or manure complies with this sub-paragraph if–
- (a) the dung or manure is for spreading;
 - (b) the transport is under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector; and
 - (c) before grant of the licence a veterinary inspector clinically examined all susceptible animals on the premises where it was produced and was satisfied by such examination that they are not suspected of infection.

- (6) No person shall spread dung or manure to which this paragraph applies unless such spreading is authorised by a licence granted by an inspector and the dung or manure—
- (a) is spread from not more than 1 metre above the ground;
 - (b) if spread as a liquid, is not discharged by equipment producing a jet or spray unless the discharge point is directed downwards at an angle of not less than 45° from the horizontal; and
 - (c) is immediately incorporated into the ground.
- (7) Transport of dung or manure complies with this sub-paragraph if—
- (a) the dung or manure is for spreading;
 - (b) the transport is under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector; and
 - (c) before grant of the licence a veterinary inspector clinically inspected all susceptible animals on the premises where it was produced and was satisfied that they are not suspected of infection.
- (8) No person shall spread dung or manure transported by authority of a licence granted under sub-paragraph (7) unless such spreading is authorised by a licence granted by an inspector and the dung or manure is injected into the ground.
- (9) Any licence granted under sub-paragraph (6) or (8) shall contain at least the following terms—
- (a) designation of the areas within which the dung and manure must be spread;
 - (b) designation of a distance from other premises where susceptible animals are kept within which dung or manure must not be spread.
- (10) Transport of dung or manure complies with this sub-paragraph if it is carried out in a vehicle which is—
- (a) constructed and maintained so that there is no leakage of the load during transport; and
 - (b) cleansed and disinfected after loading and before leaving the premises of origin.
- (11) After transporting dung or manure under this paragraph, the person in charge of the vehicle shall ensure it is cleansed and disinfected after unloading or spreading and before leaving the premises of destination.
- (12) The person in charge of a vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected so as to comply with sub-paragraph (10) or under sub-paragraph (11) shall ensure that such cleansing and disinfection is carried out so that—
- (a) the exterior (including the wheels and wheel arches) is not marked with mud, dung, manure or similar matter on leaving either premises;
 - (b) the interior (excluding any driver or passenger compartment) is not so marked on leaving the premises of destination; and
 - (c) any additional requirements as an inspector directs are complied with.

Inspection of stock

18. You must immediately notify the Divisional Veterinary Manager if you suspect that your livestock is affected by Foot-and-Mouth Disease. You are advised to inspect your stock daily for signs of disease. The clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease are described below. If you suspect Foot-and-Mouth Disease you should take all reasonable steps to ensure that your livestock is isolated, inside if possible and movement onto or off the premises of animals, personnel and anything that might spread disease is prevented until a veterinary inspector visits to investigate.

Clinical signs of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

19. Sudden onset of:

- blisters;
- animal lies down constantly;
- dullness;
- off food;
- Pyrexia;
- Anorexia;
- Shivering;
- reduction in milk production in cows.

Visit the Defra website for further information and updates

www.defra.gov.uk

**Failure to observe the restrictions is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981, section 73.
The penalty on conviction of an offence under this section is a maximum of six months
imprisonment and/or a £5,000 fine.**