

1989 No. 1964
**ANIMALS
ANIMAL HEALTH**
**The Poultry Laying Flocks (Testing and Registration etc.)
Order 1989**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>19th October 1989</i>
<i>Coming into force Articles 9 and 10</i>	<i>2nd April 1990</i>
<i>Remainder</i>	<i>26th October 1989</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 72 and 86(1) of the Animal Health Act 1981(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Order:

Title and commencement

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Poultry Laying Flocks (Testing and Registration etc.) Order 1989 and, except for articles 9 and 10, shall come into force on 26th October 1989.

(2) Articles 9 and 10 of this Order shall come into force on 2nd April 1990.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, —

“the Act” means the Animal Health Act 1981;

“appropriate Minister” means, in relation to England, the Minister, and in relation to Scotland or to Wales, the Secretary of State;

“authorised laboratory” means a laboratory authorised by the Minister in writing for the purposes of this Order;

“chicks” means poultry less than 72 hours old which have not been fed;

“chick box liner” means any material used to line a box or other container in which chicks are transported from a hatchery to any rearing premises;

“hatchery” means any premises on which the eggs of poultry are incubated or hatched and from which chicks are sold or supplied;

(a) 1981 c.22; as applied by S.I. 1989/285; section 86(1) contains a definition of “the Ministers” relevant to the exercise of the statutory powers under which this Order is made.

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

“laboratory” means any laboratory which has the necessary facilities and personnel for carrying out tests on samples mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2 in accordance with the provisions of Part II of that Schedule;

“laying flock” means, except for the purposes of article 9, any flock of poultry consisting of –

- (a) not less than 25 birds which are kept for the production of eggs for human consumption (including birds which are being reared for that purpose); or
- (b) less than 25 birds any of the eggs of which are sold for human consumption;

and, for the purposes of article 9, “laying flock” means a flock of poultry consisting of not less than 100 birds which are kept for the production of eggs for human consumption (excluding birds which are being reared for that purpose);

“the Laying Flocks Register” means the Register kept by the appropriate Minister under article 9(2);

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” means respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“poultry” means domestic fowls of any age;

“rearing premises” means any premises on which birds are being reared at any time for the production of eggs for human consumption;

“registered person” means a person whose name is entered in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of any premises;

“vermin” means rats, flies, mice or cockroaches;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) After 1st June 1990 any reference in this Order to a laboratory shall be a reference to an authorised laboratory.

(3) Any reference in this Order to a numbered article or Schedule is a reference to the article or Schedule bearing that number in this Order.

Taking of samples from laying flocks for testing

3. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of a laying flock to ensure that –

- (a) samples are taken in respect of the flock in such manner as is specified in Part I of Schedule 1 and at such times as are so specified; and
- (b) such samples are submitted forthwith to a laboratory for testing (at his expense) for the presence of salmonella in accordance with a bacteriological method set out in Part II of that Schedule.

Testing of samples from laying flocks and reporting of results of tests

4.—(1) It shall be the duty of the person in charge of a laboratory to which a sample has been submitted under article 3(b) to ensure that –

- (a) the sample is tested for the presence of salmonella in accordance with a bacteriological method set out in Part II of Schedule 1;
- (b) the result of such a test is reported in writing as soon as practicable to the person who submitted the sample; and
- (c) where, as a result of an examination carried out in accordance with the said bacteriological method, a culture of salmonella is isolated from the sample that a subculture is sent to the Lasswade Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry situated at Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland or to a Veterinary Investigation Centre of the Ministry in England and Wales.

(2) If a person to whom a report is made under article 4(1)(b) is not the owner or person in charge of the flock in respect of which the sample was taken, he shall immediately pass that report to the owner or person in charge of that flock.

Requirements relating to the collection and handling of eggs

5. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of a laying flock to ensure that the requirements specified in Schedule 2 relating to the collection and handling of eggs from that flock are complied with.

Control of vermin etc

6. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of a laying flock to ensure that, on the premises on which the flock is kept, effective measures are taken so as to ensure that –

- (a) poultry houses and buildings or parts of buildings used to store eggs are not infested by vermin; and
- (b) poultry houses in which poultry are housed permanently throughout their laying period are not accessible to any other birds at any time.

Tampering with samples

7.—(1) No person shall treat or otherwise tamper with any sample taken for the purpose of this Order.

(2) For the purpose of this article a person shall be deemed to have treated a sample if he does anything in relation to it which is likely to affect the result of the test required to be carried out under this Order.

Keeping of records

8. The owner or person in charge of a laying flock shall –

- (a) keep records in respect of the laying flock containing the information specified in Schedule 3;
- (b) retain any such record for a period of one year from the date on which the sample or test to which it relates was taken or carried out or, as the case may be, from the date on which the movement of poultry to which it relates took place; and
- (c) produce any such record to an inspector or officer of the appropriate Minister on demand being made by such person at any reasonable time during that period and allow a copy of it or an extract from it to be taken.

Registration of laying flocks

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph (7) below, no person shall keep a laying flock on any premises unless his name is entered in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of the premises on which the flock is kept.

(2) The appropriate Minister shall keep, for the purposes of paragraph (1) above, a register of persons as being persons entitled to keep a laying flock on premises in respect of which their names are entered in the register.

(3) Where a person makes an application in writing to the appropriate Minister for his name to be entered in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of any premises on which a laying flock is to be kept by him the appropriate Minister shall, subject to paragraph (4) below, enter his name in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of those premises and shall issue to the applicant a certificate of such registration.

(4) The appropriate Minister shall refuse to enter in the Laying Flocks Register the name of any person in respect of any premises unless all the particulars specified in Schedule 4 are notified to him in writing.

(5) A person whose name is entered in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of any premises shall, within 28 days of each anniversary of the date of such registration, notify the appropriate Minister in writing of any change in the particulars previously notified to him.

(6) The registration of the name of a person in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of any premises shall remain in force for an unlimited period, except that, where a person so registered has notified the appropriate Minister in accordance with paragraph (5) above of a change in the particulars previously notified to him and that change consists of a reduction in the number of birds kept by him on the premises for the production of eggs for human consumption (excluding birds being reared for that purpose) to less than 100, the appropriate Minister shall revoke such registration unless that person informs the appropriate Minister in writing, within 28 days of the anniversary of the date of such registration, that he anticipates that the number of such birds which will be kept by him on the premises will increase to 100 or more during the 12 months following the anniversary of such registration.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (1) above shall not apply where the name of the person keeping the laying flock is entered in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of the premises on which the flock is kept, such register being kept by the appropriate Minister under article 3(2) of the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (Registration and Testing) Order 1989(a).

Notification by registered persons of results of tests on samples

10.—(1) A registered person shall notify the appropriate Minister in writing of the results of tests carried out on samples in accordance with article 3(b) and which have been reported to him in accordance with article 4.

(2) Such notification shall contain the information specified in Schedule 5 and shall be given by the registered person to the appropriate Minister at 12 week intervals commencing with the date on which the registered person first receives a report of any such test.

Powers of local authorities in cases of default

11. If any person fails to take any action required to be taken by him under any of the provisions of this Order, an inspector of the local authority may, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of such default, take, or cause to be taken, such action and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by him in doing so shall be recoverable by the local authority as a civil debt from the person in default.

Public inspection of register

12. The appropriate Minister shall make available for inspection at any reasonable time the names of persons who are for the time being entered in the Laying Flocks Register and the addresses of premises in respect of which they are so registered.

Offences

13. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him, contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Order commits an offence against the Act.

Local authority to enforce Order

14. The provisions of this Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

1571.04

Revocation

15. The Testing of Poultry Flocks Order 1989(a) and the Poultry Laying Flocks (Collection and Handling of Eggs and Control of Vermin) Order 1989(b) are revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 19th October 1989.



John Gummer
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

18th October 1989

Sanderson of Bowden
Minister of State, Scottish Office

18th October 1989

Peter Walker
Secretary of State for Wales

SCHEDULE 1

Article 3(a)

PART I

SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN

1. In the case of birds of up to 15 weeks of age, the samples to be taken shall comprise:-
- (a) all chick box liners, up to a maximum of 10, from the boxes or containers in which chicks are delivered to any rearing premises on any day prior to 31 March 1990, such samples to be taken on the day of the arrival of the chicks there;
 - (b) the carcasses of all chicks, up to a maximum of 60, which are found to be dead on arrival at any rearing premises prior to 31 March 1990;
 - (c) the carcasses of all chicks, up to a maximum of 60, which die within 4 days of their arrival at any rearing premises prior to 31 March 1990;
 - (d) the carcasses of all birds which die or are culled at 4 weeks of age, or within one week of attaining that age, up to a maximum of 60; and
 - (e) either -
 - (i) composite samples of fresh faeces taken within one week of the birds attaining 4 and 14 weeks of age, each composite sample being made up of individual samples of fresh faeces, each weighing not less than 1 gram, taken from a number of sites selected at random from the house in which the birds are kept or, where birds have free access to more than one house on any premises, from each group of houses in which birds are kept on those premises; or
 - (ii) cloacal swabs taken, at the rate of one swab from each bird, within one week of the birds attaining 4 and 14 weeks of age.

(a) S.I. 1989/504. (b) S.I. 1989/902.

2. In the case of birds which are more than 15 weeks of age, the samples to be taken shall comprise:-

- (a) composite samples of fresh faeces, each composite sample being made up of individual samples of fresh faeces, each weighing not less than 1 gram, taken from a number of sites selected at random from the house in which the birds are kept or, where birds have free access to more than one house on any premises, from each group of houses in which birds are kept on those premises; or
- (b) cloacal swabs taken at the rate of one swab from each bird (selected at random), such samples being taken (in either case) on one occasion when the birds are between 15 and 26 weeks of age and at 12 week intervals thereafter until they die or are culled.

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1(e) and 2 above the number of sites from which individual faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a composite sample and the number of cloacal swabs to be taken shall be calculated as follows:-

<i>Number of birds kept in a house or, on premises on which birds have free access to more than one house, number of birds in each group of houses on such premises</i>	<i>Number of sites in that house or in each group of houses on those premises from which individual faeces samples are to be taken or number of cloacal swabs to be taken in that house or in that group of houses on those premises</i>
1 - 29	A number equal to the total number of birds up to a maximum of 20
30 - 39	25
40 - 49	30
50 - 59	35
60 - 89	40
90 - 199	50
200 - 499	55
500 or more	60

PART II
BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS

Article 3(b) and 4

Bacteriological method (Rappaports) for the detection of salmonella in chick box liners, cloacal swabs, composite faeces samples and carcasses.

Samples submitted for testing for the presence of salmonella shall be examined in the following prescribed manner on consecutive days and where a laboratory at which samples have been received for testing on any day is unable to commence such an examination on that day, the samples shall be stored in a refrigerator at between 1°C and 4°C until required for examination.

Day 1

- (a) Chick box liners: a one gram portion shall be taken from a soiled area on each liner and the portions from separate liners shall be bulked together and placed in Buffered Peptone Water (BPW)(a), at the rate of 1 gram of liner in 10 ml of BPW up to a maximum of 10 grams in 100 ml of BPW.
- (b) Faeces samples: the composite faeces sample shall be thoroughly mixed and a sub-sample weighing not more than 10 grams shall be placed in BPW at the rate of 1 gram faeces to 10 ml BPW up to a maximum of 10 grams in 100 ml BPW.
- (c) Cloacal swabs: cloacal swabs shall be bulked together in batches and placed in BPW at the rate of 1 swab to 4 ml BPW up to a maximum of 30 swabs in 120 ml BPW.

1571.06

- (d) Carcasses of birds: the following organs shall be removed from the carcasses of birds –
- (i) from chicks – samples of the yolk sac, liver and terminal intestines (to include portions of small intestines, large intestines and caecal tonsil).
 - (ii) from birds of 4 weeks of age – samples of liver and terminal intestines (to include portions of small intestines, large intestine and caecal tonsil).

The samples of organs taken from the carcasses of birds submitted shall then be bulked together and placed in BPW at the rate of 1 gram of bulked tissue in 10 ml BPW up to a maximum of 10 grams of tissue in 100 ml BPW.

The inoculated BPW shall then be incubated at 37°C for 18–24 hours.

Day 2

0.1 ml from the incubated BPW shall be inoculated into 10 ml of Rappaports Vassiliadis (RV) broth (b) and incubated at 42.5°C ± 0.5°C for 18–24 hours.

Day 3

The RV broth shall be plated out on to two plates of Brilliant Green Agar (BGA) (d) using a 2.5 mm diameter loop. The BGA plates shall be inoculated with a droplet taken from the edge of the surface of the fluid and drawing the loop over the whole of one plate in a zigzag pattern and continuing to the second plate without recharging the loop. The space between the loop streaks shall be 0.5 cm–1.0 cm. The plates shall be incubated at 37°C for 18–24 hours, and the RV broth reincubated at 42.5°C ± 0.5°C for a further 18–24 hours.

Day 4

- (i) The plates of BGA shall be examined and a minimum of 3 colonies from the plates showing suspicion of salmonella growth shall be subcultured on to a blood agar plate and a MacConkey agar plate and into biochemical composite media or equivalent. These media shall be incubated at 37°C for 18–24 hours.
- (ii) The reincubated RV broth shall be plated out, and the plates incubated, as described in Day 3.

Day 5

- (i) The incubated plates and composite media or equivalent shall be examined and the findings recorded, discarding cultures which are obviously not salmonella. Slide serological tests shall be performed using salmonella polyvalent “O” (Groups A–S) and polyvalent “H” (phase 1 and 2) agglutinating sera on selected suspect colonies collected from the blood agar or MacConkey plates. If reactions occur with one or both sera, the colonies shall be typed to Group level by slide serology.
- (ii) The plates of BGA prepared at Day 4 (ii) shall be examined and further action taken as described in Day 4 (i) and Day 5 (i).

Bacteriological method (Selenite) for the detection of salmonella in chick box liners, cloacal swabs, composite faeces samples and carcasses.

Samples submitted for testing for the presence of salmonella shall be examined in the following prescribed manner on consecutive days and where a laboratory at which samples have been received for testing on any day is unable to commence such an examination on that day, the samples shall be stored in a refrigerator at between 1°C and 4°C until required for examination.

Day 1

- (a) Chick box liners: a one gram portion shall be taken from a soiled area on each liner and the portions from separate liners shall be bulked together and placed in Selenite F broth (c) at the rate of 1 gram of liner to 10 ml broth up to a maximum of 10 grams of liner in 100 ml broth.

- (b) Faeces samples: the composite faeces sample shall be thoroughly mixed and a sub-sample weighing not more than 10 grams shall be placed in Selenite F broth at the rate of 1 gram of faeces to 10 ml broth up to a maximum of 10 grams of faeces in 100 ml broth.
- (c) Cloacal swabs: cloacal swabs shall be bulked together in batches and placed in Selenite F broth at the rate of 1 swab to 4 ml broth up to a maximum of 30 swabs in 120 ml broth.
- (d) Carcasses of birds: the following organs shall be removed from the carcasses of birds –
 - (i) from chicks – samples of the yolk sac, liver and terminal intestines (to include portions of small intestines, large intestine and caecal tonsil).
 - (ii) from birds of 4 weeks of age – samples of liver and terminal intestines (to include portions of small intestines, large intestine and caecal tonsil).

The samples of organs taken from the carcasses of birds submitted shall then be bulked together and placed in Selenite F broth at the rate of 1 gram of bulked tissue in 10 ml of broth up to a maximum of 10 grams of tissue in 100 ml broth.

The inoculated Selenite F broth shall then be incubated at 37°C for 18–24 hours.

Day 2

- (i) The Selenite F broth shall be plated out on to two plates of Brilliant Green Agar (BGA) (d) using a 2.5 mm diameter loop. The BGA plates shall be inoculated with a droplet taken from the edge of the surface of the fluid and drawing the loop over the whole of one plate in a zigzag pattern and continuing to the second plate without recharging the loop. The space between the loop streaks shall be 0.5 cm–1.0 cm. The plates shall be incubated at 37°C for 18–24 hours.
- (ii) The Selenite F broth shall then be reincubated at 37°C for a further 18–24 hours.

Day 3

- (i) The plates of BGA shall be examined and a minimum of 3 colonies from the plates showing suspicion of salmonella growth shall be subcultured on to a blood agar plate and a MacConkey agar plate and into biochemical composite media or equivalent. These media shall be incubated at 37°C for 18–24 hours.
- (ii) The reincubated Selenite F broth shall be plated out and incubated as described in Day 2 (i).

Day 4

- (i) The incubated plates and composite media or equivalent shall be examined and the findings recorded, discarding cultures which are obviously not salmonella. Slide serological tests shall be performed using salmonella polyvalent “O” (Groups A–S) and polyvalent “H” (phase 1 and 2) agglutinating sera on selected suspect colonies collected from the blood agar or MacConkey plates. If reactions occur with one or both sera, the colonies shall be typed to Group level by slide serology.
- (ii) The plates of BGA prepared at Day 3 (ii) shall be examined and further action taken as described in Day 3 (i) and Day 4 (i).

- (a) Buffered Peptone Water – Edel and Kampelmacher (1973) (Commercially available as Oxoid CM 509, Lab M46 or equivalent).
- (b) Rappaports Vassiliadis (RV) Broth – Vassiliadis et al (1976) (Commercially available as Oxoid CM 669 or equivalent).
- (c) Selenite F broth – Liefson (1936) (Commercially available as Oxoid CM 395 and L121, Lab M44a and 44b or equivalent).

(a), (b) and (c) should be reconstituted according to the manufacturer's instructions.

1571.08

- (d) Brilliant Green Agar (Modified) – Edel and Kampelmacher (1969) (Commercially available as Oxoid CM 329, Lab M34 or equivalent).

The agar should be reconstituted according to the manufacturer's instructions and poured into 9 cm diameter plates.

References:

- Liefson E (1936) American Journal of Hygiene 24, 423–432.
Edel, W & Kampelmacher, E H (1969) Bulletin of the World Health Organisation 41, 297–306.
Edel, W & Kampelmacher, E H (1973) Bulletin of the World Health Organisation 48, 167–174.
Anon (1969) ISO 6579 International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva.
Vassiliadis, P, Pateraki, E, Papaiconomou, N, Papadakis, J A and Trichopoulos, D (1976) Annales de Microbiologie (Institut Pasteur) 127B, 195–200.
-

SCHEDULE 2

Article 5

REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE COLLECTION AND HANDLING OF EGGS FROM LAYING FLOCKS

1. All persons collecting or otherwise handling eggs must wash their hands immediately before and after doing so.
2. Eggs must be collected from the flock at least once per day.
3. Where eggs are collected by an automatic system, any broken, leaking or dented eggs must be removed from the system as soon as practicable. Where eggs are collected by hand, any broken, leaking or dented eggs must be separated from other eggs and subsequently stored and disposed of separately from other eggs.
4. No eggs must be placed in dirty or soiled trays.
5. All eggs must be stored in buildings or parts of buildings under such conditions as are necessary to prevent surface condensation and no poultry must be permitted access to such buildings or parts of buildings.
6. All –
 - (a) equipment used for the collection and handling of eggs, and
 - (b) storage and packing unitsmust be kept in a clean condition.

SCHEDULE 3

1571.09
Article 8

RECORDS RELATING TO LAYING FLOCKS

The owner or person in charge of a laying flock shall keep records containing the following information –

- (i) the dates on which samples taken in accordance with article 3(a) were taken, the type of samples taken and the identity of the houses or group of houses from which the samples were taken;
 - (ii) the results of tests carried out on samples in accordance with article 3(b) which have been reported to him in accordance with article 4 and the names and addresses of the laboratories carrying out the tests;
 - (iii) the dates of the movement of any poultry on to the premises on which the laying flock is kept, the number of poultry moved and the identity of the house or group of houses on those premises in which the poultry were placed; and
 - (iv) the dates of the movement of any poultry off the premises on which the laying flock is kept and the number of poultry moved.
-

SCHEDULE 4

Article 9(4)

PARTICULARS TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE APPROPRIATE MINISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLE 9

- (i) The name, address and telephone number of the applicant.
 - (ii) The address and telephone number of the premises on which the flock is to be kept.
 - (iii) The name of the person in charge of the premises on which the flock is to be kept (if not the applicant).
 - (iv) The approximate number of birds in the flock.
 - (v) In the case of birds which are to be housed continuously, the number of houses which will be maintained for such birds.
 - (vi) In the case of birds which are to have free access to more than one house, the number of groups of houses which will be maintained for such birds.
-

SCHEDULE 5

Article 10(2)

INFORMATION TO BE CONTAINED IN THE NOTIFICATION OF THE RESULTS OF TESTS ON SAMPLES GIVEN TO THE APPROPRIATE MINISTER BY A REGISTERED PERSON

The notification of the results of tests on samples given to the appropriate Minister by a registered person under article 10(1) shall contain the following information –

- (i) the name and address of the registered person giving the notification;
- (ii) a description of the type of sample tested;
- (iii) the date on which such a sample was taken, the address of the premises from which it was taken and the identity of the house or group of houses on those premises from which it was taken;
- (iv) the result of the test; and
- (v) the name and address of the laboratory which carried out the test.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order which revokes the Testing of Poultry Flocks Order 1989 and the Poultry Laying Flocks (Collection and Handling of Eggs and Control of Vermin) Order 1989 requires the owner or person in charge of a laying flock, that is to say a flock of poultry consisting of not less than 25 birds which are kept for the production of eggs for human consumption (including birds reared for that purpose) or of less than 25 birds the eggs of which are sold for human consumption, to ensure that samples are taken in respect of the flock and are submitted to a laboratory for testing for the presence of salmonella (article 3 and Schedule 1).

The Order also requires the person in charge of a laboratory to which any such sample has been submitted for testing to ensure that the test is carried out in a required manner and that the result of the test is reported to the person who submitted the sample and who, if he is not the owner or person in charge of the flock in respect of which the sample was taken, is required to pass the report to the owner or person in charge of the flock (article 4).

In addition, the Order requires the owner or person in charge of a laying flock to –

- (1) comply with certain specified requirements relating to the collection and handling of eggs from the flock (article 5 and Schedule 2);
- (2) ensure that effective measures are taken to control vermin in poultry houses on the premises on which the flock is kept (article 6); and
- (3) keep records of samples taken from the flock, of the results of tests on such samples and of the movement of any poultry onto and off the premises on which the flock is kept (article 8 and Schedule 3).

The Order also prohibits a person from keeping a laying flock on any premises unless his name is entered in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of those premises, this register being kept by the appropriate Minister (the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland or Wales). For the purposes of this requirement, which comes into force on 2nd April 1990, a “laying flock” means a flock of poultry consisting of not less than 100 birds which are kept for the production of eggs for human consumption (excluding birds which are being reared for that purpose). The registration of a person in the Laying Flocks Register in respect of any premises will remain in force for an unlimited period except that the appropriate Minister is required to revoke such registration if he has been notified by the registered person, within 28 days of any anniversary of the date of such registration, that the number of birds kept by that person on the premises is less than 100 and such person has not informed the appropriate Minister that he anticipates that the number of such birds will increase to 100 or more during the 12 months following the date of that anniversary (article 9 and Schedule 4).

A registered person is required to notify the appropriate Minister every 12 weeks of the results of tests on samples reported to him under the Order (article 10 and Schedule 5).

Until 1st June 1990 samples taken under the Order are required to be tested at laboratories which have the necessary facilities and personnel for carrying out the tests in accordance with the Order and after that date the samples are required to be tested at laboratories authorised in writing by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for this purpose (article 2(2)).