

KENYA STANDARD

DKS 2302: 2023

ICS 67.140.10

Second Edition

**Transport of small and medium sized birds
- code of practice**

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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee:

Ministry of Health — Food Safety Unit

Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute

National Public Health Laboratory

Government Chemist's Department

Farmer's Choice (K) Ltd.

University of Nairobi — Department of Food Science, Nutrition and Technology

Consumer Information Network

Kenchic (K) Ltd.

Kenya Meat Commission

Directorate of Livestock Production

Directorate of Veterinary Services

Kenya Nut Company — Morendat farm

Meat Training institute

Choice Meats Ltd.

Kenya Bureau of Standards — Secretariat

REVISION OF KENYA STANDARDS

In order to keep abreast of progress in industry, Kenya Standards should be regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the Managing Director, Kenya Bureau of Standards, are welcome.

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Foreword

This Kenya Standard was prepared by the [Meat and Poultry products] Technical Committee under the guidance of the Standards Projects Committee, and it is in accordance with the procedures of the Kenya Bureau of Standards

Small and medium sized birds include gallinaceous birds like pheasant, partridges, quails and guinea fowls, and passerine and psittacine birds like munias, bulbuls, budgerigars, parrots, love birds and weaver birds. These birds are used for various purposes, such as pets, exhibits, game and food. In view of the increasing demand for these birds, they are frequently required to be transported. As transport requirements of small and medium sized birds are similar, a common code is being prescribed for their transport. In the preparation of this standard, the following sources were consulted extensively:

IS 5237:1969 (R2000), *Code for Transport of Small and Medium Sized Seed-eating Birds.*

Acknowledgement is hereby made for the assistance derived from these sources.

Transport of small and medium sized birds - code of practice

1 Scope

This Kenya Standard lays down the guidelines for the transport of live small and medium sized wild birds in captivity by rail, road, water and air.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EAS 12, *Drinking (potable water) — Specification*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions should apply:

3.1

birds

only medium and small sized seed-eating birds

3.1.1

small size birds

include passerine and psittacine birds like munias, bulbuls, budgerigars, parrots, love birds and weaver birds, etc.

3.1.2

medium size birds

include gallinaceous birds like pheasant, partridges, quails and guinea and guinea fowls

4 General provisions

4.1 Birds to be transported should be healthy and in good condition. They should be examined and certified by a qualified person for freedom from contagious and infectious diseases and their fitness to undertake the journey. Birds that are lethargic, crouched, or fluffed in 20 minutes of captivity should not be transported.

4.2 Birds that do not eat or drink during the first hour of captivity should not be transported.

4.3 Birds transported in the same cage should be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups.

4.4 Birds should be preferably transported in pairs. Many males of the same species should not be transported in the same container. Only one pair of gallinaceous birds should be transported in each cage or container.

4.5 Suitable perching arrangements should be made in the cage while transporting passerine and psittacine birds like parrots, budgerigars, bulbuls, mynahs and munias. Perches and other contents in carriers should be securely fastened to avoid bouncing.

4.6 Birds should be properly fed and watered before they are packed in containers for transportation. Extra feed and water should be provided in suitable troughs in the cages for journeys longer than an hour.

4.7 The containers should be properly cleaned and sterilized before the birds are placed in them. The use of injurious cleaning agents should be avoided.

4.8 Birds should be placed in containers shortly before transportation to minimize the injury due to fluttering.

4.9 Arrangements should be made for the watering, feeding and cleaning the cages during the journey.

4.10 The transporter should acquire relevant documents and permits required for the smooth transportation of birds

4.11 When transporting chicks or nestlings a protected heat source should be provided. It should be of a design that cannot burn the birds, and there must be room for the birds to move away from it.

4.12 If it is necessary to restrain the wings, the technique should not impair the bird's ability to breath or regulate its body temperature.

4.13 Containers should be sterilized before and after use.

4.14 Diurnal birds should be transported at night when they are less active and when both ambient temperatures and their own body temperatures are likely to be low.

4.15 The trip should be planned well in advance to minimize the number of transfers and delays and to ensure that a person competent to provide appropriate care is available to meet the shipment upon its arrival.

Multiday shipping may require a qualified person to accompany the shipment to resolve unexpected problems.

4.16 To avoid delays, all permits, health certificates, and other documents should be obtained and completed before shipping. There should be a contingency plan to assure the birds' safety and comfort should unforeseen delays arise.

5 Road transport

5.1 This mode of transport may be adopted only when the birds are to be transported over short journeys requiring 4 to 6 h.

5.2 In road journey, in public service vehicle, the birds should be placed in a proper cage or container. The cage containing birds should not be put on the roof of the vehicle but should be put inside the vehicle easily approachable for inspection during transit.

5.3 The drivers should drive safely to minimize disturbance to birds

5.4 An attendant should be present at all times during transit and should ensure that proper transit conditions are observed.

5.5 The birds should not be exposed to adverse weather conditions (sunlight, rain, direct blast of air and extreme temperatures) during transport.

6 Rail transport

6.1 In case the journey is for more than twelve hours, an attendant should accompany the consignments.

6.2 The birds should not be exposed to adverse weather conditions (sunlight, rain, direct blast of air and extreme temperatures) during transport.

7 Air transport

7.1 The cages should be properly cleaned and sterilized before the birds are placed in the cage or container.

7.2 For international transport, the containers carrying birds should be kept in pressurized compartment with regulated temperature and preferably kept near the door.

8 Water transport

8.1 In case the journey is for more than 12 h, an attendant should accompany the consignment.

8.2 As far as possible poultry should be transported in containers having adequate facilities for ventilation and no other merchandise which may result in mortality of birds should be loaded in the same wagon.

9 Containers and cages for transportation

9.1 Cages, containers and crates used to transport birds should be of such material as will not collapse or crumble. They should be well ventilated and designed to protect the health of the birds by giving them adequate space and safety.

9.2 A container should be clean and free of protrusions that might cause injury. It should offer easy access for care and removal of the animals in an emergency but must be designed to prevent escape.

There should be enough headroom in any container that the bird can adopt a normal posture and carry out comfort and maintenance activities. Some small birds may be given enough room to fly up and down the perches.

9.3 Labelling of containers

All containers should be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephone number of the consignor and the consignee and marked 'LIVE STOCK' in bold capital red letters and with such details as are necessary for the well-being of the birds.