

## SCHEDULE 10

Regulation 18

### METHODS OF KILLING FOX AND MINK

#### **Application**

1. This Schedule shall apply only to the killing of fox and mink which are farmed for their fur.

#### **Killing fox which is farmed for its fur**

2. No person shall kill, or cause or permit to be killed, any fox which is farmed for its fur, except by administering to the fox a lethal injection of a drug which has anaesthetic properties and which causes a rapid loss of consciousness followed by death.

#### **Killing mink which is farmed for its fur**

3. No person shall kill, or cause or permit to be killed, any mink which is farmed for its fur, except by one of the following methods—

- (a) a lethal injection of a drug with anaesthetic properties;
- (b) exposure to carbon monoxide; or
- (c) exposure to carbon dioxide.

#### **Specific requirements for killing mink by a lethal injection of a drug with anaesthetic properties**

4. No person shall kill, or cause or permit to be killed, any mink which is farmed for its fur except by administering to the mink a lethal injection of a drug which has anaesthetic properties and which causes a rapid loss of consciousness followed by death.

#### **Specific requirements for killing mink by exposure to carbon monoxide**

5. No person shall kill, or cause or permit to be killed, any mink by exposure to carbon monoxide unless—

- (a) the chamber in which the mink is exposed to the gas is designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to—
  - (i) avoid injury to the mink; and
  - (ii) allow the mink to be supervised;
- (b) the mink is introduced into the chamber only after the chamber has been filled with a concentration of carbon monoxide of at least 1% by volume, supplied by a source of 100% carbon monoxide;
- (c) gas produced by an engine specially adapted for that purpose is used only if—
  - (i) the gas used has been suitably cooled and sufficiently filtered and is free from any irritant matter or irritant gas; and
  - (ii) no mink is placed in the chamber until the concentration of carbon monoxide has reached at least 1% by volume;
- (d) the gas induces deep general anaesthesia when inhaled and then causes certain death; and
- (e) the mink remains in the chamber until it is dead.

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

**Specific requirements for killing mink by exposure to carbon dioxide**

6. No person shall kill, or cause or permit to be killed, any mink by exposure to carbon dioxide unless—

- (a) the chamber in which the mink is exposed to the gas is designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to—
  - (i) avoid injury to the mink; and
  - (ii) allow the mink to be supervised;
- (b) the mink is introduced into the chamber only when the atmosphere contains the highest possible concentration of carbon dioxide supplied by a source of 100% carbon dioxide;
- (c) the gas induces deep general anaesthesia when inhaled and then causes certain death; and
- (d) the mink remains in the chamber until it is dead.