Killing of animals for disease control purposes

Specific Technical Information¹

Diagrams illustrating the proper application of methods for killing of animals for disease control purposes

1. Free bullet method

This 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 of the eyes to the opposite horn buds.



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 and goats is on the midline.

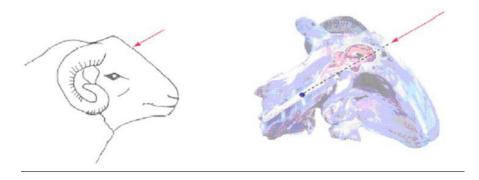


Figure source: Humane Slaughter Association (2005) Guidance Notes No. 3: Humane Killing of Livestock Using Firearms. Published by the Humane Slaughter Association, The Old School, Brewhouse Hill, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire AL4 8AN, United Kingdom (www.hsa.org.uk).

The information contained in this document no longer constitutes an official *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* text. However, it should serve to facilitate the implementation of the OIE standards by Member Countries.

Figure 3. The optimum shooting position for heavily horned sheep and horned goats is behind the poll aiming towards the angle of the jaw.

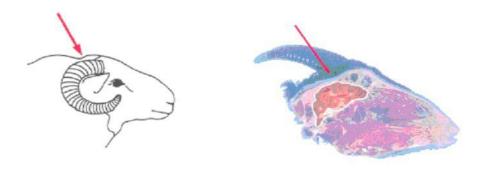


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Figure 4. The optimum shooting position for pigs is just above eye level, with the shot directed down the line of the spinal cord.



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2. Nitrogen or inert gas mixed with CO₂ method

This method is suitable for use in poultry and in neonatal sheep, goats and pigs.

Figure 5. Examples of crates or modules being loaded into a container (containerised gassing unit) where gas is introduced.







Figure source: Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, United Kingdom.