

CHAPTER 211

23/2001.

**BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
(ANIMALS)(ANTE MORTEM) (INSPECTION)
REGULATIONS****ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Prohibition from slaughtering animal before inspection.
4. Examination Lair.
5. Condemned animals.
6. Condemned animals not to be slaughtered in slaughterhouse.
7. Slaughter of condemned animals.
8. Suspect animals.
9. Isolation of suspect animals.
10. Re-examination of suspect animals.
11. Parturition.
12. Offence and penalty.
13. Repeals.
14. Commencement.

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 211

**BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
(ANIMALS) (ANTE MORTEM) (INSPECTION)
REGULATIONS**

23/2001.

[17th February, 2001.]

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Short title.

**BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
(ANIMALS) (ANTE MORTEM) (INSPECTION)
REGULATIONS.**

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:- Interpretation.

“Act” means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority Act; CAP. 211.

“animal” has the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Act;

“Authority” means the Belize Agricultural Health Authority established under section 3 of the Act;

“Inspector” means a designated officer of the Authority with powers to inspect animals before slaughter appointed pursuant to the Act;

“slaughterhouse” means any premises in any area to which the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act applies used for slaughtering animals, the flesh of which is intended for sale for human consumption, and includes any place available in connection therewith for the confinement of animals while awaiting slaughter there or for keeping, or subjecting to any treatment or process, products CAP. 154

of the slaughtering of animals there and includes any place available in connection with a slaughterhouse and used for the manufacture of bacon, ham, sausages, meat pies or other manufactured meat products or for the storage of meat used in such manufacture.

Prohibition from slaughtering animal before inspection. Schedule.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal unless such animal has been examined by an inspector in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule to these Regulations on the day prior to and on the day of slaughter and has been passed for slaughter on both such days.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) does not apply where for humane reasons it is necessary to slaughter an animal before the services of an inspector can be acquired.

Examination Lair.

4. No animal shall be examined other than in an examination lair which shall be separate and apart from the holding lair.

Condemned animals.

5. (1) Any animal which has been classified as condemned shall be so identified by or under the supervision of an inspector.

(2) Any animal classified as condemned shall be marked by the fixture of a serially numbered metal ear tag bearing the term "condemned".

(3) No person shall remove from any animal any tag showing that it has been classified as condemned:

Schedule.

Provided that in the case of any animal classified as condemned which, under the provisions of paragraph 8 of the Schedule to these Regulations, has been set aside and held for treatment, any tag showing that the animal has been classified as condemned may be removed by an inspector following the treatment if the animal is found free from disease.

6. No animal which has been classified as condemned shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse. Condemned animals not to be slaughtered in slaughterhouse.
7. Any animal which has been classified as condemned shall be slaughtered under the supervision of an inspector at such place as the inspector shall direct and, after such slaughter, shall be disposed of in such manner as the inspector shall direct. Slaughter of condemned animals.
8. (1) Any animal which has been classified as “suspect” shall be so identified by or under the supervision of an inspector. Suspect animals.
- (2) Any animal classified as suspect shall be marked by the fixture of a serially numbered metal ear tag bearing the term “Suspect” and, in the case of any swine or other animal which is to pass through any dehairing equipment, in addition by a marking of the term “Suspect” by tattoo.
- (3) In the case of any animal classified as suspect, an inspector shall record on a form, to be prescribed by the Minister, the serial number of the animal and of the disease or condition in respect of which the animal was classified as suspect, including the temperature, if in the opinion of the inspector the temperature might be relevant to the matter of the disposition of the carcass on *post mortem* inspection.
- (4) No person shall remove from any animal any tag or other mark showing that it has been classified as suspect.
- (5) Any animal which has been classified as suspect when presented for slaughter shall be accompanied by the prescribed form relating to that animal.
9. Any animal which has been classified as suspect shall be put into an isolation lair after identification. Isolation of suspect animals.

Re-examination of suspect animals.	10. Any animal which has been classified as suspect shall be re-examined after such period as the inspector thinks fit, and, if passed for slaughter, shall be slaughtered in an isolation slaughter-house.
Parturition.	11. No animal showing signs of the onset of parturition shall be slaughtered until after parturition and the passage of the placenta and it has been passed for slaughter in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 3 of these Regulations.
Offence and penalty.	12. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations or to comply with any directions given thereunder, such person commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and period of imprisonment.
Repeals Sub. Leg. 1991. Edn. Vol. V. CAP. 219, p.2.	13. Upon the commencement of these Regulations, the Animals (Ante Mortem) Regulations, shall stand repealed.
Commencement	14. These Regulations shall come into force on the 12 th day of February, 2001.

MADE by the Minister responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries this 12th day of February, 2001.

(DANIEL SILVA)
Minister responsible for
Agriculture and Fisheries

SCHEDULE

[Regulation 3]

The examination shall be carried out by inspectors as follows:

1. Animals shall be examined in order to determine whether they shall be classified as:
 - (a) healthy and fit for slaughter; or
 - (b) suspect; or
 - (c) condemned.
2. Each animal shall be examined closely and separately on arrival.
3. Recumbent animals shall be made to rise upon examination. If an animal is unable to rise or is crippled, its pulse, temperature and respiration shall be examined and, in the absence of any other indications that it should be classified as condemned, it shall be classified as suspect.
4. Any animal that is limping or salivating shall have its feet and tongue examined.
5. Swine with a temperature of 106°F or more and any other animal with a temperature of 105°F or more shall be classified as condemned unless there is doubt as to the cause, in which case such animal may be classified as suspect and isolated for further examination.
6. Any animal suffering from milk fever or travel sickness shall be classified as condemned unless in the opinion of the inspector it may respond to treatment when such animal may be classified as suspect and isolated for further examination.

7. Any animal which plainly shows the presence of any of the following diseases or conditions shall be condemned.

- (a) Anthrax;
- (b) Anasarca or generalised oedema;
- (c) Listeriosis;
- (d) Foot and mouth disease;
- (e) Leptospirosis;
- (f) Scrapie;
- (g) Pseudorabies;
- (h) Rabbits
- (i) Sheep Pox;
- (j) Sheep Scab;
- (k) Swine Fever;
- (l) Tuberculosis, generalised or with cachexia;
- (m) Tetanus;
- (n) Acute swine erysipelas;
- (o) Actinomycosis, generalised;
- (p) Actinobacillosis, generalised;
- (q) Bacillary haemoglobinuria;
- (r) Blackleg;
- (s) Bluetongue in sheep;
- (t) Haemorrhagic septicemia;
- (u) Icterohematuria in sheep;
- (v) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis;
- (w) Malignant espizootic catarrh;
- (x) Acute Influenza;
- (y) Acute Inflammatory Lameness;
- (z) Neoplasm, generalized;
- (aa) Epithelioma of the eye-advanced or accompanied by cachexia;
- (bb) Pigmentary conditions, Melanosis, Xanthosis, Ochronosis and other like conditions, when generalized;
- (cc) Brucellosis;

- (dd) Goats showing a positive reaction to the test for Brucellosis;
- (ee) Caseous lymphadenitis;
- (ff) Icterus;
- (gg) Sexual odour of Swine;
- (hh) Emaciation;
- (ii) Anemia;
- (jj) Foreign or urine odour;
- (kk) Unborn or stillborn animals;
- (ll) Dead or dying animals

8. Any animal which plainly shows the presence of any of the following diseases or conditions shall be condemned, but may be set aside and held for treatment in the discretion of an inspector and if, at the end of the treatment period, it is found to be free from disease, it may be classified fit for slaughter and released -

- (a) Ketosis;
- (b) Swine erysipelas;
- (c) Vesicular disease;
- (d) Grass Tetany;
- (e) Transport Tetany;
- (f) Parturient paresis;
- (g) Anaplasmosis;
- (h) Babesiosis;
- (i) Inflammatory conditions, including pneumonia, enteritis and peritonitis;
- (j) any animal in a comatose or semi-comatose state;
- (k) any animal affected with any condition not otherwise mentioned in these paragraphs which would preclude the release of the animal for slaughter.

9. Any animal which does not clearly show the presence of but is suspected of being affected with any of the diseases or conditions specified in paragraph 7 of this Schedule or with any disease or condition which may cause condemnation or partial condemnation of the carcass on *post mortem* examination shall be classified as suspect.

10. Any animal in the following categories shall be classified as suspect -

- (a) animals which have reacted to a test for leptospirosis or anaplasmosis but which show no symptoms of the disease;
- (b) animals which are known to have reacted to the tuberculin test.

11. Any animal suspected of having been treated with or exposed to any substance in a manner that may impart a biological residue that may make the edible tissues of the animal unwholesome or unfit for human consumption shall be classified as suspect and shall not be slaughtered until it can be expected that metabolic processes have reduced the residue sufficiently to make the tissues fit for human consumption.

12. (1) No animal in a lot in which anthrax is found shall be slaughtered and presented for *post mortem* inspection until it has been determined by a careful *ante mortem* inspection that no anthrax infected animal remains in the lot.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subparagraph (1) no animal in such a lot or in a lot in which any animal has been treated with anthrax biologicals shall be slaughtered until at least 21 days after the last such treatment or the last death from anthrax.

(3) No animal shall be treated with anthrax vaccines in any part

of a slaughterhouse.

(4) Any animal which has been treated within forty-two days before *ante mortem* inspection with anthrax, vaccines or which shows reaction to having been treated with such vaccines shall not be slaughtered until the expiry of such period or the disappearance of such reaction, whichever is the longer.

13. Where any animal has been found to be suffering from anthrax, all straw, litter and manure in all exposed parts of the slaughterhouse shall be removed and burnt and all such parts including gates, fences, ground and exposed materials shall be soaked with a 5% solution of sodium hydroxide or commercial lye.

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