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Introduction

- 1 This Guidance relates to the welfare aspects of transporting casualty farm animals (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs). It is not intended to relate to other species such as poultry, deer and horses, to which different considerations apply. This Guidance takes into account changes to the legislation introduced by the Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995 and the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997.
- 2 While the Guidance is intended to be as helpful as possible, it does not give a definitive interpretation of the law; that is a matter for the Courts.
- 3 Although the term 'casualty animal' is widely used in the livestock industry, the law regarding casualty animals uses the term 'unfit'. 'Casualty' is used in the Guidance to describe animals which are suffering from disease or injury, where the decision has been taken to slaughter them. The decision which faces farmers, hauliers and veterinary surgeons is whether to send them to a slaughterhouse or to slaughter them on the farm, and this Guidance has been prepared to help them reach the correct decision.
- 4 The advice given in relation to transporting casualty animals may also be appropriate for animals which are infirm, fatigued, newborn, heavily pregnant or which have recently given birth, and those with physical defects.

General Principles

- 5 An unfit animal may only be transported if it is being taken for veterinary treatment or if it is being taken to the nearest available place of slaughter.
- 6 The welfare of a casualty animal must be the most important consideration when deciding whether or not it should be transported. Casualty animals require very special care and consideration, and every effort must be made to prevent them suffering.
- 7 If there is any doubt about the best course of action, the owner of a casualty animal is advised to consult a veterinary surgeon. Arrangements for dealing with casualty animals should also be discussed with the official veterinary surgeon at the slaughterhouse.
- 8 If an animal is in severe pain, and that pain is uncontrollable, then the animal should be slaughtered without delay and salvage should not be a consideration. (In such cases a veterinary surgeon should be consulted immediately if possible).
- 9 If a casualty animal does not need to be slaughtered immediately but it cannot be transported without causing unnecessary suffering, it should be slaughtered humanely on the farm. A veterinary inspection prior to slaughter will indicate if the animal is likely to be fit for human consumption, and the carcass may be sent to a slaughterhouse provided that the legal requirements given in Annex B are observed.
- 10 If a casualty animal is to be transported to a slaughterhouse it must be capable of being transported without causing unnecessary suffering. A veterinary inspection is not required by law for such a journey, but the farmer must complete a declaration before the animal begins the journey. This declaration must give the details of the illness / injury and any veterinary diagnosis to establish whether the animal is likely to be fit for human consumption. This declaration must accompany the animal to the slaughterhouse where the animal will be inspected to confirm that it was suitable for transportation.

Legislation

- 11 The keeping of an animal in pain on a farm, or permitting it so to be kept, as opposed to arranging for appropriate treatment or humane slaughter, could lead to prosecution under the provisions of:
The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968 which makes it an offence to cause unnecessary pain or unnecessary distress to any livestock on agricultural land; and
The Protection of Animals Act 1911 and the Protection of Animals (Scotland) Act 1912, which make it an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to any domestic or captive animal.
- 12 Specific rules for the transport of animals are set out in the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997, which revoked previous legislation on the transport of unfit animals. Paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (6) of article 6 of the Order, which are particularly relevant to the transport of casualty animals, are quoted in full below:
- (para 1) No person shall transport any animals unless -
(a) it is fit for the intended journey, and
(b) suitable provision has been made for its care during the journey and on arrival at the place of destination.
- (para 2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1) above, for the purposes of this article an animal shall not be considered fit for its intended journey if it is ill, injured, infirm or fatigued, unless it is only slightly injured, ill, infirm or fatigued and the intended journey is not likely to cause it unnecessary suffering.
- (para 3) For the purposes of this article mammals shall not be considered fit for transport if they -
(a) are likely to give birth during transport;
(b) have given birth during the preceding 48 hours; or
(c) are newborn animals in which the navel has not completely healed.
- (para 6) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) above, any cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses may be transported to the nearest available place for veterinary treatment or diagnosis, or to the nearest place of slaughter if the animal is not likely to be subject to unnecessary suffering by reason of its unfitness. However, an animal transported under the provisions of this paragraph may not be dragged or pushed by any means or lifted by a mechanical device, unless this is done in the presence of and under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon who is arranging for it so be transported with all practicable speed to a place for veterinary treatment.
- 13 The legislation puts a responsibility on all involved in the transport of a casualty animal - farmer, haulier and veterinary surgeon - to ensure that only animals suitable for loading, travelling and subsequent unloading are actually transported for slaughter
- 14 The term 'unfit' is not defined in the Order, although it sets out a number of conditions which may cause an animal to be unfit (see above, Article 6 paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Order). It is the severity of the condition which will determine whether or not the animal is fit for transport.

- 15 Paragraph (6) of Article 6 permits the transport of an unfit animal to the 'nearest available place for veterinary treatment or diagnosis, or to the nearest place of slaughter.' Some animals will not be suitable for transport. However, where an animal is suitable for transport, such transport must be carried out in a way which does not cause the animal unnecessary suffering.
- 16 It is illegal to drag or push, or lift by a mechanical device, any unfit animal which is being transported for slaughter.
- 17 The public health controls on the admission of live casualty animals to a slaughterhouse are given in the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995, Regulation 17 of which states:
(1) No person shall send an animal which he knows or suspects to be diseased or injured to a slaughterhouse unless he has given the occupier of the slaughterhouse reasonable notice of his intention to send it.
(2) No person shall bring into, or permit to be brought into, a slaughterhouse any animal which he knows or suspects to be diseased or injured unless -
(a) he has already ensured that it is accompanied by a written declaration signed by the owner or person in charge of it containing the information specified in Schedule 18; and
(b) that declaration is handed to an inspector or an OVS as soon as is practical after the animal's arrival at the slaughterhouse.
(3) The occupier of the slaughterhouse shall ensure that on arrival at the slaughterhouse the animal -
(a) is slaughtered without delay following ante-mortem inspection; or
(b) is taken without delay under the direction of an inspector or the OVS to that part of the lairage provided for the isolation of diseased or injured animals.
- 18 The written declaration (Schedule 18 of the Regulations, reproduced in Annex A to this Guidance) which accompanies a live casualty animal is signed by the farmer. The declaration form includes a note of the owner's legal responsibility to avoid causing the animal unnecessary suffering during transport. Although there is no legal requirement for casualty animals to be certified by a veterinary surgeon as fit to travel, equally there is no legal objection to such certification being provided (see paragraphs 48 and 57).
- 19 Where the condition of an animal is such that it cannot be transported without unnecessary suffering, then Regulation 18 of the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995 (reproduced in Annex B of this Guidance) lays down the conditions which must be met for the carcase of an animal slaughtered on the farm to be accepted at the slaughterhouse. Further advice is given in the section Slaughtering Animals on the Farm.
- 20 The law regarding the treatment of casualty animals in slaughterhouses and knacker's yards is given in Schedule 3 of the Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995.

Advice to the Farmer

General Dos and Don'ts

21 **Don't** leave all decisions until you have an emergency on your hands - when you have a casualty animal, speed is of the essence. Discuss with your veterinary surgeon, haulier, slaughterhouse and knacker's yard in advance what facilities exist for casualty animals.

Do inspect your stock regularly, and take action when a sick or injured animal is found. It is illegal to leave an unfit animal to suffer untreated.

Do call in your veterinary surgeon if in any doubt, and at an early stage. Your veterinary surgeon will advise whether the animal can be treated or whether humane slaughter is required to prevent it suffering.

What to do if you have an animal in pain or distress

22 If an animal is in severe pain, and that pain is uncontrollable, then the animal should be humanely slaughtered as soon as possible.

23 It is not illegal to slaughter an animal to prevent further severe suffering if a method of humane slaughter is available on the premises and there is someone competent to undertake the task, although it is preferable to have a veterinary surgeon or knackerman destroy the animal. You must be guided by the animal's best interests.

What to do if the animal does not require immediate slaughter

24 You must decide if the animal should be transported from the farm, or slaughtered where it is. When making this decision, you must ask yourself two questions: Guidance on answering each question is given below:

Is the animal likely to be fit for human consumption?

25 You may consider that the animal is fit for human consumption. It is not necessary to have a veterinary certificate to send a live casualty animal to a slaughterhouse; the owner or person in charge must sign the declaration (example given in Annex A) which must accompany a casualty animal to the slaughterhouse. The final decision on whether the animal should be slaughtered for human consumption will be taken by the veterinary surgeon inspecting the animal at the slaughterhouse.

26 If an animal has been given medication recently a set time (the withdrawal period) may have to elapse before the animal can be slaughtered for human consumption. Your declaration must show all medication given to an animal in the preceding 28 days. Ask your veterinary surgeon for advice on this subject if the situation arises. Animals must not be kept alive until the withdrawal period has elapsed if this will cause them unnecessary suffering.

- 27 A list of conditions which make a carcass and its offal unsuitable for human consumption is given in Annex D of this Guidance.

Is the animal fit to be transported?

- 28 The law specifically allows unfit cattle, sheep, goats and pigs to be transported to a slaughterhouse if the animal is not likely to be subjected to unnecessary suffering by reason of its unfitness. It is not possible to list all the conditions, and degrees of conditions, which could lead to unnecessary suffering. If you have any doubts, you should seek the advice of a veterinary surgeon. The key issue when deciding if an animal is to be sent to the slaughterhouse is whether the animal can be transported without being subjected to unnecessary pain or distress.
- 29 The questions which you should ask yourself when making the decision whether to transport the animal should include:
- (a) Can the animal be loaded without using force?
 - (b) Can the animal bear weight on all four legs and, if it is likely to stand during the journey, can it do so without pain or distress?
 - (c) What is the duration of the journey?
 - (d) What is the nature of the road over which the animal will be transported?
 - (e) Is the animal's condition going to deteriorate significantly over the time it takes to reach the slaughterhouse?
 - (f) Is there a slaughterhouse near enough which will accept the animal? (You should send the animal to the nearest available place of slaughter).
 - (g) Is there a suitable vehicle and driver available?
 - (h) Can the animal be looked after satisfactorily during the journey?
 - (i) Can suitable padding or bedding be provided ?

If any of these questions raise doubts about whether the animal can be transported without unnecessary suffering, then you should have the animal slaughtered on the farm.

Other issues to consider

- 30 You should seek the advice of your veterinary surgeon, or the veterinarian at the slaughterhouse, if you are not confident of making the correct decision alone. For some injuries, the species of the animal will affect its ability to travel without distress or pain. Tranquillisers or pain killers must never be used when transporting animals to the slaughterhouse.
- 31 Remember that it is an offence to 'cause or permit' an animal to be transported in a way which causes or is likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animal. You are therefore responsible for ensuring that the animal is treated in accordance with the law even if the animal is purchased by a haulier who takes it from the farm. You should tell the haulier about the condition of the animal, and have a legal responsibility to discover where, and under what conditions, the animal is being transported. If transportation is likely to cause unnecessary suffering then you should not permit the haulier to transport the animal.
- 32 If you arrange transportation of the animal yourself, you should talk to someone in authority at the slaughterhouse (if possible the Official Veterinary Surgeon) and prepare them for the arrival of a casualty animal.

- 33 If you use your own vehicle to transport casualty animals, please refer to the 'Advice to Hauliers' section. An animal may be lifted manually into a vehicle if you do not have a ramp available, but this should only be done if the animal can be lifted easily by two people. It is illegal to lift an unfit animal by mechanical means if it is being taken for slaughter.
- 34 Remember that casualty animals transported to the slaughterhouse will be inspected upon arrival, and any problems will be communicated to the local authority animal health and welfare inspectors and the Divisional Veterinary Manager. If you have any doubts about transporting the animal, you should arrange to have it slaughtered on the farm.

Advice to the Haulier

- 35 Many businesses provide an important service to farmers by offering to collect casualty animals. In the past, however, the transport of casualty animals has led to some welfare abuses, partly because of a wide interpretation of the legal provision which allowed a road vehicle to be used as an ambulance in an emergency. This 'ambulance' provision has now been removed from the legislation.
- 36 Under The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 (see paragraph 12) you are prohibited from transporting any animal in a way which causes or is likely to cause it unnecessary suffering. You may only transport an unfit animal for veterinary treatment or for slaughter. It is illegal to drag or push, or lift by a mechanical device, any unfit animal which is being transported for slaughter.
- 37 When you take charge of any animals, you have a responsibility in law for their welfare. The emphasis must be on handling and transporting animals in a humane way. This applies in all cases, but extra care will always be needed in dealing with casualty animals.
- 38 Vehicles used to transport casualty animals should be properly prepared and equipped for the job and comply with the legislation on transport of animals, particularly in relation to cleaning, ventilation, penning and the use of partitions.
- 39 The driver should be fully aware of his or her responsibilities for the welfare of the animal. Animals may only be entrusted to persons who possess the knowledge necessary to administer appropriate care during loading, unloading and transport.
- 40 It is strongly recommended that the arrangements for transporting a casualty animal be discussed with the farmer before you supply the vehicle. You should ensure that suitable provisions for penning or bedding the animal are available. If the animal is to be transported for slaughter, ensure that arrangements have been made at the destination to receive it.
- 41 Before an animal is loaded for a journey to a slaughterhouse, you are strongly recommended to ask to see the owner's declaration which must accompany the casualty animal to a slaughterhouse (paragraph 10). The slaughterhouse operator will require the owner's declaration as it is an offence to admit a casualty animal into a slaughterhouse without such a declaration (unless the animal is injured during the journey). You should also discuss with the farmer what special conditions, including any specified by the veterinary surgeon, are needed to safeguard the welfare of the animal during loading and transport.
- 42 Any animal which cannot bear any weight on one or more limbs (for instance due to a fracture, dislocation or other severe injury) should not be transported. An animal should not be forced up the ramp. Where an animal is incapable of rising, it should not be moved without consulting a veterinary surgeon (see paragraph 51).
- 43 For transporting a casualty animal it will normally be necessary to prepare a deep bed of straw or other suitable material on the vehicle, and care should be taken to protect it from banging against the sides of the lorry or partitions during the journey. In the vehicle, a casualty animal should be separated from other animals, unless to do so would cause distress.

- 44 The vehicle should be driven with great care because it is difficult even for fit and healthy animals to cope with sudden movements of the vehicle caused by abrupt changes in speed and direction.
- 45 Remember that you have a legal obligation to refuse to carry a casualty animal unless you are satisfied that the animal can be transported without unnecessary suffering.

Advice to the Veterinary Surgeon

- 46 This Guidance recommends farmers to seek the advice of a veterinary surgeon where there is doubt on how a casualty animal should be dealt with. In many cases you will be asked to make a judgement on the farm on whether an animal should be slaughtered there or can be transported satisfactorily for treatment or slaughter.
- 47 In all cases the primary concern must be for the welfare of the animal. Other arguments for transporting a casualty animal, such as possible salvage value of the carcase, and the potential difficulties of arranging on-farm slaughter or of disposal of the body of an animal killed on-farm, should not influence your judgement on this issue.
- 48 You are not required by law to make any written declaration on a casualty animal's fitness to travel, although you may be asked by the farmer or haulier to provide advice in writing as to the animal's fitness to travel.
- 49 An owner's declaration, required by the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995, must accompany any animal which is suspected or known to be diseased or injured to the slaughterhouse. Where the owner has asked you to examine the animal your diagnosis will be recorded on this form. A model declaration is given in Annex A.
- 50 Before advising that a casualty animal can be transported for slaughter, you should make sure that suitable arrangements have been made to accept the animal upon arrival at the slaughterhouse. You are advised to contact someone in authority at the slaughterhouse, preferably the Official Veterinary Surgeon, to discuss the arrangements.
- 51 Animals which are incapable of rising and would require lifting into a vehicle should not normally be transported. The transportation of such an animal should only be considered if in the opinion of the veterinary surgeon this would be in its best interest, and if the animal can be lifted easily by two people.
- 52 A range of factors influence whether or not a casualty animal can be transported without causing unnecessary suffering, and professional judgement will need to be exercised in each case. Account should be taken of the factors in paragraph 29.
- 53 It is important to assess whether or not an animal which, on departure, appears fit to travel will arrive at its destination in a similar state.
- 54 Where there is any doubt about the animal's fitness to travel, it should not be transported. Conditions such as an uncomplicated hernia or prolapse of the rectum or vagina would not necessarily preclude an animal from being transported provided measures, such as separating the animal or supplying adequate bedding, are taken to ensure that the protruding organ cannot become traumatised during transport. However, animals with severe open wounds, prolapses of the uterus or severe internal haemorrhages (such as a ruptured uterus) will inevitably deteriorate in condition during transport and should not be transported for slaughter.

- 55 In order to avoid a difference of opinion about whether the animal should have been transported when it arrives at the slaughterhouse, a full discussion between veterinary surgeon and OVS should take place where possible. Whether or not a discussion takes place it is advisable to keep written case notes. It is also important to remember that the law is enforced by the local authority animal health and welfare inspectors, who must be kept fully informed if there is a problem. The law is enforced by local authorities, and it is for them to decide what action, if any, is to be taken in such cases.
- 56 An animal which cannot bear any weight on one or more legs should not be transported. When deciding whether or not a lame animal is fit to travel, consider the degree of lameness and the demeanour of the animal. The movement of the vehicle will require an animal which is standing to use all four legs to maintain balance and this is likely to inflict considerably more pain on the lame animal than simply standing in a pen on-farm.
- 57 It is clearly permissible to transport a casualty animal for treatment or slaughter in the circumstances set out in The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997. However, you should note the phrase 'cause or permit' in sub-paragraph (d) of Article 21 of the Order. It is an offence to cause or permit any animal to be transported in a way which causes or is likely to cause unnecessary suffering. It is possible that, where a person is prosecuted for an offence under the Order and has followed a veterinary surgeon's advice, the veterinary surgeon could be prosecuted for aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.

Advice for Slaughterhouses

- 58 The management and the Official Veterinary Surgeon at a slaughterhouse should wherever possible be notified in advance whenever a casualty animal is sent for slaughter, so that arrangements can be made for dealing with the animal immediately upon its arrival.
- 59 You must comply with the legislation on the humane handling and slaughter of animals, 'The Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995'. Amongst other requirements, these require an animal in pain, or which will be caused pain if moved, to be slaughtered either in its vehicle or where it is lairaged.
- 60 Official Veterinary Surgeons at slaughterhouses should pay careful attention to the welfare condition of casualty animals arriving for slaughter. If the transport appears to the OVS to have compromised the welfare of the animal, he / she should contact the veterinary surgeon on-farm (if the veterinary surgeon advised the farmer).
- 61 If the OVS considers that an animal should not have been transported he or she should immediately provide details of the case to the Local Authority animal health and welfare inspectorate and the Divisional Veterinary Manager so that enquiries can be made regarding the circumstances in which the animal was moved from the farm or other place of origin.
- 62 Local Authorities are responsible for enforcing The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997. It is for them to make the decision whether to prosecute when they believe that an animal may have been caused unnecessary suffering.
- 63 Further advice is given in the GB Agriculture Departments' Codes of Practice on The Construction and Layout of Red Meat Slaughterhouses and on The Welfare of Red Meat Animals at Slaughter.

Slaughtering Animals on the Farm

- 64 If the decision is taken that the animal cannot be transported without unnecessary suffering, then it must be humanely slaughtered on the farm. The carcass may be sent to a slaughterhouse as long as the conditions specified in The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995, Regulation 18 (given in Annex B) are adhered to. This requires a veterinary surgeon to inspect the animal prior to slaughter and complete a certificate (given in Schedule 19 of the Regulations, reproduced in Annex C), which, amongst other points states that the animal is, in the veterinary surgeon's opinion, fit for human consumption. A list of indications of unfitness for human consumption is given in Annex D. The veterinary surgeon must also certify that the animal has been bled in an 'approved manner'. The carcass must arrive at the slaughterhouse within the time limits given in Regulation 18.
- 65 There is no single 'approved manner' of bleeding an animal. Animals are bled out after stunning to ensure that they die from loss of blood before there is a chance of them regaining consciousness. The points listed below should be borne in mind by the veterinary surgeon when deciding whether he or she can clearly certify that bleeding was carried out in an 'approved manner'.
- (i) In order to avoid any risk of the animal regaining consciousness, sticking should follow stunning without delay.
 - (ii) The skin at the point where the animal is stuck should be clean.
 - (iii) The major blood vessels should be cut with a clean knife.
 - (iv) The act of sticking the animal should produce an immediate and copious flow of blood.
 - (v) Reasonable and sufficient precautions should be taken to protect the sticking wound from risk of contamination during and after bleeding out.
- 66 The bled carcass must be accompanied by the veterinary surgeon's certificate to the slaughterhouse.

References

- 67 The Protection of Animals Act 1911 (c.27)
The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968 (c.34)
The Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/0731)
Council Directive 91/628/EEC (OJ L340, 11 December 1991)
The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 (S.I. 1997/1480)
The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/0539)
The Welfare of Red Meat Animals at Slaughter (Code of Practice)
The Construction and Layout of Red Meat Slaughterhouses (Code of Practice)
Pig Veterinary Society 'The Casualty Pig' (Booklet)

Copies of the legislation are available from the Stationery Office Limited.

Copies of the Agriculture Departments' Code of Practice, and further copies of this Guidance, are available free of charge from your Divisional Veterinary Manager or from DEFRA Publications, Admail 6000, London, SW1A 2XX. Telephone 0645 556000.

Annex A

Model Declaration to Accompany an Animal for Slaughter known or Suspected to be Diseased or Injured.

68	Schedule 18, Regulation 17(2) a		
Name and address of owner/person in charge:			
Telephone number (if any):			
Name and address of owner's veterinary surgeon:			
Animal/Species:			
Breed:			
Age:			
Sex:			
Identification marks e.g. tag number:			
* (a) The animal has received no treatment in the last 28 days			
* (b) The withdrawal period for any treatment administered to this animal has been observed			
* delete as appropriate			
Describe the signs of disease of injury the animal has exhibited or, if a veterinary surgeon has seen the animal, his diagnosis:			
Signature:			
Name (block capitals):			
Time and date:			
		am/pm	200
Remember: It is an offence to transport a sick or injured animal if this is likely to cause it unnecessary suffering. If in doubt you should consult a veterinary surgeon.			

Annex B

Model Declaration to Accompany an Animal for Slaughter known or Suspected to be Diseased or Injured.

69 The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995, Regulation 18

Regulation 18

- (1) No person shall bring into, or shall permit to be brought into or to remain in, a slaughterhouse the body of an animal that has died unless: -
 - (a) it died in transit to the slaughterhouse; and
 - (b) it is removed from the slaughterhouse immediately following the carrying out of any necessary examination performed under the Animal Health Act 1981.
- (2) No person shall bring into, or shall permit to be brought into or to remain in, a slaughterhouse the body of an animal unless: -
 - (a) it has been bled;
 - (b) the animal has undergone an ante-mortem inspection by a veterinary surgeon
 - (c) the animal has been slaughtered as a result of an accident or because it was suffering from a serious physiological or functional disorder;
 - (d) the body of the animal has not been dressed;
 - (e) the body of the animal is accompanied to the slaughterhouse by a certificate in the form set out in Schedule 19; and
 - (f) if the body of the animal is transported to the slaughterhouse in a container or vehicle under hygienic conditions in which the ambient temperature is between 0°C and 4°C.
- (3) Paragraph (2) above does not apply to the slaughtered and bled body of farmed game if it comes from a farmed game handling facility and the occupier of the facility has performed in relation to the body the duty imposed on him by Part 1 of Schedule 6.
- (4) Paragraphs (3) to (5) of Schedule 8 apply to an ante-mortem inspection under paragraph (2)b above.
- (5) On arrival at the slaughterhouse the certificate that paragraph (2)e above requires to accompany the body of the animal to the slaughterhouse must be given to an inspector of the OVS.

Annex C: Part 1

Veterinary Certificate

70	Schedule 19 to the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995, 18(2)		
PART 1: To be completed by a Veterinary Surgeon			
Name and address of owner:			
Telephone number (if any):			
Animal/Species:			
Breed:			
Age:			
Sex:			
Identifying marks:			
Reason for animal being unfit to be transported to a slaughterhouse and reason for slaughter:			
(1) This animal was bled in an approved manner without delay after shooting/stunning.			
Time and date:		am/pm	200
Or (2) I have issued instructions for the bleeding and stunning of this animal to be conducted in an approved manner.			
(delete (1) or (2) as appropriate)			
<i>This certificate is valid for 6 hours, during which time the slaughter of the animal must be carried out by a competent slaughterman. If this period is exceeded, a further certificate will be required.</i>			
Time and date:		am/pm	200
The animal is to be transported to – name of slaughterhouse			
<i>After carrying out an ante-mortem inspection, making due enquiries, and where appropriate, carrying out tests detailed below*, it is my opinion that the animal from which this carcase was produced was not affected with any disease or condition liable to render the carcase unfit for human consumption or that it could be transmitted through</i>			

<i>the meat to humans or animals.</i>				
<i>After any necessary inspections and inquiries, there is no evidence that any substances have been administered to the animal that might lead to an illegal residue being present in the meat, nor that the animal consumed any other substance that might render the meat unfit for human consumption.</i>				
<i>NB: If necessary, for reasons of animal welfare, the veterinary surgeon must carry out the slaughter of the animal himself without delay.</i>				
* Tests performed:				
Name of veterinary surgeon:				
Practice Address:				
Time and date:		am/pm		200
Signed				

Annex C: Part 2

Owners Declaration

70	Schedule 19 to the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995		
PART 2: Owners declaration			
* (a) The above animal has received no treatment in the last 28 days.			
* (b) The withdrawal period for any treatment administered to this animal has been observed.			
* Delete as appropriate			
Name:			
Status:			
Time and date:		am/pm	
Signed			

Annex C: Part 3

Slaughtermans Declaration

70	Schedule 19 to the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995			
PART 3: To be completed by the slaughterman				
<i>The bleeding of the animal was completed in an approved manner, without delay after shooting/stunning.</i>				
Name of slaughterman:				
Address:				
Time and date:			<i>am/pm</i>	
				200
Signed				
NB (1) This certificate must be handed on arrival at the slaughterhouse to the OVS or AIM (Part V 18 (5) Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995).				

Annex D:

Indications of unfitness for human consumption

71 *Fresh meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1992, Schedule 10, Part IX*

Actinobacillosis (generalised) or actinomycosis (generalised)

Abnormal odour associated with disease or other conditions prejudicial to health or pronounced sexual odour

Anaemia (advanced)

Anthrax

Blackleg

Botulism

Bruising (extensive and severe)

Brucellosis (acute)

Caseous lymphadenitis (with emaciation)

Caseous Lymphadenitis (generalised)

Cysticercus bovis (generalised)

Cysticercus cellulosae

Cysticercus ovis (generalised)

Decomposition (generalised)

Emaciation

Enteritis (acute)

Fever

Foot and mouth disease

Glanders

Jaundice

Lymphadenitis (generalised)

Malignant catarrhal fever

Mastitis (acute septic)

Melanosis (generalised)

Metritis (acute septic)

Oedema (generalised)

Pericarditis (acute septic)

Peritonitis (acute diffuse septic)

Pleurisy (acute diffuse septic)

Pneumonia (acute septic)

Pyaeemia (including joint-ill)

Rabies

Salmonellosis (acute)

Salmonellosis (generalised)

Sarcocysts (generalised)

Septicaemia

Swine erysipelas (acute)

Swine Fever

Tetanus

Toxaemia

Trichenellosis

Tuberculosis (generalised)

Tuberculosis with emaciation

Tumours (malignant with secondary growths or multiple)

Uraemia

Viraemia