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| Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  Welsh Government |  |
| **Application for an Approved TB Isolation Unit**  (please tick appropriate box)  **Without Grazing**  **With Grazing (England only)** | **APHA office Stamp** |
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| **Important Notes** | |
| * Please see the relevant guidance notes on GOV.UK for guidance in preparing this application: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tb-isolation-units-for-cattle-conditions-of-approval-and-operation> * In England, applications should be posted to: TB Units Team, APHA, Isca Building, Manley House, Kestrel Way, Exeter, Devon, EX2 7LQ, or emailed to: [CSCTBUnits@apha.gov.uk](mailto:CSCTBUnits@apha.gov.uk) * In Wales, applications should be posted to APHA Wales, Ty Merlin, Parc Pensarn, Carmarthen, SA31 2NF or emailed to: [APHACymruWales@apha.gov.uk](mailto:APHACymruWales@apha.gov.uk) * The conditions for approving these Units are attached as Schedule 1 and Schedule 2. The guidance notes for approval (TB133(E) in England/TB133(W)/TB133(W)(Welsh) in Wales) should be referred to when completing this application. * The CPH allocated to a TB Isolation Unit is exclusively for use for the TB Isolation Unit. It may be used for reporting movements of the cattle licensed into the unit only (on and, in due course, off) * Please complete Parts A, B, C, D and E and attach the required supporting documents as listed at Part D.   Incomplete forms will be rejected.   * **Please use BLOCK letters** | |
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**Part A - Details of applicant**

1. Name, address and postcode of the person applying for the approval (who must be the person responsible for the management of the Isolation Unit:

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| 2. Position of responsible person/applicant: |  |
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| 3. CPH: |  |
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| 4. Tel No. (incl. national dialling code): |  |
|  |  |
| 5. Mobile Number (if available): |  |
|  |  |
| 6. Email address (if available): |  |

**Part B - Details of premises to be approved**

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| 1. Name of Proposed Unit |  | |
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| 2. CPH of Unit (to be completed by APHA if approval given) |  | |
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| 3. Owner(s) of premises where Isolation Unit is to be located (if different from Part A) |  | |
|  |  | |
| 4. Postal address of where Isolation Unit is to be located (if different from Part A) |  | |
|  |  | |
| 5. Map reference of proposed unit: |  | |
|  |  | |
| 6. Details of herds from which you will be moving cattle: |  | |
|  |  | |
| CPH: |  | |
|  |  | |
| Name and Address: |  | |
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| 7. Proposed maximum No. of cattle in the unit: |  | |
|  |  | |
| 8. Type and age of cattle (beef/dairy) |  | |
|  |  | |
| 9. Age of cattle (42 days old and over/under 42 days old/mixed) |  | |
|  |  | |
| 10. Earliest proposed date\* of 1st move into the unit (dd/mm/yyyy) (if known)  \*Please be aware this date is subject to approval of the unit and to veterinary risk assessment | | dd/mm/yyyy |

**Part C - Application and proposal for TB Isolation Unit**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Do you have any other cattle under your ownership or care? | | | | Yes | No |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. If ‘Yes’ give details including CPH, number of cattle and location of cattle. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Is equipment dedicated to the unit? | | | | Yes | No |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Are there adequate testing facilities? | | | | Yes | No |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Please provide a site plan of the proposed premises** (a plan of farmyard and buildings and grazing where applicable, including location of any other cattle present on the premises) with the boundaries of the isolation unit highlighted. Any other cattle and livestock must be outwith the boundaries of the proposed unit. | | | | | |
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**Biosecurity Arrangements**

Provide a plan detailing measures:

1. To prevent contact between cattle in the isolation unit and livestock; both in the same ownership and those neighbouring

2. To ensure that the building is wildlife proof

3. To prevent spread of infection between cattle in the isolation unit and wildlife

4. To prevent indirect contact between cattle in the isolation unit and other cattle

Please include details of:

1. Feeding arrangements
2. Provision of bedding
3. Water Supply
4. Manure and/or slurry management
5. Drainage and disposal of yard/dirty water
6. If machinery is to be shared provide a biosecurity plan (e.g. a feeder wagon)
7. If personnel caring for the cattle in the isolation unit also work with other cattle, provide details of protective clothing and biosecurity measures
8. If there are not dedicated testing/handling facilities, include details of your plan for cleansing and disinfection of the equipment

**Part D - Supporting Documents**

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| Operator confirmation: I submit the documents detailed below |  |
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| (Applications cannot be processed without these documents) | Checked as received at APHA office: |
| * A site plan(the animal area, biosecurity points and extent of site to be approved) |  |
| * A plan of biosecurity arrangements including the treatment of manure/slurry/bedding and the other biosecurity required in Part C |  |
| * A contingency plan. If restrictions are prolonged beyond the minimum   requirement of two tests due to a TB incident or other disease restrictions,  indicate the options available for the cattle remaining in the unit as they may outgrow the unit |  |

The Biosecurity and Contingency Plan for Approval and Operation of a TB Isolation Unit in Wales (TR610/TR610(Welsh)), available from APHA, can be used by operators in Wales to document their plans.

**Part E - Declaration**

**I hereby declare**:

* The information supplied with this application form is true to the best of my knowledge and belief
* I undertake to notify APHA immediately if there is a significant change of management or staff or the approved premises undergoes significant structural repair, maintenance or refurbishment
* I will be responsible for the management of the unit
* I will register the unit CPH with the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) in order to report cattle movements
* I have read and understood the conditions for approval at Schedule 1\* or Schedule 2\* and I undertake to comply with them.

*\* delete as necessary*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Signature |  | Date |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Name in  BLOCK LETTERS |  |  |  |

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| **DATA PROTECTION**  For information on how we handle personal data please go to [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) and search Animal and Plant Health Agency Personal Information Charter. |

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| **Part F - Inspection Report by APHA Veterinarian** (for completion by APHA only) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | |
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| Name of Officer/Inspector  Inspecting Premises |  | | | | Date of Inspection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | |
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| Are any other animals located on the premises? | | Yes |  | No |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | |
| If ‘Yes’, are they outwith the confines of the proposed unit and is the degree of separation on the unit plan satisfactory. Please give details. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Is the map reference correct? | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
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| If not what is the map reference/what is the reference point used? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Is the maximum number of cattle to be kept appropriate? | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
| If no please explain and state the maximum number that this unit can take | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Is the system to collect run-off water from the unit satisfactory?  Describe the system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
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| Is the management of manure, bedding and slurry, including storage and disposal satisfactory?  Describe the system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
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| For units without grazing, is the unit wildlife proof? For units with grazing, is action being taken to minimise indirect contact between cattle and badgers? Please describe the measures taken | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | | |  | | | | No | | | |  | N/A |  |
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| Is the biosecurity plan satisfactory if equipment, machinery, personnel etc are being shared with other premises? Is the correct approved disinfectant for TB being used?  Please describe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Are handling and TB testing facilities sufficient?  Describe and include facilities for isolating sick animals or any IRs/reactors? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
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| Are boundaries satisfactory? Any grazing must be contiguous and the entire unit contained within a single, discrete boundary. Dispersed parcels of land must not be included. Please describe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | |  | | | | No |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In units with grazing, is there adequate housing for all cattle in the unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | |  | | | No |  |
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| I confirm the following (for the unit to be approved all conditions **MUST** be met): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1. Measures are in place to ensure that there is no contact between the cattle on the unit and any other cattle or other livestock, either directly or indirectly e.g. from dirty water run off | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | |  | | No |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | |  |  |
| 1. There is an adequate biosecurity plan in place and it includes measures applicable to equipment, machinery, personnel etc. that are shared with other premises | | | | | | | | Yes | | | |  | | | | | | | No | | | | |  | | N/A |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | |  |  |
| 1. The TB testing facilities are adequate for the number of stock and meet conditions for biosecurity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | |  | | No |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | |  |  |
| 1. For units without grazing, adequate measures are in place to prevent access to the accommodation, feed stores, manure and slurry by badgers. | | | | | | | | Yes | | |  | | | | | | | | No | | | | |  | |  |  |
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| 1. For units with grazing, adequate measures are in place to reduce the risk of indirect cattle contact with badgers and to prevent badger access to feed stores. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | | | | |  | | No |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | |  |  |
| Any further comments relating to inspection of the unit? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | |  |  |
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| If the application is refused, detail the reasons for refusal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| The following additional conditions must be met for this unit to operate as an Approved TB Isolation Unit (if applicable): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| I confirm that the conditions necessary for approval as an Approved TB Isolation Unit have been/have not been\* met. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Signature of Inspecting APHA Veterinarian |  | | | | |  | Date | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **Part G - Approval for the Approved TB Isolation Unit** | | |
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| I confirm that from this report and the attached plan that approval can be given for this unit to operate as an Approved TB Isolation Unit. A satisfactory VRA has been completed for the movement of the cattle from the herd recorded in part B into the unit. | | |
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| Approval is subject to compliance with the conditions in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 as appropriate and any additional conditions listed above and notification of a dedicated CPH for the Unit. | | |
|  | | |
| Signature of VHoFD/VLW/Countersigning APHA Veterinarian |  | |
|  | | |
| Date |  |  |
|  | | |
| Name in BLOCK LETTERS |  | |
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**Schedule 1**

**Approved TB Isolation Unit located in England**

**Schedule of conditions for the approval of an Approved TB Isolation Unit**

The unit:

* is approved for cattle only and no other livestock may access the unit
* must be under TB restrictions
* must have a separate and unique CPH and must not have a temporary CPH (tCPH) or Temporary Land Association (TLA) registered against it. Additionally, the land/premises registered against a TB IU CPH cannot be associated temporarily through a TLA or as a tCPH to another CPH
* units must not be co-located on a yard where another herd exists, including any another TB unit (Isolation Unit/Approved Finishing Unit/Pre-movement Exempt Finishing Unit). Multiple units cannot co-exist within the same yarded area but multiple buildings within a yarded area may be acceptable as one single unit
* must only be filled with cattle from a named single source
* must be filled over a maximum period of six weeks as detailed on the TB16 movement licence.
* can only receive cattle that have been tuberculin skin tested with negative results within the 60 days prior to the movement or (unless otherwise specified), untested calves under 42 days old at the time of the movement
* must have a minimum of two consecutive tuberculin skin tests, 60 days apart, with negative results for all cattle on the unit. The first test must be at least 60 days after the last cattle movement onto the unit and the last test must be a minimum of 120 days after the last animal moved onto the unit
* should be biosecure with strict protocols for movements of personnel, equipment and vehicles between the unit and other cattle on the premises. Any livestock on the premises that are not part of the unit must not have access to the unit
* buildings must have sufficient space to allow for growth of the cattle in the unit and a maximum capacity stated in the conditions for approval
* will be issued with a TB10/TB10(Welsh) withdrawal notice to lift restrictions once all the requirements for Officially TB Free (OTF) status have been met. The cattle on the unit can then be moved off the unit without the need for a licence.

For units without grazing:

* units must be wildlife proof, which in this context refers to species of wild mammals that can act as reservoirs of *M. bovis* (e.g. badgers)
* an alternative to adapting the buildings is to ensure a wildlife-proof boundary to the unit, such as electric fencing, and this can be in addition to a stock-proof boundary fence. Any boundary fencing must eliminate the possibility of any access to the unit by wildlife and other livestock
* suitable conditions include:
  + sides of the building should not be open, but of a smooth and solid construction (i.e. not to allow wildlife to get a purchase) and a minimum of 1.5 metres high
  + doors should be of smooth and solid construction (i.e. not to allow wildlife to get a purchase) and a minimum of 1.5 metres high (solid sheets of metal can be added to a 5 bar gate)
  + gaps at the sides and under doors and walls should be no greater than 7.5cm and must not be able to be enlarged by digging or chewing
  + where effluent or waste water drains into a soak away ditch, wildlife must not have access and wire, suitable electric fencing or other approved fencing must be used to prevent such access. This is to prevent the contamination of the environment and wildlife
  + where electric fencing is to be used at the boundary of the unit, to ensure access to wildlife is denied, official recommendations are that strands of wire should be at 10, 15, 20 and 30cm above the ground
* boundaries of the unit must be discrete and well-defined and there must be no drainage of effluent or wash offs from the unit into areas where other livestock have access. Access to and vehicle movements within the unit must be considered as part of the biosecurity protocol.
* equipment should be dedicated, unless:
* contamination is at a level that can satisfactorily be cleaned using a power wash and/or disinfection
* any contamination should be dealt with immediately and certainly before contact with other livestock
* contamination is assessed according to risk and generally shared feed wagons are acceptable, whilst dung scrapers are not
* either dedicated outerwear or waterproof clothing must be worn and a protocol provided to demonstrate reduction of risk of disease spread
* a full and effective biosecurity protocol is required for all shared equipment
* manure can treated as normal once OTF status is gained, but before this time stacked for three weeks on the site of the unit, or at an approved site. The approved site must also be livestock and wildlife proof and have no run off from the site.
* slurry can be treated as normal once OTF status is regained, but if it is necessary to empty slurry tanks before that time, it should be either:
* stored for six months and then spread a minimum of 10m from the farm boundary or from any land grazed by, or housing used by, any TB susceptible stock (includes sheep, pigs, goats and camelids, farmed or park deer) with no access to the treated ground by TB susceptible stock for 60 days following spread, or
* not stored but spread by injection into the ground.

**TB Isolation Units located in the High Risk Area of England where grazing may be included**

* units with grazing may be considered in the High Risk Area of England only. Prior to approval, APHA will carry out a VRA to assess the contribution of infection from wildlife to local cattle TB breakdowns. After initial approval, the wildlife assessment will need to be repeated if the unit is located in a badger control policy area
* boundaries for the unit must be well defined, discrete, effective, secure and double fencing used at all the unit boundary gates, including road gates. There must be no opportunity for straying or for nose to nose contact with other livestock
* Grazing included in the unit must be within the same parcel of land as the buildings or on a contiguous land parcel. The entire unit including the grazing must be defined by a single outer boundary. Cattle must not have access to any premises outwith the boundary of the unit in order to access the grazing
* units should have strict biosecurity with protocols for movements of personnel and equipment between the unit and other premises with cattle . Any cattle and other livestock on the premises that are not part of the unit must not have access to the unit
* housing must be available within the unit for poor weather conditions, treatment and handling. Plans for situations causing adverse welfare must be considered
* access to watercourses is acceptable, providing there is no contact with neighbouring stock. If the watercourse is shared, double stock-proof fencing must be used
* biosecurity is important and attention should be paid to drainage of effluent and washings, access to feed, vehicle and personnel access and movements. Movements of personnel into and out of the unit should be limited to those essential for the running of the unit.
* equipment should be dedicated, unless:
* contamination is at a level that can satisfactorily be cleaned using a power wash and/or disinfection
* any contamination should be dealt with immediately and certainly before contact with other TB susceptible stock
* contamination is assessed according to risk and generally shared feed wagons are acceptable, whilst dung scrapers are not
* either dedicated outerwear or waterproof clothing must be worn and a protocol provided to demonstrate elimination of risk of disease spread
* a full and effective biosecurity protocol is required for all shared equipment.
* manure can be treated as normal once OTF status is gained, but before this time must be stacked for three weeks on the site of the unit, or at an approved site. The approved site must be livestock and wildlife proof and have no run off from the site.
* slurry can be stored, and may be spread as normal once OTF status is gained, but if spread before lifting of restrictions it must be spread a minimum of 10m from the farm boundary or from any land grazed by, or housing used by, any TB susceptible stock (includes sheep, pigs, goats and camelids, farmed or park deer) and there should be no access to the treated ground by TB susceptible stock for 60 days following spread.

**Inconclusive Reactors Disclosed in the TB Isolation Unit (TB IU)**

* Inconclusive reactors (IRs) disclosed at a TB IU in England that subsequently test clear are restricted for life to the dedicated CPH of the TB IU.
* When the group of cattle in the TB IU have completed the required TB testing for movement off the unit there are several options available for resolved IRs:
  1. Movement under the general licence available on GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/general-licence-for-the-movement-of-resolved-inconclusive-reactor-cattle-to-slaughter/general-licence-to-move-resolved-inconclusive-reactors-from-herds-in-england-with-officially-tb-free-status-to-slaughter-or-to-an-approved-finishing-unit>) to slaughter either directly or through an Approved TB Slaughter Gathering, an Approved TB Dedicated Sale (orange market) or to an AFU.
  2. Movement under licence issued by APHA to the same destinations as in point 1.
  3. A private interferon-gamma (IFN-y) blood test with negative results to lift the lifelong restrictions.

You can request a private IFN-y test through your private vet at your own cost, with prior approval from APHA.

* Under no circumstances must a resolved IR be left in the TB IU on its own.
* If at the point when animals leave a TB IU a resolved IR is not eligible for IFN-y test due to its age (under six months old), the only option for such an animal is to be moved off under licence to slaughter either directly or via an AFU.

**Schedule 2**

**Approved TB Isolation Unit located in Wales**

**Schedule of conditions for the approval of an Approved TB Isolation Unit located in Wales**

The unit:

* is approved for cattle only and no other livestock may access the unit
* must be under TB restrictions
* must have a separate and unique CPH and must not have a temporary CPH (tCPH) or Temporary Land Association (TLA) registered against it. Additionally, the land/premises registered against a TB IU CPH cannot be associated temporarily through a TLA or as a tCPH to another CPH
* must only be filled with cattle from a named single source
* must only be allowed a period of a maximum of six weeks to fill the unit
* must not include grazing, and must be wildlife-proof
* all the cattle on the approved unit must have two consecutive tuberculin skin tests, 60 days apart with negative results. The first test must be at least 60 days after the last cattle movement onto the unit and the second test must be a minimum of 120 days after the last animal moved onto the unit. Under circumstances where the unit has been set up after a clear Short Interval test (SIT) in the herd of origin and the herd of origin has a subsequent clear SIT, the cattle in the approved unit can regain Officially TB Free status after a single tuberculin skin test completed at least 60 days after the last animal entered the unit
* once OTF status is gained a Withdrawal Notice (TB10) will be served to lift movement restrictions on the unit and the cattle can be moved off the unit without the need for a licence
* units should be biosecure with no cattle or other livestock present and with strict biosecurity protocols and a dedicated entrance and exit which allows no risk of direct or indirect contact with other cattle or livestock
* units must not be co-located on a yard where another herd exists
* buildings must have sufficient space to allow for growth of the cattle in the unit and a maximum capacity stated in the conditions for approval
* units must be wildlife-proof, which in this context refers to species of wild mammals that can act as reservoirs of *M. bovis* (e.g. badgers)
* an alternative to adapting the buildings is to ensure a wildlife-proof boundary to the unit, such as electric fencing, and this can be in addition to a stock-proof boundary fence. Any boundary fencing must eliminate the possibility of any access to the unit by wildlife or other livestock
* suitable conditions include:
  + sides of the building should not be open, but of a smooth and solid construction (i.e. not to allow wildlife to get a purchase) and a minimum of 1.5 metres high
  + doors should be of smooth and solid construction (i.e. not to allow wildlife to get a purchase) and a minimum of 1.5 metres high (solid sheets of metal can be added to a 5 bar gate)
  + gaps at the sides and under doors and walls should be no greater than 7.5cm and must not be able to be enlarged by digging or chewing
  + where effluent or waste water drains into a soak away ditch, wildlife must not have access and wire or suitable electric fencing must be used to prevent such access. This is to prevent the contamination of the environment and wildlife
  + where electric fencing is to be used at the boundary of the unit to ensure access to wildlife is denied, official recommendations are that strands of wire should be at 10, 15, 20 and 30cm above the ground
* boundaries of the unit must be discrete and well-defined and there must be no drainage of effluent or wash offs from the unit into areas where TB susceptible stock have access. Dedicated access to and vehicle movements within the unit must be considered as part of the protocol
* equipment must be dedicated
* manure can be treated as normal once OTF status is gained, but before this time stacked for 30 days on the site of the unit, or at an approved site. The approved site must be livestock and wildlife-proof and have no run-off from the site.
* slurry can be treated as normal once OTF status is regained, but if it is necessary to empty slurry stores before that time, it should be either:
* stored for six months and then be spread a minimum of 10m from the farm boundary or from any land grazed by, or housing used by, any TB susceptible stock (includes sheep, pigs, goats and camelids, farmed or park deer) and there should be no access to the treated ground by TB susceptible stock for:
  + at least 60 days following spreading during the period 1 April to 30 September
  + at least 120 days following spreading during the period 1 October to 31 March
  + where the required time period overlaps the April and October cut-offs, if more than 30 days is in the colder months, then 120 days must be used
* not stored but spread by injection into the ground.

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