OFF-CAMPUS TRANSPORT OF NON-USDA REGULATED SPECIES BY LABORATORY PERSONNEL

A. Transport of animals by laboratory personnel must be approved by the IACUC (either in the protocol or on a one-time basis). Transportation-related stress is inevitable, but can be minimized utilizing proper procedures listed below.

B. The investigator must pre-arrange transport with appropriate animal care personnel if their support is needed at the facility of origin and/or the destination facility.

C. All vehicles being used to transport animals must have suitable airflow and functioning temperature control. The vehicle’s air-conditioning should be on whenever the outside temperature is above 76°F. During extreme heat or cold, the vehicle must be cooled or heated to an appropriate transport temperature (based on species - e.g., 65-75°F for laboratory rodents) prior to loading the animals.

D. Preparing animals for transport
   1. Animal containers must be appropriate for the species being transported. Overcrowding must be avoided, as this can lead to overheating despite mild outdoor conditions.
   2. Food and water should be provided if appropriate (e.g., Napa-Nectar or equivalent for laboratory rodents).
   3. Non-essential moveable objects (e.g. enrichment devices) should not be included in the container with the animal, as movement of such objects during transport could injure an animal.

E. The animal containers must be positioned in the vehicle so that airflow is not blocked and the containers will not tip or slide. Animal containers must be placed in the vehicle so that they are not in direct sunlight and thus vulnerable to considerable radiant heat gain.

F. Animals must not be left in the vehicle any longer than what is necessary to transport them to their destination. There should be no stops during the transport. Stops for gasoline should only occur if the trip goes beyond the tank capabilities of the vehicle, and such long trips require specific pre-approval from the IACUC.

G. If a vehicle malfunctions in transit, immediate actions must be taken to assure the animal environment remains suitable. Completion of the animal transport should be prioritized over vehicle repair. For trips in the Phoenix metropolitan area, DACT staff is available to bring a second (rescue) vehicle to complete the animal transport. The investigator transporting the animals must inform the DACT staff as to what is being transferred (species and number of cages), so that an appropriate rescue vehicle is chosen. While waiting for the support vehicle, the animal environment must be maintained as best as possible.

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Updated 4/23/2012
Additional Guidelines for Specific Facilities:

H. Barrow Neurological Institute (BNI)

1. All rodents must be delivered to the St. Joseph’s Hospital & Medical Center (SJHMC) loading dock, which is located just south of Earl Drive.
2. The container and the transportation procedures must comply with the BNI IACUC’s Policy on animal transport, which is appended below.
3. The BNI-ASU MRI Center contains several holding rooms that can be used for short-term housing of animals requiring serial images. Housing arrangements must be made in advance with the Animal Care Program at SJHMC prior to arriving at the facility to ensure space is available.

BNI GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL TRANSPORT AND USE IN CLINICAL AND PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

This document contains information concerning animal transport through public access areas. Public access areas include roadway, and areas outside the animal facility. All personnel involved in animal care and use are required to follow this guideline to ensure that animal transport is conducted in a safe and appropriate manner. Investigators and their research associates are reminded that all transferring animals between investigators and/or protocols require completion of certain forms to assure regulatory compliance. Contact the veterinarian (ext. 64003) for detailed information regarding the required forms.

Animal Transport Through Public Access Areas

All transport of animals should be planned to minimize transit time, reduce the risk of zoonoses, avoid the visibility of animals to the public, and protect the animals against physical trauma.

To reduce risks of zoonosis and injury, personnel not engaged in transporting an animal should not occupy the Vivarium-Neuroscience Research Center elevator when an animal is present. Personnel must not enter the elevator when an animal is present; they must exit when an individual transporting an animal enters the elevator.

The following guidelines must be adhered to when animals are transported through public areas:

Requirements for Transport Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Transport Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cats, dogs, pigs, rabbits</td>
<td>Covered transport cages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-human primates</td>
<td>Covered primate transport carrier or restraint chair*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodents</td>
<td>Covered shoebox cage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead animals</td>
<td>Red durable plastic bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Special requirements for the non-human primate transport equipment:
- prevent any inadvertent contact (grabbing, reaching, touching) between the animal and personnel;
- enclosure needs to be constructed strong enough to contain the animals securely;
- interior must not have any sharp points or edges;

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• provide adequate ventilation by having ventilation openings located on at least two opposite walls;
• provide sufficient space to allow the animal to turn around freely in a normal manner or to sit in an upright position without its head touching the top of the enclosure.

** If the animals were used in research involving biohazardous materials, follow the disposition procedures as recommended by the Biohazard Committee.