Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission

February 2013 Report

USA Comments – recommended changes shown inblue font

CHAPTER 7.6.

KILLING OF ANIMALS FOR DISEASE CONTROL PURPOSES

Article 7.6.1.

General principles

These recommendations are based on the premise that a decision to kill the *animals* has been made, and address the need to ensure the *welfare* of the *animals* until they are dead.

1) All personnel involved in the humane *killing* of *animals* should have the relevant skills and competencies. Competence may be gained through formal training and/or practical experience.

2) As necessary, operational procedures should be adapted to the specific circumstances operating on the premises and should address, apart from *animal welfare*, aesthetics of the method of *euthanasia*, cost of the method, operator safety, biosecurity and environmental aspects.

3) Following the decision to kill the *animals*, *killing* should be carried out as quickly as possible, and normal husbandry should be maintained until the *animals* are killed.

4) The handling and movement of *animals* should be minimised and when done, it should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations described below.

5) Animal *restraint* should be sufficient to facilitate effective *killing*, and in accordance with *animal welfare* and operator safety requirements; when *restraint* is required, *killing* should follow with minimal delay.

6) When *animals* are killed for disease control purposes, methods used should result in immediate *death* or immediate loss of consciousness lasting until *death*; when loss of consciousness is not immediate, induction of unconsciousness should be non-aversive or the least aversive possible and should not cause avoidable anxiety, pain, distress or suffering in *animals*.

7) *Death* must be confirmed before disposal of any animal remains. A combination of criteria is most reliable in confirming *death*, including lack of pulse, breathing, corneal reflex and response to firm toe pinch; inability to hear respiratory sounds and heartbeat by use of a stethoscope; graying of the mucous membranes; and rigor mortis. None of these signs alone, except rigor mortis, confirms *death*.

8) Should an initially applied killing method not result in rapid and confirmable *death*, a second method must be applied adjunctively to ensure *death*.

Rationale: Confirmation of death is a critical component of humane killing of animals. Specific mention of this is missing from the document. In addition, because all methods of killing are imperfect, personnel must be prepared to use adjunctive methods, as necessary, to ensure death.

~~7~~ 9) For *animal welfare* considerations, young *animals* should be killed before older *animals*; for biosecurity considerations, infected *animals* should be killed first, followed by in-contact *animals*, and then the remaining *animals*.

~~8~~ 9) There should be continuous monitoring of the procedures by the *Competent Authorities* to ensure they are consistently effective with regard to *animal welfare*, operator safety and biosecurity.

~~9~~ 10) When the operational procedures are concluded, there should be a written report describing the practices adopted and their effect on *animal welfare*, operator safety and biosecurity.

~~10~~ 11) These general principles should also apply when *animals* need to be killed for other purposes such as after natural disasters or for culling animal populations.

Article 7.6.2.

Organisational structure

Disease control contingency plans should be in place at a national level and should contain details of management structure, disease control strategies and operational procedures; *animal welfare* considerations should be addressed within these disease control contingency plans. The plans should also include a strategy to ensure that an adequate number of personnel competent in the humane *killing* of *animals* is available. Local level plans should be based on national plans and be informed by local knowledge.

Disease control contingency plans should address the *animal welfare* issues that may result from animal movement controls.

The operational activities should be led by an *official Veterinarian* who has the authority to appoint the personnel in the specialist teams and ensure that they adhere to the required *animal welfare* and biosecurity standards. When appointing the personnel, he/she should ensure that the personnel involved have the required competencies.

The *official Veterinarian* should be responsible for all activities across one or more affected premises and should be supported by coordinators for planning (including communications), operations and logistics to facilitate efficient operations.

The *official Veterinarian* should provide overall guidance to personnel and logistic support for operations on all affected premises to ensure consistency in adherence to the OIE *animal welfare* and animal health recommendations.

A specialist team, led by a team leader answerable to the *official Veterinarian*, should be deployed to work on each affected premises. The team should consist of personnel with the competencies to conduct all required operations; in some situations, personnel may be required to fulfil more than one function. Each team should contain a *veterinarian* or have access to veterinary advice at all times.

In considering the *animal welfare* issues associated with *killing animals*, the key personnel, their responsibilities and competencies required are described in Article 7.6.3.

Article 7.6.3.

Responsibilities and competencies of the specialist team

1. Team leader

   a) Responsibilities

      i) plan overall operations on affected premises;

      ii) determine and address requirements for *animal welfare*, operator safety and biosecurity;

      iii) organise, brief and manage team of people to facilitate humane *killing* of the relevant *animals* on the premises in accordance with national regulations and these recommendations;

      iv) determine logistics required;

v) monitor operations to ensure *animal welfare*, operator safety and biosecurity requirements are met;

vi) report upwards on progress and problems;

vii) provide a written report at the conclusion of the *killing*, describing the practices adopted and their effect on the *animal welfare*, operator safety and biosecurity outcomes.

b) Competencies

i) appreciation of normal animal husbandry practices;

ii) appreciation of *animal welfare* and the underpinning behavioural, anatomical and physiological processes involved in the *killing* process;

iii) skills to manage all activities on premises and deliver outcomes on time;

iv) awareness of psychological effects on farmer, team members and general public;

v) effective communication skills;

vi) appreciation of the environmental impacts caused by their operation.

2. Veterinarian

a) Responsibilities

i) determine and supervise the implementation of the most appropriate *killing* method to ensure that *animals* are killed without avoidable pain and distress;

ii) determine and implement the additional requirements for *animal welfare*, including the order of *killing*;

iii) ensure that confirmation of the *death* of the *animals* is carried out by competent persons at appropriate times after the *killing* procedure;

iv) minimise the risk of disease spread within and from the premises through the supervision of biosecurity procedures;

v) continuously monitor *animal welfare* and biosecurity procedures;

vi) in cooperation with the leader, prepare a written report at the conclusion of the *killing*, describing the practices adopted and their effect on *animal welfare*.

b) Competencies

i) ability to assess *animal welfare*, especially the effectiveness of *stunning* and *killing* and to correct any deficiencies;

ii) ability to assess biosecurity risks.

3. Animal handlers

a) Responsibilities

i) review on-site facilities in terms of their appropriateness;

ii) design and construct temporary animal handling facilities, when required;

iii) move and restrain *animals*;

iv) continuously monitor *animal welfare* and biosecurity procedures.

b) Competencies

i) animal handling in emergency situations and in close confinement is required;

ii) an appreciation of biosecurity and containment principles.

4. Animal killing personnel

a) Responsibilities

Humane *killing* of the *animals* through effective *stunning* and *killing* should be ensured.

b) Competencies

i) when required by regulations, licensed to use necessary equipment;

ii) competent to use and maintain relevant equipment;

iii) competent to use techniques for the species involved;

iv) competent to assess effective *stunning* and *killing*.

5. Carcass disposal personnel

a) Responsibilities

An efficient carcass disposal (to ensure *killing* operations are not hindered) should be ensured.

b) Competencies

The personnel should be competent to use and maintain available equipment and apply techniques for the species involved.

6. Farmer/owner/manager

a) Responsibilities

i) assist when requested.

b) Competencies

i) specific knowledge of his/her *animals* and their environment.

Article 7.6.4.

Considerations in planning the humane killing of animals

Many activities will need to be conducted on affected premises, including the humane *killing* of *animals*. The team leader should develop a plan for humanely *killing animals* on the premises which should include consideration of:

1) minimising handling and movement of *animals*;

2) *killing* the *animals* on the affected premises; however, there may be circumstances where the *animals* may need to be moved to another location for *killing*; when the *killing* is conducted at an *abattoir*, the recommendations in Chapter on the *slaughter* of *animals* should be followed;

3) the species, number, age and size of *animals* to be killed, and the order of *killing* them;

4) methods of *killing* the *animals*, and their cost;

5) housing, husbandry, location of the *animals* as well as accessibility of the farm;

6) the availability and effectiveness of equipment needed for *killing* of the *animals*, as well as the time necessary to kill the required number of *animals* using such methods;

7) the facilities available on the premises that will assist with the *killing* including any additional facilities that may need to be brought on and then removed from the premises;

8) biosecurity and environmental issues;

9) the health and safety of personnel conducting the *killing*;

10) any legal issues that may be involved, for example where restricted veterinary drugs or poisons may be used, or where the process may impact on the environment;

11) the presence of other nearby premises holding *animals*;

12) possibilities for removal, disposal and destruction of carcasses.

The plan should minimise the negative *welfare* impacts of the *killing* by taking into account the different phases of the procedures to be applied for *killing* (choice of the *killing* sites, *killing* methods, etc.) and the measures restricting the movements of the *animals*.

Competences and skills of the personnel handling and *killing animals*.

In designing a *killing* plan, it is essential that the method chosen be consistently reliable to ensure that all *animals* are humanely and quickly killed.

~~Article 7.6.5.~~

~~**Table summarising killing methods described in Articles 7.6.6.-7.6.18.**~~

~~The methods are described in the order of mechanical, electrical and gaseous, not in an order of desirability from an *animal welfare* viewpoint.~~

[DELETE TABLE]

Article 7.6.~~6~~5.

Free bullet

1. Introduction

a) A free bullet is a projectile fired from a shotgun, rifle, handgun or purpose-made humane killer.

b) The most commonly used firearms for close range use are:

i) humane killers (specially manufactured/adapted single-shot weapons);

ii) shotguns (12, 16, 20, 28 bore and .410);

iii) rifles (.22 rimfire);

iv) handguns (various calibres from .32 to .45).

c) The most commonly used firearms for long range use are rifles (.22, .243, .270 and .308).

d) A free bullet used from close range should target the head and be aimed so that the projectile enters the brain, causing instant loss of consciousness. Positioning must take into account differences in brain position and skull conformation among species, as well as the energy requirement for penetrating the skull and sinus.

e) A free bullet used from long range should be aimed to penetrate the skull or soft tissue at the top of the neck of the *animals* (high neck shot) and to cause irreversible concussion and *death.* It may not be possible or appropriate, however, to target the head when killing is attempted from large distances (missed shots may result in jaw fractures or other nonfatal injuries), or when diagnostic samples of brain tissue are needed. In such cases, chest shots may need to be considered. ~~and~~ In all cases, gunshot should only be used by properly trained and competent marksmen, and death from the gunshot must be confirmed and/or an adjunctive method of killing used to ensure the animal is dead.

Rationale: Reference is made in 7.6.5.1.b to firearms for close range use. Accordingly, we believe this section should include appropriate instructions as to the preferred target for close-range use (similar to instructions currently provided in existing Point d) for long-range use). Scientific support for the recommendations being made is available in the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition. In addition, while gunshot to the head causing immediate death is desired, there may be occasions where gunshot to the heart or neck may be the best option when a sufficiently close approach is not possible or where the head must be preserved for disease testing (e.g., rabies or other suspected neurologic diseases).

See Caudell JN, Stopak SR, Wolf PC. Lead-free, high-powered rifle bullets and their applicability in wildlife management. Human-Wildlife Interactions 2012;6:105-111 and Caudell JN, West BC, Griffin B, Davis K. Fostering greater professionalism with firearms in the wildlife arena. In Proceedings, 13th Wildlife Damage Management Conference 2009; 95-99.

2. Requirements for effective use

a) The marksman should take account of human safety in the area in which he/she is operating. Appropriate vision and hearing protective devices should be worn by all personnel involved.

b) The marksman should ensure that the *animal* is not moving and in the correct position to enable accurate targeting and the range should be as short as possible (5–50 cm for a shotgun) but the barrel should not be in contact with the head of the *animals*.

c) The correct cartridge, calibre and type of bullet for the different species age and size should be used. Ideally, the ammunition should expand upon impact and dissipate its energy within the cranium.

d) Shot *animals* should be checked to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

3. Advantages

a) Used properly, a free bullet provides a quick and effective method for *killing*.

b) It requires minimal or no *restraint* and can be use to kill from a distance by properly trained and competent marksmen.

c) It is suitable for *killing* agitated *animals* in open spaces.

4. Disadvantages

a) The method is potentially dangerous to humans and other *animals* in the area.

b) It has the potential for non-lethal wounding.

c) Destruction of brain tissue may preclude diagnosis of some *diseases*.

d) Leakage of bodily fluids may present a biosecurity risk.

e) Legal requirements may preclude or restrict use.

f) There is a limited availability of competent personnel.

5. Conclusion

The method is suitable for cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, including large *animals* in open spaces.

Figure 1. The optimum shooting position for cattle is at the intersection of two imaginary lines drawn from the ~~rear~~ outside corner of the eyes to the base of the opposite horn buds, or an equivalent position in polled animals.

Figure source: Humane Slaughter Association (2005) Guidance Notes No. 3: Humane Killing of Livestock Using Firearms. Published by the Humane Slaughter Association, The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8AN, United Kingdom (www.hsa.org.uk).

Figure 2. The optimum position for hornless sheep is at or slightly behind the poll, aiming toward the angle of the jaw (i.e., base of tongue). ~~and goats is on the midline.~~ For goats, the optimum position is from behind the poll aiming toward the muzzle and lower part of the chin.

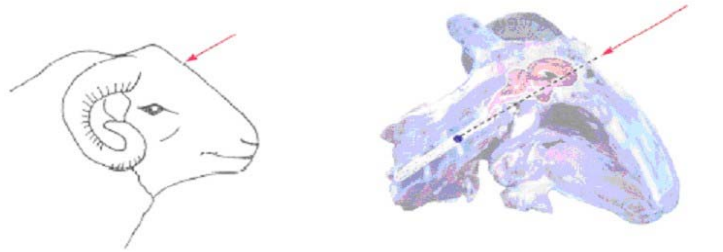

Figure source: Humane Slaughter Association (2005) Guidance Notes No. 3: Humane Killing of Livestock Using Firearms. Published by the Humane Slaughter Association, The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8AN, United Kingdom (www.hsa.org.uk).

Figure 3. The optimum shooting position for heavily horned sheep and horned goats is high on the forehead aiming toward the foramen magnum (or spinal canal) or, alternatively, at or slightly behind the poll aiming towards the angle of the jaw, or base of the tongue.

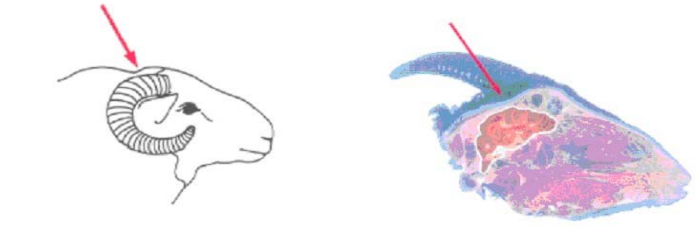

Figure Source: Humane Slaughter Association (2005) Guidance Notes No. 3: Humane Killing of Livestock Using Firearms. Published by the Humane Slaughter Association, The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8AN, United Kingdom (www.hsa.org.uk).

Figure 4. ~~The optimum shooting position for pigs is just above eye level, with the shot directed down the line of the spinal cord.~~ There are three possible sites for swine: frontal, temporal and from behind the ear toward the opposite eye. The frontal site is in the center of the forehead slightly above a line drawn between the eyes. The bolt or bullet should be directed toward the spinal canal. The temporal site is slightly anterior and below the ear. The ideal target location and direction of aim may vary slightly according to breed and age of the animal (due to growth of the frontal sinuses).

Figure source: Humane Slaughter Association (2005) Guidance Notes No. 3: Humane Killing of Livestock Using Firearms. Published by the Humane Slaughter Association, The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8AN, United Kingdom (www.hsa.org.uk).

Rationale: The suggested edits were drawn from an extensive literature and practical review of humane killing procedures focused on the anatomic sites for placement of gunshot and captive bolts and the desired path of projectiles. Figures and descriptions are provided in the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition and have been adapted based on the AVMA's review, and with permission, from Shearer JK, Nicoletti P. Anatomical landmarks available at www.vetmed.ia-state.edu/vdpam/extension/dairy/programs/humane-euthanasia/anatomical-landmarks

Unlike in Chapter 7.5 on the Slaughter of Animals no guidance has been provided for horses, although gunshot is used for humanely killing this species. While the scenarios under which this chapter would likely be implemented are less likely to include concerns associated with horses, we can envision situations where disease control may involve actions at the group level, rather than at the level of the individual horse. We suggest adding a Figure 5 with the legend as suggested in a previous comment and that text throughout the document be modified to encompass this species.

Article 7.6.~~7~~6.

Penetrating captive bolt

1. Introduction

A penetrating captive bolt is fired from a gun powered by either compressed air or a blank cartridge. There is no free projectile.

The captive bolt should be aimed on the skull in a position to penetrate the cortex and mid-brain of the *animal*. The impact of the bolt on the skull produces unconsciousness. Physical damage to the brain caused by penetration of the bolt may result in *death*; however, pithing or bleeding should be performed as soon as possible after the shot to ensure the *death* of the *animal*. Shooting *poultry* species with the captive bolts results in immediate destruction of the skull and brain, causing *death*. For a detailed description on the use of this method, see Chapter 7.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

2. Requirements for effective use

a) For cartridge powered and compressed air guns, the bolt velocity and the length of the bolt should be appropriate to the species and type of *animal*, in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer.

b) Captive bolt guns should be frequently cleaned and maintained in good working condition.

c) More than one gun may be necessary to avoid overheating, and a back-up gun should be available in the event of an ineffective shot.

d) *Animals* should be restrained; at a minimum, they should be penned for cartridge powered guns and in a race for compressed air guns.

e) The operator should ensure that the head of the *animal* is accessible.

f) The operator should fire the captive bolt at right angles to the skull in the optimal position (see figures 1~~, 3 & 4~~ through 5. ~~The optimum shooting position for hornless sheep is on the highest point of the head, on the midline and aim towards the angle of the jaw)~~.

g) To ensure the *death* of the *animal*, pithing or bleeding should be performed as soon as possible after *stunning*.

h) *Animals* should be monitored continuously after *stunning* until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

Rationale: Based on a review by the AVMA, use of a penetrating captive bolt is appropriate for cattle, small ruminants, and swine. The change suggested above also incorporates our recommendation to include horses as a species addressed in Chapter 7.6, Killing of Animals for Disease Control Purposes (new figure 5); a penetrating captive bolt may be used for them as well. Language for a new Figure 5 applicable to horses has been previously provided in our comments on the Slaughter of Animals chapter and is also available in the *AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition*.

3. Advantages

a) Mobility of cartridge powered equipment reduces the need to move *animals*.

b) The method induces an immediate onset of a sustained period of unconsciousness.

4. Disadvantages

a) Poor gun maintenance and misfiring, and inaccurate gun positioning and orientation may result in poor *animal welfare*.

b) Post stun convulsions may make pithing difficult and hazardous.

c) The method is difficult to apply in agitated *animals*.

d) Repeated use of a cartridge powered gun may result in over-heating.

e) Leakage of bodily fluids may present a biosecurity risk.

f) Destruction of brain tissue may preclude diagnosis of some *diseases*.

5. Conclusions

The method is suitable for *poultry*, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs (except neonates), when followed by pithing or bleeding.

Article 7.6.~~8~~7.

Non-penetrating captive bolt

1. Introduction

A non-penetrating captive bolt is fired from a gun powered by either compressed air or a blank cartridge. There is no free projectile.

The gun should be placed on the front of the skull to deliver a percussive blow ~~which~~ that produces unconsciousness in cattle (~~adults only~~ not bulls or cattle with long hair), sheep, goats and pigs, and *death* in poultry and neonate sheep, goats and pigs (not mature adults). Bleeding should be performed as soon as possible after the blow to ensure the *death* of the *animal*.

Rationale: Non-penetrating captive bolt guns only stun animals and should not be used as a sole means of euthanasia. Correct positioning is critical for an effective stun of an adult cow. Non-penetrating captive bolts are not effective for stunning bulls, adult swine, or cattle with long hair. Purpose-built pneumatic non-penetrating captive bolt guns have recently been developed and successfully used to kill suckling pigs, neonatal ruminants, and turkeys. A detailed discussion of non-penetrating captive bolts and their applicability to various species is available in the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition.

2. Requirements for effective use

a) For cartridge powered and compressed air guns, the bolt velocity should be appropriate to the species and type of *animal*, in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer.

b) Captive bolt guns should be frequently cleaned and maintained in good working condition.

c) More than one gun may be necessary to avoid overheating, and a back-up gun should be available in the event of an ineffective shot.

d) *Animals* should be restrained; at a minimum mammals should be penned for cartridge powered guns and in a race for compressed air guns; birds should be restrained in cones, shackles, crushes or by hand.

e) The operator should ensure that the head of the *animal* is accessible.

f) The operator should fire the captive bolt at right angles to the skull in the optimal position (figures 1–4).

g) To ensure *death* in non-neonate mammals, bleeding should be performed as soon as possible after *stunning*.

h) *Animals* should be monitored continuously after *stunning* until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

3. Advantages

a) The method induces an immediate onset of unconsciousness, and *death* in birds and neonates.

b) Mobility of equipment reduces the need to move *animals*.

4. Disadvantages

a) As consciousness can be regained quickly in non-neonate mammals, they should be bled as soon as possible after *stunning*.

b) Laying hens in cages have to be removed from their cages and most birds have to be restrained.

c) Poor gun maintenance and misfiring, and inaccurate gun positioning and orientation may result in poor *animal welfare*.

d) Post stun convulsions may make bleeding difficult and hazardous.

e) Difficult to apply in agitated *animals*; such *animals* may be sedated in advance of the *killing* procedure.

f) Repeated use of a cartridge powered gun may result in over-heating.

g) Bleeding may present a biosecurity risk.

5. Conclusions

The method is suitable for *killing* poultry, and neonate sheep, goats and pigs up to a maximum weight of 10 kg.

Article 7.6.~~9~~8.

Maceration

1. Introduction

Maceration, utilising a mechanical apparatus with rotating blades or projections, causes immediate fragmentation and *death* in day-old *poultry* and embryonated eggs.

2. Requirements

a) Maceration requires specialised equipment which should be kept in excellent working order.

b) The rate of introducing the birds should not allow the equipment to jam, birds to rebound from the blades or the birds to suffocate before they are macerated.

c) Requires competent personnel who are appropriately trained to operate the macerator.

Rationale: Use of maceration requires training of personnel and monitoring for competence.

3. Advantages

a) Procedure results in immediate *death*.

b) Large numbers can be killed quickly.

4. Disadvantages

a) Specialised equipment is required.

b) Macerated tissues may present biosecurity or human health risks.

c) The cleaning of the equipment can be a source of contamination.

5. Conclusion

The method is suitable for *killing* day-old poultry and embryonated eggs.

Article 7.6.~~10~~9.

Electrical – two-stage application

1. Introduction

A two-stage application of electric current comprises firstly an application of current to the head by scissor-type tongs, immediately followed by an application of the tongs across the chest in a position that spans the heart.

The application of sufficient electric current to the head will induce 'tonic/clonic' epilepsy and unconsciousness. Once the *animal* is unconscious, the second stage will induce ventricular fibrillation (cardiac arrest) resulting in *death*. The second stage (the application of low frequency current across the chest) should only be applied to unconscious *animals* to prevent unacceptable levels of pain.

2. Requirements for effective use

a) The stunner control device should generate a low frequency (AC sine wave 50 Hz) current with a minimum voltage and current as set out in the following table:

Animal	Minimum voltage (V)	Minimum current (A)
Cattle	220	1.5
Sheep	220	1.0
Pigs over 6 weeks of age	220	1.3
Pigs less than 6 weeks of age	125	0.5

b) Appropriate protective clothing (including rubber gloves and boots) should be worn.

c) *Animals* should be restrained, at a minimum free-standing in a pen, close to an electrical supply.

d) Two team members are required, the first to apply the electrodes and the second to manipulate the position of the *animal* to allow the second application to be made.

e) A *stunning* current should be applied via scissor-type *stunning* tongs in a position that spans the brain for a minimum of 3 seconds; immediately following the application to the head, the electrodes should be transferred to a position that spans the heart and the electrodes applied for a minimum of 3 seconds.

f) Electrodes should be cleaned regularly and after use, to enable optimum electrical contact to be maintained.

g) *Animals* should be monitored continuously after *stunning* until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

h) Electrodes should be applied firmly for the intended duration of time and pressure not released until the stun is complete.

3. Advantages

a) The application of the second stage minimises post-stun convulsions and therefore the method is particularly effective with pigs.

b) Non-invasive technique minimises biosecurity risk.

4. Disadvantages

a) The method requires a reliable supply of electricity.

b) The electrodes should be applied and maintained in the correct positions to produce an effective stun and kill.

c) Most stunner control devices utilise low voltage impedance sensing as an electronic switch prior to the application of high voltages; in unshorn sheep, contact impedance may be too high to switch on the required high voltage (especially during stage two).

d) The procedure may be physically demanding, leading to operator fatigue and poor electrode placement.

5. Conclusion

The method is suitable for calves, sheep and goats, and especially for pigs (over one week of age).

Figure 5. Scissor-type tongs.

Article 7.6.~~11~~10.

Electrical – single application

1. Method 1

Method 1 comprises the single application of sufficient electrical current to the head and back, to simultaneously stun the *animal* and fibrillate the heart. Provided sufficient current is applied in a position that spans both the brain and heart, the *animal* will not recover consciousness.

a) Requirements for effective use

i) The stunner control device should generate a low frequency (30–60 Hz) current with a minimum voltage of 250 volts true RMS under load.

ii) Appropriate protective clothing (including rubber gloves and boots) should be worn.

iii) *Animals* should be individually and mechanically restrained close to an electrical supply as the maintenance of physical contact between the *stunning* electrodes and the *animal* is necessary for effective use.

iv) The rear electrode should be applied to the back, above or behind the heart, and then the front electrode in a position that is forward of the eyes, with current applied for a minimum of 3 seconds.

v) Electrodes should be cleaned regularly between *animals* and after use, to enable optimum electrical contact to be maintained.

vi) Water or saline may be necessary to improve electrical contact with sheep.

vii) An effective stun and kill should be verified by the absence of brain stem reflexes.

b) Advantages

i) Method 1 stuns and kills simultaneously.

ii) It minimises post-stun convulsions and therefore is particularly effective with pigs.

iii) A single team member only is required for the application.

iv) Non-invasive technique minimises biosecurity risk.

c) Disadvantages

i) Method 1 requires individual mechanical animal *restraint*.

ii) The electrodes should be applied and maintained in the correct positions to produce an effective stun and kill.

iii) Method 1 requires a reliable supply of electricity.

d) Conclusion

Method 1 is suitable for calves, sheep, goats, and pigs (over one week of age).

2. Method 2

Method 2 stuns and kills by drawing inverted and shackled poultry through an electrified waterbath stunner. Electrical contact is made between the 'live' water and earthed shackle and, when sufficient current is applied, poultry will be simultaneously stunned and killed.

a) Requirements for effective use

i) A mobile waterbath stunner and a short loop of processing line are required.

ii) A low frequency (50–60 Hz) current applied for a minimum of 3 seconds is necessary to stun and kill the birds.

iii) Poultry need to be manually removed from their cage, house or yard, inverted and shackled onto a line which conveys them through a waterbath stunner with their heads fully immersed.

iv) The required minimum currents to stun and kill dry birds are:

– Quails – 100 mA/bird

– Chickens – 160 mA/bird

– Ducks & geese – 200 mA/bird

– Turkeys – 250 mA/bird.

A higher current is required for wet birds.

v) An effective stun and kill should be verified by the absence of brain stem reflexes.

b) Advantages

i) Method 2 stuns and kills simultaneously.

ii) It is capable of processing large numbers of birds reliably and effectively.

iii) This non-invasive technique minimises biosecurity risk.

c) Disadvantages

i) Method 2 requires a reliable supply of electricity.

ii) Handling, inversion and shackling of birds are required.

d) Conclusion

Method 2 is suitable for large numbers of poultry.

3. Method 3

Method 3 comprises the single application of sufficient electrical current to the head of poultry in a position that spans the brain, causing unconsciousness; this is followed by a *killing* method (see Article 7.6.~~17~~16.).

a) Requirements for effective use

i) The stunner control device should generate sufficient current (more than 600 mA/duck and more than 300 mA/bird) to stun.

ii) Appropriate protective clothing (including rubber gloves and boots) should be worn.

iii) Birds should be restrained, at a minimum manually, close to an electrical supply.

iv) Electrodes should be cleaned regularly and after use, to enable optimum electrical contact to be maintained.

v) Birds should be monitored continuously after *stunning* until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

b) Advantages

Non-invasive technique (when combined with cervical dislocation) minimises biosecurity risk.

c) Disadvantages

i) Method 3 requires a reliable supply of electricity and is not suitable for large-scale operations.

ii) The electrodes should be applied and maintained in the correct position to produce an effective stun.

iii) Birds should be individually restrained.

iv) It should be followed by a *killing* method.

d) Conclusion

Method 3 is suitable for small numbers of poultry.

Article 7.6.~~12~~11.

CO_2 / air mixture

1. Introduction

Controlled atmosphere killing is performed by exposing *animals* to a predetermined gas mixture, either by placing them in a gas-filled *container* or apparatus (Method 1) or by placing transport modules or crates containing birds in a gas tight *container* and introducing a gas mixture (Method 2) or by the gas being introduced into a poultry house (Method 3). Method 3 should be used whenever possible, as it eliminates *welfare* issues resulting from the need to manually remove live birds. Although Method 2 requires handling and crating of the birds, it benefits bird *welfare* overall in comparison with Method 1 as it reduces the risk of *death* by smothering or suffocation.

Inhalation of carbon dioxide (CO_2) induces respiratory and metabolic acidosis and hence reduces the pH of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and neurones thereby causing unconsciousness and, after prolonged exposure, *death*. Exposure to carbon dioxide does not induce immediate loss of consciousness, therefore the aversive nature of gas mixtures containing high concentrations of CO_2 and the respiratory distress occurring during the induction phase are important considerations for *animal welfare*.

2. Method 1

The *animals* are placed in a gas-filled *container* or apparatus.

a) Requirements for effective use in a *container* or apparatus

i) *Containers* or apparatus should allow gases of known composition to be introduced with known flow rates and allow the required gas concentration to be maintained and accurately measured.

Rationale: Time to unconsciousness using CO2 is dependent on the displacement rate, container volume, and concentration used. For killing to be humane, carbon dioxide and gas mixtures must be supplied in a precisely regulated and purified form without contaminants or adulterants, typically from a commercially supplied cylinder or tank. The direct application of products of combustion or sublimation is not acceptable due to unreliable or undesirable composition and/or displacement rate. Because gas displacement rate is critical to the humane application of CO2, an appropriate pressure-reducing regulator and flow meter or equivalent equipment with demonstrated capability for generating the recommended displacement rates for the size container being utilized is absolutely necessary. See AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition for an extensive discussion and numerous supporting references.

ii) Skilled teams must be used to move and/or catch and place animals into a container or apparatus

~~ii~~ iii) When *animals* are exposed to the gas individually or in small groups in a *container* or apparatus, the equipment used should be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way as to avoid injury to the *animals* and allow them to be observed.

~~iii~~ iv) *Animals* can also be introduced to low concentrations (as low concentrations are ~~not~~ less aversive) and the concentration could be increased afterwards and the *animals* then held in the higher concentration until *death* is confirmed.

~~iv~~ v) Team members should ensure that there is sufficient time allowed for each batch of *animals* to die before subsequent ones are introduced into the *container* or apparatus.

~~v~~ vi) *Containers* or apparatus should not be overcrowded and measures are needed to avoid *animals* suffocating by climbing on top of each other.

Rationale: The use of skilled teams to move and/or catch animals is a requirement for effective implementation of this method, rather than an advantage of it. Delete related item v) under b) below.

Also, aversion to carbon dioxide has been observed in some species at concentrations <10%. Because 'low' is non-specific, we believe it is more accurate to state that low concentrations are 'less,' rather than 'not,' aversive.

b) Advantages

i) CO_2 is readily available.

ii) Application methods are simple.

iii) The volume of gas required can be readily calculated.

iv) As the units are operated outdoor, the gas is dispersed quickly at the end of each cycle by opening the door, improving operator's health and safety.

~~v) The system uses skilled catching teams and equipment in daily use by the industry.~~

vi) Metal *containers* can be readily cleansed and disinfected.

c) Disadvantages

i) The need for properly designed *container* or apparatus.

ii) The aversive nature of high CO_2 concentrations.

iii) No immediate loss of consciousness.

iv) The risk of suffocation due to overcrowding.

v) Difficulty in verifying *death* while the *animals* are in the *container* or apparatus.

d) Conclusion

Method 1 is suitable for use in poultry, and neonatal sheep, goats and pigs.

3. Method 2

In this method, the crates or modules holding the birds are loaded into a chamber into which gas is introduced. ~~As illustrated in the example below, a~~ A containerised gassing unit (CGU) typically comprises a gas-tight chamber designed to accommodate poultry transport crates or a single module. The chamber is fitted with gas lines and diffusers, with silencers that are connected via a system of manifolds and gas

regulators to gas cylinders. There is a hole at the top to permit displaced air to escape when the *container* is filling with gas.

The procedures for the operation of CGU include (a) position the *container* on level, solid, open ground; (b) connect the gas cylinder to the *container* (c) load birds into the *container* (d) shut and secure the door, (e) deliver the gas until a concentration of 45 percent by volume of carbon dioxide has been achieved at the top of the *container*, (f) allow time for the birds to become unconscious and die (g) open the door and allow gas to be dispersed in the air (h) remove the module (i) check each drawer for survivors (j) humanely kill any survivors; and (k) dispose of carcasses appropriately.

a) Requirements for effective use of containerised gassing units (CGU)

i) The birds should be caught gently and placed in crates or modules of appropriate size and at appropriate *stocking densities* to allow all birds to sit down.

ii) The crates or module full of birds should be placed inside the *container* and the door shut only when the operator is ready to administer the gas.

iii) Ensure the *container* door is locked and administer the gas until a minimum concentration of 45 percent carbon dioxide is achieved at the top of the crates.

iv) An appropriate gas meter should be used to ensure the appropriate concentration of carbon dioxide is achieved and maintained until it can be confirmed that the birds have been killed.

v) Sufficient exposure time should be allowed for birds to die before the door is opened. In the absence of a viewing window that allows direct observation of birds during killing, cessation of vocalisation and convulsive wing flapping sounds, which can be listened to by standing near the *container*, can be used to determine that the birds are unconscious and that *death* is imminent. Remove the crates or modules from the *container* and leave them in the open air.

vi) Each crate or module should be examined and birds checked to ensure they are dead. Dilated pupils and absence of breathing indicate *death*.

vii) Any survivors should be humanely killed.

viii) Ducks and geese are resilient to the effects of carbon dioxide and therefore require a minimum of 80 percent CO_2 and a longer period of exposure to die.

b) Advantages

i) The gas is introduced quickly and quietly resulting in less turbulence and disturbance to the birds.

ii) Gradual increase in the concentration of CO_2 minimises the aversive nature of this method for inducing unconsciousness.

iii) The use of transport crates or modules to move birds minimises handling. Birds should be handled by trained, experienced catching teams at the time of depopulation of the poultry house.

iv) The modules are loaded mechanically into the CGU and a lethal mixture of gas is rapidly introduced into the chamber immediately after sealing.

v) CO_2 is readily available.

vi) Birds are exposed to gas more uniformly and they do not smother each other when compared with Method 1.

vii) The volume of gas required can be readily calculated.

viii) As the units are operated outdoors, the gas is dispersed quickly at the end of each cycle by opening the door, improving operator's health and safety.

ix) The system uses skilled catching teams and equipment in daily use by the industry.

x) Metal *containers* can be readily cleansed and disinfected.

c) Disadvantages

i) Requires trained operators, trained catchers, transport modules and fork lift. However, this equipment and suitable areas with hard surfaces are usually available.

ii) The main limiting factors are speed of catching birds.

iii) In the absence of a viewing window, visual confirmation of *death* while the birds are still in the *container* is difficult. However, cessation of vocalisation and convulsive wing flapping sounds can be used to determine onset of *death*.

d) Conclusion

i) Method 2 is suitable for use in a wide range of poultry systems, providing there is access to *vehicles* to carry the *containers* and equipment.

ii) Birds should be introduced into the *container* or apparatus, which is then sealed and filled as quickly as possible with the required gas concentrations, i.e. more than 40 percent CO_2. Birds are held in this atmosphere until *death* is confirmed.

iii) Method 2 is suitable for use in poultry, and neonatal sheep, goats and pigs. However, CO_2 is likely to cause a period of distress in the *animals* before they lose consciousness.

4. Method 3

The gas is introduced into a poultry house.

a) Requirements for effective use in a poultry house

i) Prior to introduction of the CO_2, the poultry house should be appropriately sealed to allow control over the gas concentration. The interval between sealing and gas administration should be kept to the minimum so as to avoid overheating.

Forced ventilation systems, where fitted, should only be switched off immediately prior to gas administration.

The main water supply to the poultry house may have to be turned off and water drained to avoid freezing and bursting of water pipes.

Feeders and water troughs should be lifted to avoid obstruction of the gas entry and prevent injury to birds.

ii) Gas delivery pipes or lancets should be positioned appropriately such that birds are not hit directly by very cold gas delivered at high pressures. It may be necessary to exclude birds from the area in front of the delivery pipes, for a distance of about 20 meters, by partitioning the house with nets, wire mesh or similarly perforated materials.

iii) The house should be gradually filled with CO_2 so that all birds are exposed to a concentration of >40 percent until they are dead; a vaporiser may be required to prevent freezing.

iv) Devices should be used to accurately measure the gas concentration at the maximum height accommodation of birds.

b) Advantages

i) Applying gas to birds *in situ* eliminates the need to manually remove live birds.

ii) CO_2 is readily available.

iii) Gradual raising of CO_2 concentration minimises the aversiveness of the induction of unconsciousness.

c) Disadvantages

i) It is difficult to determine volume of gas required to achieve adequate concentrations of CO_2 in some poultry houses.

ii) It is difficult to verify *death* while the birds are in the poultry house.

The extremely low temperature of liquid CO_2 entering the house and formation of solid CO_2 (dry ice) may cause concern for bird *welfare*.

d) Conclusion

Method 3 is suitable for use in poultry in closed-environment sheds. This method could be developed for killing pigs. However, CO_2 is likely to cause a period of distress in the birds before they lose consciousness.

Article 7.6.~~13~~12.

Nitrogen and/or inert gas mixed with CO2

1. Introduction

CO_2 may be mixed in various proportions with nitrogen or an inert gas (e.g. argon), and the inhalation of such mixtures leads to hypercapnic-hypoxia and *death* when the oxygen concentration by volume is <2 percent, or <5 percent for chickens. Various mixtures of CO_2 and nitrogen or an inert gas can be administered to kill birds using Methods 1 and 2 described under Article 7.6.~~12~~11. Whole house gassing with mixtures of CO_2 and nitrogen, or an inert gas, has not been tested owing to the complex issues presented by mixing gases in large quantities. Such mixtures however do not induce immediate loss of consciousness, therefore the aversiveness of various gas mixtures containing high concentrations of CO_2 and the respiratory distress occurring during the induction phase, are important *animal welfare* considerations.

Pigs and poultry appear not to find low concentrations of CO_2 strongly aversive, and a mixture of nitrogen or argon with <30 percent CO_2 by volume and <2 percent O_2 by volume can be used for *killing* poultry, neonatal sheep, goats and pigs.

2. Method 1

The *animals* are placed in a gas-filled *container* or apparatus.

a) Requirements for effective use

i) *Containers* or apparatus should allow the required gas concentrations to be maintained, and the O_2 and CO_2 concentrations accurately measured during the *killing* procedure.

ii) When *animals* are exposed to the gases individually or in small groups in a *container* or apparatus, the equipment used should be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way as to avoid injury to the *animals* and allow them to be observed.

iii) *Animals* should be introduced into the *container* or apparatus after it has been filled with the required gas concentrations (with <2 percent O_2), and held in this atmosphere until *death* is confirmed.

iv) Team members should ensure that there is sufficient time allowed for each batch of *animals* to die before subsequent ones are introduced into the *container* or apparatus.

v) *Containers* or apparatus should not be overcrowded and measures are needed to avoid *animals* suffocating by climbing on top of each other.

b) Advantages

Low concentrations of CO_2 cause little aversiveness and, in combination with nitrogen or an inert gas, produces a fast induction of unconsciousness.

c) Disadvantages

i) A properly designed *container* or apparatus is needed.

ii) It is difficult to verify *death* while the *animals* are in the *container* or apparatus.

iii) There is no immediate loss of consciousness.

iv) Exposure times required to kill are considerable.

d) Conclusion

The method is suitable for poultry, and for neonatal sheep, goats and pigs.

3. Method 2

In this method, the crates or modules holding the birds are loaded into a *container* and gas is introduced into the *container* ~~(refer to Figures under Article 7.6.12.)~~. As shown in the example below, each containerised gassing unit (CGU) typically comprises a gas-tight chamber designed to accommodate poultry transport crates or a module. The *container* or chamber is fitted with gas lines and diffusers, with silencers, which in turn are connected via a system of manifolds and gas regulators to gas cylinders. There is a hole at the top of the unit to permit displaced air to escape when filling the *container* with gas.

Procedures involved in the operation of CGU includes (a) position the *container* on a level, solid, open ground; (b) connect gas cylinder to the *container* (c) load a module of birds into the *container*, (d) shut and secure the door, (e) deliver the gas to the point where less than 2 percent by volume of oxygen is found at the top of the *container*, (f) allow time for the birds to become unconscious and die, (g) open the door and allow the gas to be dispersed in air, (h) remove the module, (i) check each drawer for survivors; (j) humanely kill survivors, if any; and (k) dispose carcasses appropriately.

a) Requirements for effective use of containerised gassing units (CGU)

i) The birds should be caught gently and placed in crates or modules of appropriate size and at appropriate *stocking densities* to allow all birds to sit down.

ii) The crates or module of birds should be placed inside the *container* and the door shut only when the operator is ready to administer the gas mixture.

iii) Ensure the *container* door is locked and administer the gas mixture until <2 percent residual oxygen is achieved at the top of the crates.

iv) An appropriate gas meter should be used to ensure a concentration of oxygen <2 percent is achieved and maintained until it can be confirmed that the birds have been killed.

v) Sufficient exposure time should be allowed for birds to die before the door is opened. In the absence of a viewing window, which allows direct observation of birds during killing, cessation of vocalisation and wing flapping sounds can be observed by standing close to the *container* and used to determine the onset of *death* in birds. Remove the crates or modules from the *container* and leave them in the open air.

vi) Each crate or module should be examined and birds checked to ensure they are dead. Dilated pupils and absence of breathing movements indicate *death*.

vii) Any survivors should be humanely killed.

viii) Ducks and geese do not appear to be resilient to the effects of a mixture of 20 percent carbon dioxide and 80 percent nitrogen or argon.

b) Advantages

i) The gas mixture is introduced quickly and quietly resulting in less turbulence and disturbance to the birds.

ii) The use of transport crates or modules to move birds minimises handling. Birds should be handled by trained, experienced catching teams at the time of depopulation of the poultry house.

iii) The modules are loaded mechanically into the CGU and a lethal mixture of gas is rapidly introduced into the chamber immediately after sealing.

iv) Mixtures containing up to 20 percent carbon dioxide in argon are readily available as welding gas cylinders.

v) Birds are exposed to gas in a more uniform manner and they do not smother each other when compared with Method 1.

vi) Two CGU can be operated in tandem and throughputs of up to 4,000 chickens per hour are possible.

vii) The volume of gas required can be readily calculated.

viii) As the units are operated outdoor the gas is dispersed quickly at the end of each cycle by opening the door, improving operators' health and safety.

ix) The system uses skilled catching teams and equipment in daily use by the industry.

x) Metal *containers* can be readily cleansed and disinfected.

c) Disadvantages

i) Requires trained operators, trained catchers, transport modules and a fork lift. However, such equipment and suitable outdoor areas with a hard surface are usually available.

ii) The main limiting factors are speed of catching birds and availability of gas mixtures.

iii) In the absence of a viewing window, visual confirmation of *death* while the birds are still in the *container* is difficult. However, cessation of vocalisation and convulsive wing flapping can be used to determine the onset of *death*.

iv) CGU could be used to kill poultry on small to medium farms, e.g. up to 25 thousand birds on a single farm.

d) Conclusion

i) Method 2 is suitable for use in poultry and in neonatal sheep, goats and pigs.

ii) Method 2 is suitable for use in poultry in a wide range of poultry systems providing that these have access to *vehicles* to carry *containers* and equipment.

iii) *Animals* should be introduced into the *container* or apparatus, which is then sealed and filled as quickly as possible with the gas mixture. A residual oxygen concentration of less than 2 percent should be achieved and maintained and birds should be held in this atmosphere until *death* is confirmed.

[DELETE THREE PICTURES]

Article 7.6.~~14~~13.

Nitrogen and/or inert gases

1. Introduction

This method involves the introduction of *animals* into a *container* or apparatus containing nitrogen or an inert gas such as argon. The controlled atmosphere produced leads to unconsciousness and *death* from hypoxia.

Research ~~has shown~~ suggests that ~~hypoxia is~~ nitrogen and argon are ~~not~~ directly aversive to pigs and poultry, and the resulting hypoxia appears to be non-aversive or only mildly aversive to these species. These gas mixtures appear to reduce (but do not eliminate) behavioural responses to hypoxia. ~~it does not induce any signs of respiratory distress prior to loss of consciousness.~~ Early removal from the container or apparatus containing these gases results in rapid regaining of consciousness, so prolonged exposure times (> 7 minutes) are needed to ensure the animal(s) are dead.

Rationale: Hypoxia produced by inert gases, such as Nitrogen gas (N2) and Argon (Ar) appears to cause little or no aversion in turkeys or chickens; these animals freely enter chambers containing <2% O2 and > 90% Ar (see Raj ABM. Aversive reactions to argon, carbon dioxide and a mixture of carbon dioxide and argon. *Vet Rec* 1996;138:592-593; and Webster AB, Fletcher DL. Assessment of the aversion of hens to different gas atmospheres using an approach-avoidance test. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* 2004;88:275-287). Chickens and turkeys killed by hypoxia show less head shaking and open-beak breathing than birds exposed to CO2 (see Gerritzen MA, Lambooij E, Hillebrand SJW, et al. Behavioral responses of broilers to different gaseous atmospheres. *Poult Sci* 2000;79:928-933; McKeegan DEF, McIntyre J, Demmers TGM, et al. Behavioral responses of broiler chickens during acute exposure to gaseous stimulation. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* 2006;99:271-286; Webster AB, Fletcher DL. Reactions of laying hens and broilers to different gases used for stunning poultry. *Poult Sci* 2001;80:1371-1377; and Lambooij E, Gerritzen MA, Engel B, et al. Behavioral responses during exposure of broiler chickens to different gas mixtures. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* 1999;62:255-265).

Hypoxia produced by N2 and Ar appears to reduce, but not eliminate, aversive responses in pigs. Pigs chose to place their heads in a hypoxic (<2% O2, 90% Ar) chamber containing a food reward, remained with their head in the chamber until they became ataxic and freely returned to the chamber once they regained posture (see Raj ABM, Gregory NG. Welfare implications of the gas stunning of pigs: 1. Determination of aversion to the initial inhalation of carbon dioxide or argon. *Anim Welf* 1995;4:273-280). However, when inert gases are administered by gradual displacement methods, signs of presumed behavioral distress, as open-mouth breathing, are substantially prolonged prior to onset of unconsciousness. When administered to neonatal pigs at 20% of the chamber volume per minute, time from onset of open-mouth breathing to loss of consciousness is 7 times longer with 70% N2/30% CO2 (234 sec) than with 100% vol CO2 (34 sec) (see Meyer RE, Morrow WEM, Stikelether LF, et al. Time to loss of consciousness using CO2 or 70% N2/30% CO2 for pig euthanasia. *In Proceedings, American Association of Swine Veterinarians* 2013 Annual Meeting, San Diego, Calif); similar findings are reported for laboratory rodents and poultry. Early removal from the stunning atmosphere results in rapid regaining of consciousness such that exposure times > 7 minutes are needed to ensure killing with these gases (see Raj AB. Behavior of pigs exposed to mixtures of gases and the time required to stun and kill them: welfare implications. *Vet Rec* 1999;144:165-168).

2. Requirements for effective use

a) *Containers* or apparatus should allow gases of known composition to be introduced with known flow rates, allow the required gas concentrations to be maintained, and the O_2 and inert gas concentration accurately measured.

Rationale: Time to unconsciousness with inert gases is dependent on the displacement rate, container volume, and concentrations used. For killing to be humane, inert gases and their mixtures must be supplied in a precisely regulated and purified form without contaminants or adulterants, typically from commercially supplied cylinders or tanks. Because gas displacement rate is critical to the humane application of gases, an appropriate pressure-reducing regulator and flow meter combination or equivalent equipment with demonstrated capability for generating the recommended displacement rates for the size container being utilized is absolutely necessary.

b) When *animals* are exposed to the gases individually or in small groups in a *container* or apparatus, the equipment used should be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way as to avoid injury to the *animals* and allow them to be observed.

c) *Animals* should be introduced into the *container* or apparatus after it has been filled with the required gas concentrations (with <2 percent O_2), and held in this atmosphere until *death* is confirmed.

d) Team members should ensure that there is sufficient time allowed for each batch of *animals* to die before subsequent ones are introduced into the *container* or apparatus.

e) *Containers* or apparatus should not be overcrowded, and measures are needed to avoid *animals* suffocating by climbing on top of each other.

3. Advantages

Animals are unable to detect nitrogen or inert gases, and the induction of hypoxia by this method is not aversive to *animals*.

4. Disadvantages

a) A properly designed *container* or apparatus is needed.

b) It is difficult to verify *death* while the *animals* are in the *container* or apparatus.

c) There is no immediate loss of consciousness.

d) Exposure times required to kill are considerable.

5. Conclusion

The method is suitable for poultry and neonatal sheep, goats and pigs.

Article 7.6.~~15~~14.

Lethal injection

1. Introduction

A lethal injection using high doses of anaesthetic and sedative drugs causes CNS depression, unconsciousness and *death*. In practice, barbiturates in combination with other drugs are commonly used.

2. Requirements for effective use

a) Doses and routes of administration that cause rapid loss of consciousness followed by *death* should be used.

b) Prior sedation may be necessary for some *animals*.

c) Intravenous administration is preferred, but intraperitoneal or intramuscular administration may be appropriate, especially if the agent is non-irritating.

d) *Animals* should be restrained to allow effective administration.

e) *Animals* should be monitored to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

3. Advantages

a) The method can be used in all species.

b) *Death* can be induced smoothly.

4. Disadvantages

a) *Restraint* and/or sedation may be necessary prior to injection.

b) Some combinations of drug type and route of administration may be painful, and should only be used in unconscious *animals*.

c) Legal requirements and skill/training required may restrict use to veterinarians.

d) Contaminated carcasses may present a risk to other *wild animals* or domestic *animals*.

5. Conclusion

The method is suitable for *killing* small numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

Article 7.6.~~16~~15.

Addition of anaesthetics to feed or water

1. Introduction

An anaesthetic agent which can be mixed with poultry feed or water may be used to kill poultry in houses. Poultry which are only anaesthetised need to be killed by another method such as cervical dislocation.

2. Requirements for effective use

a) Sufficient quantities of anaesthetic need to be ingested rapidly for effective response.

b) Intake of sufficient quantities is facilitated if the birds are fasted or water is withheld.

c) Should be followed by *killing* (see Article 7.6.~~17~~16.) if birds are anaesthetised only.

3. Advantages

a) Handling is not required until birds are anaesthetised.

b) There may be biosecurity advantages in the case of large numbers of diseased birds.

4. Disadvantages

a) Non-target *animals* may accidentally access the medicated feed or water when provided in an open environment.

b) Dose taken is unable to be regulated and variable results may be obtained.

c) *Animals* may reject adulterated feed or water due to illness or adverse flavour.

d) The method may need to be followed by *killing*.

e) Care is essential in the preparation and provision of treated feed or water, and in the disposal of uneaten treated feed/water and contaminated carcasses.

5. Conclusion

The method is suitable for *killing* large numbers of poultry in houses. However, a back-up method should be available to kill birds that are anaesthetized but not killed.

Article 7.6.~~17~~16.

Cervical dislocation and decapitation

1. Cervical dislocation (manual and mechanical)

a) Introduction

Unconscious poultry may be killed by either manual or mechanical cervical dislocation (stretching the neck). This method results in *death* from cerebral anoxia due to cessation of breathing and/or blood supply to the brain.

When the number of birds to be killed is small, and other methods of *killing* are not available, conscious birds ~~of less than 3 kilograms~~ may be killed using cervical dislocation ~~in such a way that the blood vessels of the neck are severed and *death* is instantaneous~~.

Rationale: While the effectiveness of cervical dislocation for humane killing decreases with increasing size of bird and, accordingly is most often used on birds under 3 kilograms, the size of the bird that may be killed humanely using cervical dislocation is highly dependent on the operator. Accordingly, specifying a specific weight may not be appropriate. Instead we suggest the specification of a performance standard as provided in 7.6.16.1.b.i (see following comment). In addition, severing of the blood vessels is not the primary measurement of competency, and death has not verified to be instantaneous, even when the technique is performed correctly.

b) Requirements for effective use

i) *Killing* should be performed either by manually or mechanically stretching the neck to cause luxation of the cervical vertebrae and sever the spinal cord ~~with consequent major damage to the spinal cord~~ without primary crushing of the vertebrae and spinal cord. Crushing of the cervical vertebrae and spinal cord is not acceptable unless the bird is first rendered unconscious.

Rationale: Suggestions for revision are consistent with current recommendations contained within the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition.

ii) Consistent results require strength and skill so team members should be rested regularly to ensure consistently reliable results.

iii) Birds should be monitored continuously until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

c) Advantages

i) It is a non-invasive *killing* method.

ii) It can be performed manually on small birds.

d) Disadvantages

i) Operator fatigue.

ii) The method is more difficult in larger birds.

iii) Requires trained personnel to perform humanely.

iv) Human health and safety concerns due to handling of the birds.

v) Additional stress to the *animals* from handling.

2. Decapitation

a) Introduction

Decapitation results in *death* by cerebral ischaemia using a guillotine or knife.

b) Requirements for effective use

The required equipment should be kept in good working order, and requires trained and competent personnel.

Rationale: Just as for cervical dislocation, use of decapitation require training of personnel and monitoring for competence.

c) Advantages

The technique appears to induce rapid loss of consciousness and is effective ~~and does not require monitoring.~~

Rationale: While decapitation appears to induce rapid loss of consciousness, the interpretation of the presence of electrical activity in the brain following decapitation is subject to debate (as recognized in 7.6.16.2.d.ii). In addition, the comment as provided is unclear as to whether monitoring refers to the operator or the animal after performance of the procedure. Personnel performing decapitation must be properly trained and monitored for competence.

d) Disadvantages

i) The working area is contaminated with body fluids, which increases biosecurity risks.

ii) Pain if consciousness is not lost immediately.

Article 7.6.~~18~~17.

Pithing and bleeding

1. Pithing

a) Introduction

Pithing is a method of *killing animals* which have been stunned by a gunshot or a penetrating captive bolt, without immediate *death*. Pithing results in the physical destruction of the brain and upper regions of the spinal cord, through the insertion of a rod or cane through the bolt hole.

Rationale: Either gunshot or penetrating captive bolt may require subsequent pithing to ensure death.

b) Requirements for effective use

i) Pithing cane or rod is required.

ii) An access to the head of the *animal* and to the brain through the skull is required.

iii) *Animals* should be monitored continuously until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

iv) Requires trained and competent personnel.

Rationale: Just as for other killing techniques, trained and competent personnel are required if it is to be conducted humanely.

c) Advantages

The technique is effective in producing immediate *death*.

d) Disadvantages

i) A delayed and/or ineffective pithing due to convulsions may occur.

ii) The working area is contaminated with body fluids, which increases biosecurity risks.

2. Bleeding

a) Introduction

Bleeding is a method of *killing animals* that have been stunned using another method. ~~through the~~ Severance of the major blood vessels in the neck or chest that results in a rapid fall in blood pressure, leading to cerebral ischaemia and *death*.

Rationale: Bleeding (or exsanguination), like pithing, is an adjunctive method for assuring the death of animals that have been rendered unconscious through other means.

b) Requirements for effective use

i) A sharp knife is required.

ii) An access to the neck or chest of the *animal* is required.

iii) *Animals* should be monitored continuously until *death* to ensure the absence of brain stem reflexes.

iv) Requires trained and competent personnel.

Rationale: Just as for other killing techniques, trained and competent personnel are required if it is to be conducted humanely.

c) Advantages

The technique is effective in producing *death* after an effective *stunning* method which does not permit pithing.

d) Disadvantages

i) A delayed and/or ineffective bleeding due to convulsions may occur.

ii) The working area is contaminated with body fluids, which increases biosecurity risks.

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