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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
CARRIAGE OF
LIVE ANIMALS BY AIR

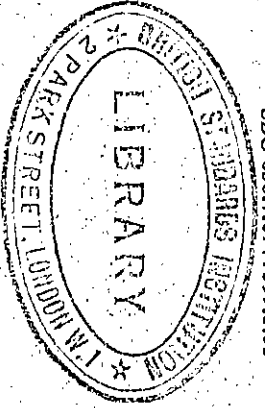
LIVE ANIMALS BY AIR

**PART 1. MONKEYS AND
OTHER PRIMATES
FOR LABORATORY USE**

S/S by IATA Live Animals Manual

B.S. 3149 : Part 1 : 1966

UDC 656.7.074 : 599.8.08



BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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PART 1. MONKEYS AND

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B.S. 3149 : Part 1 : 1966

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These recommendations, having been approved by the Packaging Standards Committee, were published under the authority of the General Council on 26th May, 1966. First published, September 1959
First revision, May 1966

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that these recommendations do not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 4000, fully indexed and with a note of the contents of each, will be found in the British Standards Yearbook, price 15s. The B.S. Yearbook may be consulted in many public libraries and similar institutions.

These recommendations make reference to the following British Standards:

B.S.1309. Methods of sampling and analysis of vegetable-tanned and chrome-tanned leathers.

B.S.1439. Industrial paper towelling and dispensing cabinets.

B.S.1651. Industrial gloves.

B.S.3149. Recommendations for the carriage of live animals by air.

Part 7. Primates (apes and monkeys) not intended for laboratory use.

B.S.3176. Printed matter and stationery. A and B series of trimmed sizes.

B.S. Handbook No. 11. Methods of test for textiles.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee references P/183 and P/183/2
Draft for comment D64/8277

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Packaging Standards Committee, under whose supervision of these recommendations were prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

Association of Steel Drum Manufacturers
Board of Trade

*British Carton Association

British Jute Trade Federal Council

British Paper Bag Federation

British Paper and Board Makers' Association
(Incorporated)

*British Paper Box Federation

British Plastics Federation

British Railways Board

British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation

Chemical Industries Association

Cotton Textile Tube Manufacturers' Association

Cow Agents for Oversea Governments and

Administrations

Envelope Makers' and Manufacturing

Stationers' Association

*Fibreboard Factory Case Manufacturers' Association

Food Manufacturers' Federation (Incorporated)

Glass Manufacturers' Federation

Institute of Packaging

Institution of Production Engineers

*Ministry of Aviation

Ministry of Transport

Packaging Films Manufacturers' Association

Palmakers' Association of Great Britain

Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research

Association

Society of British Soap Makers

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited

Timber Container Confederation

The industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of these recommendations:

Articultural Society
British European Airways
British Overseas Airways Corporation
British Veterinary Association
British United Airways Limited
Livestock Export Group
Medical Research Council
National Farmers' Union
Pan American World Airways System
Pet Trade Association Limited
Poultry Stock Association Limited
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Seaboard World Airlines Incorporated
Skyways Continental Coach Air Services
Society of British Aerospace Companies Limited
Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom
Universities Federation for Animal Welfare
Zoological Society of London
Individual shippers and packers of livestock

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE

CARRIAGE OF LIVE ANIMALS BY AIR

Part 1. Monkeys and other primates
for laboratory use

FOREWORD

In the course of preparing Section 20 of B.S.1133, 'Packaging Code', which deals with the transportation of merchandise by air, it was suggested by the representatives of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that the humane shipment of live animals by air should also be considered.

The Packaging Standards Committee, therefore, authorized the preparation of a series of recommendations on this subject, and this document forms part of the comprehensive series; the following further parts are now published:

- Part 2. Small and medium-sized seed-eating birds.
 - Part 3. Rodents, rabbits and small fur-bearing animals.
 - Part 4. Dogs and cats.
 - Part 5. Day-old chicks and turkey poults.
 - Part 6. Rattles.
 - Part 7. Primates (apes and monkeys) not intended for laboratory use.
 - Part 8. Birds other than chicks, turkey poults and small and medium-sized seed-eating birds.
 - Part 9. Fish, amphibians and invertebrates.
- This first Part of B.S.3149 was originally published in 1959, and was based on the report of a conference arranged by the Medical Research Council. Since then, the use of jet aircraft for the transportation of live animals has greatly increased and this revision includes recommendations for the carriage of monkeys and other primates in jet aircraft as well as in piston-engined aircraft.
- Many animals tend to suffer some distress in travelling by air and many interested organizations are investigating the means of reducing this and the many practical problems which may arise in alleviating distress; for example, trained observers frequently travel with consignments of animals. The improvements in this revision have been made possible as a result of their observations and experience, and it is possible further improvements will be made from time to time. Where large consignments of animals are sent by air in piston-engined aircraft, it is the practice for them to be accompanied by animal handlers.

When consignments of animals travel on jet aircraft, they are not normally accompanied by animal handlers when the journey time is not excessive. Where such personnel are employed, it is important that they produce evidence of physical fitness and of health, including freedom from active tuberculosis. It is desirable that animal handlers should receive six-monthly chest X-ray examinations and tuberculin 'gar' tests. Personnel should be re-tested for tuberculin conversion at six-monthly intervals. It is also desirable that protection against tetanus and the enteric group of fevers should be offered to all animal handlers.

NOTE. Where metric equivalents are stated, the figures in British units are to be regarded as the standard. The metric conversions are approximate. More accurate conversions should be based on the tables in B.S.350, 'Conversion factors and tables'.

RECOMMENDATIONS

SCOPE

1. These recommendations include certain general and detailed requirements which will ensure the proper care immediately before and during their shipment by air of monkeys and other primates intended for laboratory use. Recommendations are also included in regard to the hygiene of animal handlers and the aircraft in which the animals are carried. The recommendations do not necessarily apply to shipments of primates not intended for laboratory use; separate recommendations are contained in B.S.3149, Part 7*.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2. The time in transit should be as short as possible and factors causing stress to the animals should be reduced as much as possible.

Animals that are not completely weaned should not be shipped by air.

Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy should not be shipped except when specifically requested by the importer. Pregnant animals and animals over 10 lb (4.5 kg) in weight should be shipped in cages which have been specially designed for this purpose; see B.S.3149, Part 7*.

All animals in the same cage should be of one sex and of approximately the same weight.

While it is not always practicable, it is desirable, in view of the dangers of cross-infection, that only animals of the same species should be shipped in the same aircraft and it is desirable that no other species of animal or bird should be carried at the same time, or held in close proximity on the airport while in transit.

*B.S.3149, Part 7, 'Primates (apes and monkeys) not intended for laboratory use'.

In the case of piston-engined aircraft animals should not be left unattended; at least one animal handler should be present at all times when the aircraft is on the ground.

HOLDING BEFORE SHIPMENT

3. If climatic and local conditions permit, the animals should be held in quarantine for a minimum period of 14 days before shipment.

It is desirable that during the quarantine period before shipment the animals should be maintained in groups of not more than 24. Animals placed in any one crate for transport should be taken from the same quarantine group.

TRAVELLING CAGES

1. The type of travelling cage recommended and the containers for food and water are shown in Fig. 1. A cage of the type shown should not contain more than 12 animals. Slides should be secured with padlocks or nut and bolts where possible, but, failing this, with screws driven home.

The total weight of animals in any one cage should not exceed 50 lb (23 kg) which does not include the weight of the cage. Individual animals weighing more than 10 lb (4.5 kg) should be transported in cages as recommended in P.S. 3149, Part 7*.

When containers for food and water are necessary, they should be accessible without opening the cage if replenishment is required en route.

Some governments control the size of cages and number of animals permitted in each cage.

LABELLING

5. It is recommended that the travelling cage should be labelled or stencilled pictorially in black to indicate the type of animal being carried. A suggested label is shown in Fig. 2, and should be of ISO A6 size†.

Other labelling should be in accordance with the carrier's instructions.

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS

6. A certificate of fitness should accompany each consignment of animals; in the absence of such a certificate the carrier may refuse to accept the consignment for shipment. A specimen of the prescribed form is shown in Appendix A.

If the Government of the exporting country has a system of approving the qualifications of the persons authorized to sign such certificates, they should be signed only by persons so approved.

*B.S.3149, Part 7, 'Primates (apes and monkeys) not intended for laboratory use'.

†B.S.3176, 'Printed matter and stationery. A and B series of trimmed sizes'.