Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, SCHEDULE 1. (See end of Document for details)

# SCHEDULES

# [F1SCHEDULE 1

[F2Sections 2 and 15A]

## APPROPRIATE METHODS OF HUMANE KILLING

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1 Sch. 1 substituted (E.W.S.) (1.3.1997) and (N.I.) (9.6.1997) by S.I. 1996/3278, art. 2, **Sch.**; S.R. 1997/226, art. 2, **Sch.**
- **F2** Words in Sch. 1 shoulder reference substituted (1.1.2013) by The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 Amendment Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012/3039), regs. 1(2), **26(17)** (with Sch. 3)
- F3.1 F4... The methods of humane killing listed in Tables A and B below are appropriate for the animals listed in the corresponding entries in those tables only if the process of killing is completed by one of the methods listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) below:
  - (a) confirmation of permanent cessation of the circulation
  - (b) destruction of the brain
  - (c) dislocation of the neck
  - (d) exsanguination
  - (e) confirming the onset of rigor mortis
  - (f) instantaneous destruction of the body in a macerator.

<sup>F5</sup>2 .....

## **Textual Amendments**

- F5 Sch. 1 para. 2 omitted (1.1.2013) by virtue of The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 Amendment Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012/3039), regs. 1(2), 16(2) (with Sch. 3)
- (1) A requirement in Table A for prior use of a sedative or anaesthetic—

F63.

- (a) is subject to sub-paragraph (2); and
- (b) is not to be read as prohibiting the prior use of sedative or anaesthetic in any cases where it is not required by that Table.
- (2) Nothing in this Schedule requires or permits the prior use of sedative or anaesthetic where the distress likely to be caused by administering it is greater than the distress likely to be caused by using the appropriate method of killing without sedative or anaesthetic.]

# **Textual Amendments**

**F6** Sch. 1 para. 3 inserted (1.1.2013) by The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 Amendment Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012/3039), regs. 1(2), **16(3)** (with Sch. 3)

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## Table A

[<sup>F7</sup>A. Methods for animals other than foetal, larval and embryonic forms

- 1. Overdose of an anaesthetic using a route and an anaesthetic agent appropriate for the size and species of animal.
- 2. Exposure to carbon dioxide gas in a rising concentration.
- 3. Dislocation of the neck [F9 (with the prior use of a sedative or anaesthetic in the case of rodents and rabbits over 150 g and birds over 250 g)].
- 4. Concussion of the brain by striking the cranium.

5. One of the recognised methods of slaughter set out below which is appropriate to the animal and is performed by a registered veterinary surgeon, or, in the case of the methods described in paragraph (ii) below, performed by [F11the holder of a certificate of competence or licence granted under the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (England) Regulations 2015 or the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (Wales) Regulations 2014, or a certificate of competence granted under the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (Scotland) Regulations 2012— (i) Destruction] of the brain by free bullet, [F12using appropriate rifles, guns and ammunition] or

(ii) captive bolt <sup>F13</sup>... or electrical stunning followed by destruction of the brain or exsanguination before return of

Animals for which appropriate

All animals

[F8Birds and Rodents up to 1.5 kg (but not neonatal rodents)]

Rodents up to 500g Rabbits up to 1 kg [F10Birds up to 1 kg]

Rodents and Rabbits up to 1 kg
Birds up to 250g Amphibians and
reptiles (with destruction of the brain
before the return of consciousness) up
to 1 kg
Fisher (with destruction of the brain

Fishes (with destruction of the brain before the return of consciousness)

**Ungulates**]

Table B

consciousness.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, SCHEDULE 1. (See end of Document for details)

B. Methods for foetal, larval and embryonic forms

1.Overdose of an anaesthetic using a route and anaesthetic agent appropriate for the size, stage of development and species of animal.

All animals

2.Refrigeration, or disruption of membranes, or maceration in apparatus approved under appropriate slaughter legislation, or exposure to carbon dioxide in near 100% concentration until they are dead.

Birds Reptiles

3.Cooling of foetuses followed by immersion in cold tissue fixative.

Mice, Rats and Rabbits

4. Decapitation.

Mammals and Birds up to 50g.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

**F14** Sch. 1 Table B: Sch. 1 substituted (E.W.S.) (1.3.1997) and (N.I.) (9.6.1997) by S.I. 1996/3278, art. 2, **Sch.**; S.R. 1997/226, art. 2, **Sch.** 

# **Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, SCHEDULE 1.