



KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN  
DAN INDUSTRI MAKANAN



DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES MALAYSIA

# ANIMAL WELFARE CODE OF PRACTICE

ANIMAL TRAINING PROVIDERS AND  
CENTRES ACTIVITIES



DVS/AWCOP/08/2019



# **ANIMAL WELFARE CODE OF PRACTICE ANIMAL TRAINING PROVIDERS AND CENTRES ACTIVITIES**

## **DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES MALAYSIA**

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## PREFACE

The Animal Welfare Act 2015 (Act 772) was gazetted on 29th December 2015 and has been enforced since 1st July 2017. In accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of this Act, there are thirteen (13) activities involving animals that shall be licensed by the Animal Welfare Board.

The Department of Veterinary Services of Malaysia has taken the initiative to develop the Animal Welfare Codes of Practices (COPs) which cover the standards and guidelines on animal welfare. These COPs serve as reference to the licensee or any person involved in animal activities. Therefore, all parties must comply with the animal welfare standards which are specified in these COPs and they shall be responsible for ensuring the fulfillment of the animal welfare needs.

In line with national and international requirements on animal welfare, it is expected that animal welfare will be practised throughout animal management in all activities involving animals as listed in Schedules of this Act.

The Department of Veterinary Services Malaysia would like to express our heartfelt appreciation to the members of the COPs Committee, government agencies, non-government organisations and all individuals involved directly and indirectly in the preparation of these COPs.

**DATO' DR. QUAZA NIZAMUDDIN BIN HASSAN NIZAM**  
**Director General of Veterinary Services**  
**Malaysia**

# ANIMAL WELFARE CODE OF PRACTICE

## ANIMAL TRAINING PROVIDERS AND CENTRES ACTIVITIES

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Handling of animals in any activity involving animals should take account of animal welfare requirements. This obligation is the responsibility of the owner or licensee under the Animal Welfare Act 2015. As an owner or licensee of the premises for animal training providers and centres then this obligation is to be complied with. It is therefore necessary for the owner or licensee to take reasonable steps to ensure that the following animal requirements are met:

- i. its needs for a suitable environment;
- ii. its need for a suitable diet;
- iii. the need for it to be able to exhibit its normal behavior pattern;
- iv. the need for it to be housed with or apart from other animals; and
- v. the need for it to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease.

This Animal Welfare Code (AWC) should be observed by the owner or licensee at the premises for animal training providers and centres. All animal training providers and centres need to obtain a license and comply with laws and regulations issued by the Animal Welfare Board, veterinary authorities or local authorities to operate as animal training providers and centres.

### 2.0 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The purpose of the Code is to specify the minimum standards of accommodation, management and care which are appropriate to the physical and behavioural needs of animals being trained in animal training centres.
- 2.2 The code of practice embodies right, relationship, responsibilities and professional standards and aim's to clarify that all proprietors of animal training centres, including those centres that conduct training at the residence of a client, and by people who work in them for an acceptable standard and at the same time welfare of the animals will be taken care.

- 2.3 The animal training providers and centres are obliged to their clients and they must be able to meet the professional provisions which are necessary for safeguarding and promoting the rights of both the client and the animal. The primary objective of this code is to express the values and principles which are essential to those working with animal behaviour and training.
- 2.4 The animal training providers and centres must apply core values such as animal welfare, competence, confidentiality, effective provision, and integrity, and legality, service to the client, transparency and continuing professional development in managing a training centre.

### 3.0 DEFINITION

- 3.1 **Animal trainer**  
A qualified person approved by the Board who trains animal specific responses to specific conditions or stimuli. Training may be for purposes such as companionship, detection, protection, entertainment and sport.
- 3.2 **Animal Training Providers**  
Any organization or individual providing training services without training facility licensed by the Board.
- 3.3 **Animal Training Centres**  
Any organization or individual providing training services with facility licensed by the Board.
- 3.4 **Protection training**  
Training of animal to attack people or animals and includes the training of an animal to attack human wearing padded protective clothing for any purpose including sport and recreation.
- 3.5 **Obedient training**  
Training of animal to obey to the particular orders such as teaching the dog to reliably respond to basic commands.
- 3.6 **Board**  
Animal Welfare Board under Animal Welfare Act 2015 [Act 772]

## 4.0 RESPONSIBILITY OF TRAINING PROVIDERS AND CENTRES

Training providers and centres have duties to:

- 4.1 Ensure that the main requirements (i.e. training facilities, modules and personnel) of this code are readily available to clients.
- 4.2 Work within the legal framework of Malaysia where the service is being delivered.
- 4.3 Safeguard and promote the welfare of the animal, client and the trainer.
- 4.4 To work in the best interests of the animal and the person responsible for the animal's care. Avoid any individual behaviour which might unreasonably violate professional boundaries, unreasonably damage professional relationships or cause harm to the animal or client.
- 4.5 Use professional knowledge, research and experience to contribute to the discipline of behaviour and training. Contribute to the education and training of colleagues and clients by sharing knowledge and experience.
- 4.6 Ensure that they do not act out of prejudice against any person or group, on any grounds including origin, ethnicity, class, gender, status, sexual orientation, age and disability.
- 4.7 Be honest, transparent and accurate about their qualifications, competence, experience, achievements and affiliations.
- 4.8 Take on work only within the training provider existing capabilities or when a programme to attain the required skills has been achieved.
- 4.9 Recommend clients other forms of treatment if behaviour modification or training is not the most appropriate means of treating the condition or problem.
- 4.10 Maintain and extend competence in order to provide a quality service that is accountable. Appraise new methods and techniques in order to extend experience.
- 4.11 Provide honest and reliable written (where appropriate) opinions, maintaining objectivity in judgements.

- 4.12 Take appropriate action if health or any other factor is likely to interfere with judgement or performance of duty.
- 4.13 Make it clear when making statements whether as a private individual or as a representative of a particular organisation or group.
- 4.14 Keep a record of all complaints and actions taken by holding appropriate and adequate third party, as well as professional indemnity insurance and other insurance corresponding to the activities undertaken.
- 4.15 Valid insurance for all animals are recommended and undue force must not be used when training any animal.

## **5.0 CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The training providers and centres must be alert to the possibility of any conflict of interest which may affect their ability to exercise discretion or bias their judgement.

## **6.0 INFORMED CONSENT**

The training providers and centres will not act without the informed consent of their client, unless required by law to protect the animal, the person or another from the risk of harm.

## **7.0 CONFIDENTIALITY**

The training providers and centres must obtain consent from the client to disclose information before sharing related information with third parties. Any disclosure of information must be made only with the client's written permission unless there are overriding legal, safety or ethical considerations.

## **8.0 COMMERCIAL OBLIGATIONS**

- 8.1 Advertising by training provider must not:
  - a. Mislead or deceive users of their service.
  - b. Be sensational or make unrealistic, or unsubstantiated performance claims.

- c. Create unjustifiable expectations about the length or type of treatment or unrealistic prospects for success.
  - d. Make claims of superiority or disparage colleagues or members of other organisations or professions.
- 8.2 Training providers and centres must not sell or recommend a product, service or an individual service provider without being first satisfied that this would benefit the animal under their care and that they are suitably qualified to make such a recommendation.
- 8.3 The recommending training providers and centres must disclose to the client if the provider may gain a commercial benefit by making such a recommendation. Training providers and centres must not allow such an interest to influence their choice of provision, service, care or treatment to the detriment of the animal or service user.
- 8.4 There must be transparency in the charges, terms and conditions of the service that the training provider provides.

## 9.0 SUPERVISION OF TRAINING CENTRES

The activity of the animal training centres must be licensed by the Board and the premise must be licensed /approved by the local council authority.

## 10. REQUIREMENT OF TRAINING PERSONNELS

Each training centres must at least have four (4) key personnel categories:-

### 10.1 Manager

The proprietor of the animal training centres is responsible for the overall management and conduct for the facility and for the welfare of the animals held therein. In particular, the proprietor responsible for:

- a. The well-being of all animals in the centre;
- b. The supervision of staff;
- c. The maintenance and collation of records and statistics;
- d. Supervision of daily feeding, watering, inspection and training of all animals;
- e. Supervision and examination of animals upon entry;

- f. The overall level of hygiene in the centre, including the disposal of waste materials;
- g. Provision of prompt veterinary attention for animals when required;
- h. Ensuring adequate shade is available at each training venue;
- i. Provision of cleaning utensils for the disposal of animal's faeces and ensuring that they are available at all times whilst training is being conducted;
- j. Notifying owners (or their contacts ) as soon as possible when an animal is observed to be ailing or injured or promptly after a veterinarian has examined the animal;
- k. Developing a plan for an emergency situation;
- l. Provision of suitable padded training attire for use in protection training;
- m. Must ensure that staff safety and health is protected (i.e. appropriate work clothing, adequate hand washing facilities and immunisation).

## 10.2 Animal Trainers

- a. Animal trainers must be qualified and certified personnel in handling animal training by the Board.
- b. Reasonable care must be exercised by the trainer or training centre, to ensure the safety and well-being of the client and animal at all times (e.g. in circumstances where an animal is aggressive, and displays a clear danger to other animals or people it must be muzzled and restrained).
- c. If, in the trainer's opinion, an animal is suffering from any ailment, the trainer may refuse to train that animal.

## 10.3 Veterinarian

The proprietor of the training providers and centres must have a written agreement with registered Veterinary Surgeon to be on call for the treatment of animals other than first aid.

## 10.4 Animal attendants

- 10.4.1 Animal attendants employed by the proprietor of the training centre must be trained and experienced to properly manage the animals being trained. They are responsible to the proprietor for:

- a. Daily feeding, watering and inspection of all animals;
- b. Daily cleaning of facilities (i.e. hose out, replace bedding, feeding and watering utensils);
- c. Reporting of sick or injured animals; and
- d. Exercising the animals as required.

## 11.0 REQUIREMENT OF TRAINING FACILITIES

Each training facilities must practice a good animal husbandry management which comprises the aspects of nutrition, veterinary healthcare, hygiene, security and housing.

### 11.1 Nutrition

- 11.1.1 All animals housed in the training centre must be fed at least once a day. The food provided must contain acceptable nutritive values in sufficient quantity to meet appropriate daily requirements for the condition and size of the animal.
- 11.1.2 All animals must have a permanent supply of fresh and clean water.
- 11.1.3 Food and water containers must be non-spillable and of a design that can be easily cleaned and does not cause injury and toxic to the animals.

### 11.2 Veterinary healthcare

- 11.2.1 For animals, pre-vaccination is required. A current vaccination certificate (i.e. certifying that vaccination was done within the preceding 12 months and that the "due date" for the next vaccination has not passed) must be produced for each animal before admission. Core vaccination following the schedule in Appendix 1.
- 11.2.2 Training animals must be provided with a valid health certificate. Animals known or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease must not be admitted for training.
- 11.2.3 Every training premise must have an emergency kit for animals as in Appendix 2

### 11.3 Hygiene

- 11.3.1 The training centre is to be clean and hygienic at all times. All pens must be cleaned out at least once per day (twice daily if inspection shows it is required) to ensure the pen is clean. Used litter and uneaten food must be placed in sealed plastic bags for disposal.
- 11.3.2 Animal training centre sites must have an adequate water supply and must be sewage or on a septic system, or have some other adequate method of disposals.
- 11.3.3 Waste disposal must be in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority. Use of a trade waste service for collection and disposal of wastes is preferable. Wastes must not be incinerated.
- 11.3.4 After cleaning, sleeping areas must not be allowed to remain wet.
- 11.3.5 Disinfection of pens must be done whenever the pen is vacated or every seventh (7th) day with disinfectants. For utensils, recommended to use food grade disinfectants. If a non-food grade disinfectant is used, the utensils must be rinsed after disinfecting to avoid poisoning. Manufacturer's instructions for the use of these agents must be followed.
- 11.3.6 All watering and feeding utensils must be cleaned daily.
- 11.3.7 Pests including fleas, ticks, flies, mosquitoes and rodents must be effectively controlled and the pesticide should be used only in accordance with label instructions.

### 11.4 Security

- 11.4.1 Animal centre buildings must be able to be securely locked. Design and materials used must ensure the security of the facility.
- 11.4.2 Each individual pen must be fitted with a secure closing device that cannot be opened by the animals.

- 11.4.3 Any security methods used must allow for ready access to animals and ready exit for staff and animals from the premises in the event of an emergency.
- 11.4.4 All training centres where animals are boarded or protection training occurs must have an external perimeter fence at least 1.8 metres high surrounding the centre to prevent the escape of animals. The external walls of the facility may serve as the perimeter fence if an animal escaping from its pen or cage is restrained by these walls.
- 11.4.5 Animals in training centres must be safe from attack, stress or injury and their behavioural needs should be met.
- 11.4.6 All training centres must have a minimum preparation that is sufficient to deal with any fire incidents as in Appendix 3.

## 11.5 Housing

- 11.5.1 Each animal training centre must provide an area for reception, records storage, and display of information for clients. Facilities must include washing hands.
- 11.5.2 Pens must be designed, constructed, serviced and maintained in a way that ensures the good health and well-being of the animals, whilst preventing escape or injury to humans.
- 11.5.3 Housing must provide protection from the weather (wind, rain, sunlight and extremes of climate), vermin and harassment from other predators.
- 11.5.4 Materials should be selected for ease of maintenance and cleaning, durability and non-toxicity. Floors of animal housing areas of pens must be made of an impervious material to assist cleaning and drainage.
- 11.5.5 The internal surfaces of the external walls of pens must be constructed of impervious, solid, washable materials optimally curved at the wall/floor junctions to facilitate cleaning and disinfection.

- 11.5.6 Pens floors must be sloped to enable wastes and water to run off. A collection drain must be provided to take away water after cleaning.
- 11.5.7 Pens may be separated by either solid partitions, galvanised chain wire or weld mesh wire dividers. Pens must be completely enclosed having either a solid or wire roof.
- 11.5.8 Cage or pen areas must have an ample supply of fresh air. One third of the area of each pen must be weatherproof and include raised sleeping quarters.
- 11.5.10 Kennels must be provided with a weatherproof sleeping area containing raised beds.
- 11.5.11 Where animal kennels are constructed indoors, temperature, humidity and ventilation must be considered. Ventilation must be adequate to keep animal housing areas free of dampness, noxious odours and draughts.

## **12.0 REQUIREMENTS OF TRAINING MODULES**

- 12.1 Each training centre must develop a training module according to the species, animal usage, physiological and behavioural status. The module consists of 3 different levels: basic, moderate and advanced.
- 12.2 Training hours should not exceed the maximum physiology ability of the animals with exception of overriding and overdriving of the sport horses under supervision of registered veterinarian.
- 12.3 Each training module must be endorsed by the Board.

## **13.0 TYPE OF TRAININGS FOR ANIMALS**

- 13.1 Training for Obedient and Companion Animals (multispecies)
  - 13.1.1 Obedience training is a major factor in sound management and when properly carried out, results in an improved relationship between the animals, their owners and the community. Obedience training is available by professional animal trainers and through obedience clubs, registered and licensed by the Board.

- 13.1.2 Animal behaviour and safety is the responsibility of the owner. Training aids may be used by the owner to fulfil his/her obligations in managing the animal's behaviour. Positive reinforcement is the preferred training technique, for example, the use of rewards rather than punishment.
  - 13.1.3 The responsibility of pet ownership includes properly training and socializing your animal.
  - 13.1.4 An area in which to train should be free from distractions.
  - 13.1.5 Once animals reach their maturity, they are ready to begin basic obedience. These training sessions also stress manners and teach owners to be their pet's confident leaders. Sessions include attention drills, proper pulling techniques on the leash, respecting human's personal space and leash commands that incorporate heeling, sitting, lie down, stay and coming when called.
  - 13.1.6 An obedient animal and service dog is a pre-requisite requirement for the animal being trained as a companion animal. Companion animal training refers to a specially trained animal for specific task. The purposes of the animal being trained are to assist the human with disabilities and rehabilitation process of the human patients.
- 13.2 Training for Entertainment Animals (multispecies)
- 13.2.1 An obedient animal is a pre-requisite requirement for the animal being trained as an entertainer. Entertainment animal training refers to a specially trained animal to entertain the public without neglecting their welfare and the usage of the animal. Types of animal entertainment include:
    - a. Zoo animal performance
    - b. Theme park/ circus animal performance
    - c. Animal actors/ mascots
    - d. Animal game show
  - 13.2.2 Types of entertainment must not cause any harm and violence to the safety, health and normal behaviour of the animals.

13.2.3 Entertainment animals must have the full access to the medical screening and remedies before and after the entertainment activities.

13.2.4 Types of entertainment of the animals should be formulated based on the animal species and their capabilities.

13.2.5 Types of entertainment must be endorsed by the Board.

### 13.3 Specialized Trainings for Dogs

13.3.1 Training for Guard Dogs  
The minimum age of a dog to be trained is 6 months.

#### 13.3.1.1 Training Venues

Due to the noise factor and the potential danger to the public that protection training generates, certain venues such as public reserves and schools are not allowed to be used for this purpose.

#### 13.3.1.2 Security Requirements

A 1.8 metre high chain mesh fence must enclose the immediate training area fence to protect the public from animals being agitated. This fence is in addition to the external security fence. These measures will ensure the secure containment of the animals whilst being agitated and to ensure the public's safety.

13.3.1.3 Temperament and training assessment of animals prior to commencement of protection training.

a. All animals must be assessed individually to ascertain their suitability for protection training. Only animals with a stable temperament are to be accepted. The following character traits are unacceptable in an animal for protection training:

- Fear
- Nervousness
- Fear Aggression/Fear Biter
- Nervous Aggression

- b. It is the responsibility of the training centre to ensure that a high standard of obedience training exists prior to the commencement of protection training. A handler must be able to demonstrate that the animal can be controlled reliably off-lead.
- c. Only recognised guarding breeds of the large variety and cross of these breed, are allowed to be trained in protection training as listed and categorized by the veterinary authority. These breeds are:
  - German Shepherd,
  - Rottweiler,
  - Doberman,
  - Dll other breeds are excluded including the banned breeds.

\* Any restricted breed must obtain written approval from Director General of Veterinary Services.

#### 13.3.1.4 Prerequisites for people wishing to train their animal in protection training

- a. Only licensed security guards registered are eligible to have their animal's trained as Protection Animals, or to be trained in Protection Training.
- b. Proof of Security Licence must be shown to the training centre prior to commencement of Protection Training.
- c. Owner has to be responsible for the animal, in or out of compound and licensed by the board"

#### 13.3.1.5 Categories of protection training

- a. Category I - Professional security animals. This level of training is only open to Bona-fide Security personnel.
- b. Category II - Commercial yard animals. This level of training is only open to those supplying yard animals to protect commercial premises. Animals are allowed full suit & leg bites in their training in both categories.

#### 13.3.1.6 Legal requirements of client

Protection training clients must be given an information pamphlet on their responsibility of owning an animal that has undergone protection training. The proprietor of a training centre must also display this information at each of its venues.

13.3.1.7 Registration of clients on commencement of protection training The proprietor of a protection training centres must furnish relevant councils with details of all protection training clients including name, address, and telephone and security licence number.

### 13.3.2 Attack Dog Training

The minimum age of a dog to be trained is 6 months.

13.3.2.1 An obedient animal is a pre-requisite requirement for the animal being trained to attack the threats accordingly. Attack training is different to the guard dog training because guard dog is not train to attack and fight the threats. This training will stimulate the attack and aggressive behaviours according to the types of threats and specific signals or orders by the trainer.

13.3.2.2 The minimum age of a dog to be trained is 6 months.

#### 13.3.2.3 Training Venues

Due to the noise factor and the potential danger to the public that protection training generates, certain venues such as public reserves and schools are not allowed to be used for this purpose.

#### 13.3.2.4 Security Requirements

A 1.8 metre high chain mesh fence must enclose the immediate training area fence to protect the public from animals being agitated. This fence is in addition to the external security fence. These measures will ensure the secure containment of the animals whilst being agitated and to ensure the public's safety.

#### 13.3.2.5 Temperament and training assessment of animals prior to commencement of attack training.

- a. All animals must be assessed individually to ascertain their suitability for attack training. Only animals with a stable temperament are to be accepted. The following character traits are unacceptable in an animal for attack training:
  - Fear
  - Nervousness
  - Fear Aggression/Fear Biter
  - Nervous Aggression
- b. Only specific dog breeds are eligible for this type of training. The breeds are as listed and categorized by the veterinary authority. These breeds are:
  - German Shepherd,
  - Rottweiler,
  - Doberman,
  - Belgian Sheepdog, Collie

\* Any restricted breed must obtain written approval from Director General of Veterinary Services.

### 13.3.3 Man Stopper Training

13.3.3.1 A man stopper is a dog possessing of the temperament and physical ability to stop a person such as an intruder by inflicting such serious bodily harm as to render further advanced physically impossible. These dogs are strictly for the professional users certainly not for the family.

13.3.3.2 The minimum age of a dog to be trained is 6 months.

13.3.2.3 Training Venues

Due to the noise factor and the potential danger to the public that protection training generates, certain venues such as public reserves and schools are not allowed to be used for this purpose.

13.3.2.4 Security Requirements

A 1.8 metre high chain mesh fence must enclose the immediate training area fence to protect the public from animals being agitated. This fence is in addition to the external security fence. These measures will ensure the secure containment of the animals whilst being agitated and to ensure the public's safety.

13.3.2.5 Temperament and training assessment of animals prior to commencement of man stopper training.

a. All animals must be assessed individually to ascertain their suitability for man stopper training. Only animals with a stable temperament are to be accepted. The following character traits are unacceptable in an animal for man stopper training:

- Fear
- Nervousness
- Fear Aggression/Fear Biter
- Nervous Aggression

b. Only specific dog breeds are eligible for this type of training. The breeds are as listed and categorized by the veterinary authority. These breeds are:

- Shepherds,
- Rottweilers,
- Dobermans

\* Any restricted breed must obtain written approval from Director General of Veterinary Services.

### 13.3.4 Detection Dog Training

13.3.4.1 A detection or sniffer dog is trained to use its sensors to detect substances such as explosive, illegal drugs, wildlife scats, currency, blood, missing human and cadavers.

13.3.4.2 Only dog breed with a good sense of smells is eligible for this type of training. The breeds are as listed and categorized by the veterinary authority. These breeds are:

- Bloodhound
- Basset hound
- Beagle
- German Shepherd
- Labrador Retriever
- Belgian Malinois
- English Springer Spaniel
- Coonhound
- German Shorthair Pointer
- Pointer

\* Any restricted breed must obtain written approval from Director General of Veterinary Services.

13.3.5 All types of training listed in 13.3 are categorized as specialized trainings. Specialized trainings are not eligible for companion or pet animals as stated in 13.1.

### 13.4 Training for Horses

13.4.1 Please refer to the Animal Welfare Code of Practice for Horses in Riding & Spelling Centers for basic care and husbandry requirements.

13.4.2 A variety of instructed practices that teach horses to perform certain behaviours as instructed by human. The training modules are formulated based on the type of horse usage (sport, transport, herding, recreation and leisure, rehabilitation process of human patient).

13.4.3 Each training provider or centre must obtain the training module's approval from the Board.

## 14.0 REFERENCE

- 14.1 WSAVA Vaccination-Guidelines
- 14.2 The Science and Technology of Animal Training Paperback by James O'Heare
- 14.3 <https://www.petexpertise.com/articles-category/>
- 14.4 Ziv, G.(2017). The Effective of Using Aversive Training Methods in Dogs-Journal of Veterinary Behavior: Clinical Application and Research
- 14.5 The effects of dog obedience training and behavioural counselling upon the human-canine relationship by Gail I.ClarkWilliam N.Boyer

## Appendix 1

## CANINE VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS

Disease	Type of vaccine	Route of Administration	Age at First Vaccination (wk)	Age at Second Vaccination (wk)	Age at Third Vaccination (wk)	Revaccination
<b>Distemper Infectious Canine hepatitis CAV-1 or CAV-2</b>	MLV	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	MLV	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	Inactivated	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
<b>Parvovirus infection</b>	MLV	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	Inactivated	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
<b>Bordetellosis</b>	Inactivated	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	Live attenuated	IN	>2	-	-	Bianual
<b>Parainfluenza</b>	MLV	SC, IM or IN	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
<b>Leptospirosis</b>	Inactivated	SC or IM	10-12	14-16	-	Annual
<b>Rabies *</b>	MLV	IM	12-16	-	-	Annual / Triennial
		IM	12-16	-	-	Annual / Triennial

\* To comply with state Laws

## FELINE VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS

Disease	Type of vaccine	Route of Administration	Age at First Vaccination (wk)	Age at Second Vaccination (wk)	Age at Third Vaccination (wk)	Revaccination
<b>Panleukopenia (FP)</b>	Inactivated	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	MLV	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	MLV IN	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
<b>Herpesvirus Type 1 (FAV-1)</b>	MLV	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	MLV IN	IN	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	Inactivated	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
<b>Calicivirus (FCV)</b>	MLV	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	MLV	IN	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
	Inactivated	SC or IM	6-8	10-12	14-16	Annual
<b>Feline Leukemia (FeLV)</b>	Inactivated	IM	8	2-3 later	2-3 later	Annual
<b>Rabies *</b>	MLV	IM	12-16	-	-	Annual / Triennial

\* to comply with state laws.

\*\* Approved for use in cats (only one vaccine as of January 1983). Use of nonapproved MLV vaccine in cats can result in vaccine induced rabies.

SC= subcutaneous, IM = intramuscular, IN = intranasal

## Appendix 2

### **EMERGENCY KIT**

Guidelines for completing an emergency kit box:

1. Scissors
2. Ribbons
3. Slip Gel
4. Nail clippers
5. Blankets of anxiety
6. Examination gloves
7. Non adhesive dressing
8. Antiseptics
9. Cotton
10. Forcep
11. Normal saline
12. Thermometer
13. Swab gauze
14. Penlight
15. Sanitizer
16. Bandage

## **Appendix 3**

### **PREVENTIVE PREPARATION AND PREPARATION OF FIRE.**

1. Identify an emergency exit to remove animals from within the premises during the fire.
2. Provide fire extinguishers or fire hose reels to fit all animal enclosures.
3. Flammable items are stored in separate areas of animal enclosure
4. Install adequate smoke detectors for closed enclosure premises.
5. Smoking is not allowed at animal enclosure / exhibition premises.
6. "Smoking prohibited" sign in easy places in animal shelter / exhibition premises.
7. Fire extinguisher used shall be inspected and approved by the Fire and Rescue Department.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## NOTE

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