

BS 8517-1:2016



BSI Standards Publication

Security dogs

Part 1: Code of practice for the use
of general purpose security dogs

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2016

ISBN 978 0 580 92027 1

ICS 13.310

The following BSI references relate to the work on this document:

Committee reference GW/3

Draft for comment 16/30331797 DC

Publication history

First published May 2009

Second (present) edition September 2016

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 8517 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 September 2016. It was prepared by Panel GW/3/-/15, *Security dog users*, under the authority of Technical Committee GW/3, *Private security management and services*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This part of BS 8517 supersedes BS 8517-1:2009, which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard, which has been updated to aid the understanding of the recommendations and reflect current practice.

Attention is drawn to the Private Security Industry Act 2001 [1], which contains provisions for regulating the private security industry, including security guarding. A person falling within the definition of providing security industry services under the Private Security Industry Act 2001 is required to be licensed in accordance with that Act. The Act can be found online at www.the-sia.org.uk.

Use of this document

As a code of practice, this part of BS 8517 takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

Any user claiming compliance with this part of BS 8517 is expected to be able to justify any course of action that deviates from its recommendations.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its recommendations are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is "should".

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

The word "should" is used to express recommendations of this standard. The word "may" is used in the text to express permissibility, e.g. as an alternative to the primary recommendation of the Clause. The word "can" is used to express possibility, e.g. a consequence of an action or an event.

Notes and commentaries are provided throughout the text of this standard. Notes give references and additional information that are important but do not form part of the recommendations. Commentaries give background information.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

1 Scope

This part of BS 8517 gives recommendations for the operational use of a dog by a security dog handler when providing manned guarding services on a static site or mobile patrol, including records, kennelling/husbandry, dog health and welfare, equipment and clothing, training and operational requirements.

NOTE 1 Recommendations for static site guarding and mobile patrol services are given in BS 7499. Recommendations for screening of security individuals are given in BS 7858.

This part of BS 8517 also assists procurers of security dog services to ensure the service fits the end user requirements and risk profile.

This part of BS 8517 excludes the provision of detection dogs and handlers.

NOTE 2 Detection dogs and handlers are covered in BS 8517-2.

2 Normative references

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

BS 7499:2013, *Static site guarding and mobile patrol services – Code of practice*
BS 7858, *Security screening of individuals employed in a security environment – Code of practice*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of BS 8517, the terms and definitions given in BS 7499:2013 and the following apply.

3.1 general purpose security dog

dog, usually of a recognized guarding breed, with specialized training used for security services

NOTE 1 Hereafter referred to as “dog”.

NOTE 2 Recognized guarding breeds include German Shepherds, Dobermans, Rottweilers and Mallinois.

NOTE 3 Attention is drawn to the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 [2].

3.2 instructor/trainer

someone who teaches and educates both people and dogs

3.3 kennel

housing providing shelter and a place for a dog to sleep with room to stand up, turn around and lie down in comfort

3.4 organization

supplier, individual or company providing security dog services

3.5 run

secure area in which a dog has the freedom to walk about, adjacent to the kennel

3.6 security dog handler

security officer with specialized training in handling dogs

NOTE Hereafter referred to as "handler".

3.7 security officer

person who performs duties at a static site or on a mobile patrol

3.8 self-employed handler

individual engaged to provide front line services as specified in the principal contractor assignment instruction

NOTE The principal contractor is ultimately responsible and accountable for service delivery to the customer.

3.9 subcontract

all, or part, of a contract assigned to another service provider, where the subcontracted service provider is responsible for service delivery including the supply and management of their employees in fulfilment of the subcontract

3.10 subcontracted service

provision of services on behalf of a principal contractor

3.11 subcontracted services provider

company that is contracted to provide service delivery on behalf of the principal contractor

NOTE The principal contractor is ultimately responsible and accountable for service delivery to the customer.

4 Administration

4.1 General

Any organization providing dog handling services should operate in accordance with BS 7499:2013 and screen staff in accordance with BS 7858.

4.2 Subcontracted services

The organization should obtain the customer's agreement on conditions for the use of subcontracted service providers for undertaking the duties of security dog services.

The subcontracted services provider should also follow the recommendations given in this British Standard. The organization should satisfy itself that these recommendations have been followed. There should be documented evidence that due diligence has been carried out.

4.3 Self-employed handlers

The organization should satisfy itself that the self-employed handler meets the recommendations given in this British Standard.

NOTE Attention is drawn to HMRC guidance on self-employment.

4.4 Insurance

The organization should be adequately insured in accordance with BS 7499:2013, and the insurance should be specific for the operational deployment of general purpose security dogs and, where applicable, for their training and kennelling.

The organization should also take into account the advisability of professional indemnity insurance where advice is given on either operational deployment or on training.

4.5 Canine records

Each dog should have an individual record containing the following details:

- a) procurement (including pedigree, if applicable);
- b) name;
- c) owner;
- d) age;
- e) breed/cross-breed;
- f) colour;
- g) sex;
- h) neuter status;
- i) photograph(s) (adequate for identification);
- j) microchip;

NOTE Attention is drawn to the Microchipping of Dogs Regulations 2014 [3].

- k) vaccinations;
- l) written veterinary confirmation of fitness for duty (see 6.1);
- m) first aid/veterinary treatment;
- n) training records and certificates;
- o) continuation training records;
- p) incident reports;
- q) complaints;
- r) bite reports; and
- s) final disposal/re-homing certificate.

Records should be kept for three years after retirement or death. Minimum periods of retention of records should be reviewed, if applicable, for particular requirements, especially with regard to potential liabilities for civil action.

4.6 Assignment records

An accurate record should be kept for a minimum of three years of both dogs' and handlers' work assignments. Such records should also include both contracting in and out of dogs.

4.7 Health and safety

Organizations should ensure that their health and safety policy statement includes kennelling, training and operational deployment.

Organizations should ensure, prior to deployment, that their risk assessment includes consideration of the health, safety and welfare of the dog.

5 Accommodation/husbandry

COMMENTARY ON CLAUSE 5

For the purposes of this British Standard, dogs can be accommodated at either commercial or residential premises, either in kennels or in a domestic environment.

5.1 Accommodation

5.1.1 General

Dogs should be kept in a healthy condition, properly accommodated, fed and watered. They should not be left unattended for long periods of time, and should be visited at regular intervals over a 24 h period. Provision should be made for regular exercise.

5.1.2 Kennels

5.1.2.1 Construction and siting

Where a kennel is used, this should be constructed of suitable materials that cannot cause harm to the dog and it should provide secure and efficient housing, free from damp and draughts and extremes of temperature. The kennel should incorporate a run. The kennel and run should be sited with due regard to noise disturbance, prevailing weather conditions and drainage.

Where a kennel is not used (i.e. inside residential accommodation), particular consideration should be given to the welfare of the dog(s).

5.1.2.2 Beds and bedding

Beds and bedding (where used) should be of a suitable size, clean and dry.

5.1.2.3 Size

The kennel should be of sufficient size for the dog to stand up, turn around and lie down in comfort.

5.1.2.4 Isolation

Where there is more than one dog, arrangements for an isolation kennel with its own separate area and cleaning equipment should be made available for use as necessary.

NOTE The isolation kennel may be at a separate location.

5.2 Hygiene

Kennels, runs, compounds and surrounding areas should be kept in a clean and tidy condition at all times. Kennels should be thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned daily and disinfected at least weekly. Drains should be disinfected daily with an appropriate disinfectant.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the existence of legislation applicable to the disposal of faeces; advice on such legislation can be sought from the Environment Agency or local authority.

Kennels should be inspected regularly for any signs of deterioration, unsuitability or hazards.

Where a kennel is not used (i.e. inside residential accommodation), particular consideration should be given to the welfare of the dog(s).

5.3 Premises/kennel(s)

Any commercial premises used to accommodate a dog during their rest period should carry adequate warning signs and display emergency information prominently. A designated telephone number should be displayed on a sign at the premises for purposes of emergency contact, ensuring a response in the case of an emergency.

Any residential premises used to accommodate a dog should not present a risk to the public. Owners/carers/person(s) in charge should take all reasonable precautions with regard to safety and welfare.

Persons entering and leaving the kennels with dogs should shout "dog coming in" or "dog coming out" for the safety of other persons entering the kennels.

At all premises/kennel(s) consideration should be given to those living/working adjacent with particular attention to the effects of noise and other environmental issues.

5.4 Emergency and evacuation procedures for kennels

5.4.1 General

Organizations should establish procedures for responding to emergencies such as fire, flooding, extreme weather or temperature conditions, intruders, etc.

Where a kennel is not used (i.e. inside residential accommodation), appropriate steps should be taken for the protection of dogs in case of fire or other emergencies.

5.4.2 Monitoring

There should be an appropriate method for raising the alarm (e.g. someone on the premises, monitored electronic alarm system).

5.4.3 Fire

The responsible person(s) for the dog should ensure that a fire risk assessment has been carried out for the kennelling facilities and take all necessary steps to reduce or remove any risk. The fire risk assessment should also cover the arrangements for:

- a) raising the alarm and giving warning;
- b) emergency contact details;
- c) provision of fire fighting equipment; and
- d) evacuation.

5.4.4 Evacuation

The responsible person(s) for the dog should ensure that appropriate emergency procedures are in place in the event of the necessity to evacuate kennel(s).

An appropriate safe method should be provided for evacuating and securing dogs, taking into account both the safety of the dog and individuals, the emergency services and the general public.

6 Health and welfare of the dog

COMMENTARY ON CLAUSE 6

Attention is drawn to the Animal Welfare Act 2006 [4], the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 [5] and the Five Freedoms. The principles of the Five Freedoms were first set out by the government-established Brambell Committee in 1964 and they were in respect of farm animals. They are the basis of humane care and are related to as:

- 1) *Freedom from hunger and thirst – by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.*
- 2) *Freedom from discomfort – by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.*
- 3) *Freedom from pain, suffering, injury and disease – by prevention and rapid diagnosis and treatment.*
- 4) *Freedom to express normal behaviour – by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animals own kind.*
- 5) *Freedom from fear and distress – by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.*

6.1 General

Dogs used should be in good health and of sound conformation and over one year of age. Consideration should be given to vaccinations and parasite prevention treatments (e.g. fleas and worms).

Every dog should be subjected to an annual examination and certification as fit for duty by a veterinary surgeon.

Dogs should receive immediate veterinary treatment when necessary and records should be kept (see 4.5).

All handlers should be trained to have a basic understanding of the normal signs of health for a dog and basic canine first aid.

6.2 Responsibility

Directors/owners/keepers/managers/carers/person(s) in charge should take ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the dog at all times (including when the handler is sick, on holiday or off duty, or when the dog is subcontracted out to a third party).

The welfare of the dog is paramount; if there is any doubt in relation to the dog's physical ability to perform its role, the handler/owner/keeper should immediately take steps to withdraw the dog from duty and seek veterinary advice where appropriate.

6.3 Routines

A daily general health and well-being inspection of the dog should be carried out.

Dogs should be groomed regularly.

A comprehensive animal husbandry routine should be in place and daily, weekly and periodic tasks are to be detailed.

Dogs should be fed, exercised and rested according to their working pattern, taking account of shifts.

Dogs should not be fed immediately prior to commencement of a working shift or vigorous exercise.

It is acceptable to periodically change a dog's operational hours but such changes should not occur so frequently as to cause distress.

6.4 Food and water

A suitable area should be provided for preparing food, which should be kept vermin free and clean at all times. Refrigeration facilities should be provided where fresh meat is used. All bulk supplies of food should be kept in vermin-proof containers and appropriate stock rotation maintained.

All contaminated food and waste should be disposed of appropriately with no health risk to other animals or humans.

Fresh water should be available to the dogs at all times. A nutritious balanced diet should be fed to the dogs. Dogs should be fed after duty according to shift pattern.

NOTE Split feeds may be used where appropriate.

6.5 Rest and exercise

Dogs should receive a minimum 8 h undisturbed rest in their normal environment in every 24 h period. No dog should work more than 12 h without such a rest period.

Recreational breaks (rest or exercised as appropriate) should be at least equal to those prescribed for handlers in the relevant section of the assignment instructions, in addition to this each dog should be given a period of safe unrestricted exercise in each 24 h period, during which safety should be taken into account at all times.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the Working Time Directive 2003/88/EC [6], the Animal Welfare Act 2006 [4], the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 [5] and the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 [2].

6.6 End of service

On reaching an age or suffering any condition whereby a dog is unable to carry out work effectively without distress being caused, it should be retired to a suitable environment or, where appropriate on grounds of health and safety and welfare, be humanely euthanized by a veterinary surgeon.

NOTE Advice on the sale or gift of dogs is given in Clause 11.

7 Equipment and clothing

7.1 General equipment

Handlers should be issued with the following equipment:

- a) suitable collar with a strong welded "D" clip at end or slip collar with ID of the owner;

NOTE 1 The collar needs to be of appropriate strength, construction and design so as to control the dog without causing harm.

NOTE 2 Attention is drawn to the Control of Dogs Order 1992 [7], local by-laws and the Road Traffic Act 1988 [8].

- b) strong lead with hand loop;
- c) food and water bowls;
- d) grooming equipment; and
- e) muzzle.

To avoid cross contamination, collars and muzzles should be unique to each dog.

NOTE 3 Other equipment might comprise of a tether chain, tracking harness and line, dumbbell, praise article, handler protection sleeve (various). This list is not exhaustive.

The issued equipment should be of a serviceable quality and only used for its intended purpose.

Misuse or harsh use of any collar should be avoided as it can cause suffering leading to injury to a dog.

NOTE 4 Significant pressure on any collar can cause nerve damage or collapse the airway of any dog.

Inappropriate use of any equipment should be avoided as it can result in fearful and aggressive responses.

7.2 Safety equipment

The following safety equipment should be available:

- a) suitable dog catching equipment (i.e. net, pole, cage);
- b) gauntlets (for protection of lower arm and hands);
- c) fire extinguisher of a suitable type;
- d) canine first aid kit; and
- e) general first aid kit.

Items c), d) and e) should be readily available to the handler at the assignment.

7.3 Muzzle

Muzzles should be available at all times.

Dogs should not be worked in muzzles; however, where the presence of a dog would cause undue distress (i.e. schools, places of worship, public areas), a muzzle may be used provided that it is of a design and type that allows normal thermoregulation and vocalization. The muzzle should be removed as soon as the dog leaves the area.

Before muzzling, the dog should be given an opportunity to drink, as it is easier for a dog to drink without a muzzle. The muzzle should be removed whenever the dog is thirsty.

Muzzles not secured to the dog's collar might be removed by the dog, therefore if the muzzle does not incorporate a collar the muzzle should be secured to the dog's collar using the attachment(s) provided.

Muzzles should be inspected before and after use and should not be used if damaged.

A muzzled dog should be supervised at all times by a responsible person.

7.4 Maintenance

The handler should check all equipment, including the first aid kit, for serviceability at the start of each duty. Equipment, including the first aid kit, should also be inspected once a month and records of this should be maintained.

Essential replacement equipment should be readily available to handlers.

7.5 Uniform

Any uniform worn should be practical for the purposes of carrying out the duties of a handler. It should be appropriate for the working environment or weather conditions. Employee uniforms should clearly display the insignia of the organization and identify the individual as a dog handler.

NOTE Further guidance on uniforms is given in BS 7499:2013.

7.6 Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment should be provided as identified in the risk assessment and used to protect both the handler and dog.

NOTE Such equipment may comprise of wet weather gear, boots, hard hats, gloves and hi-vis clothing for both handler and dog (i.e. for when working in proximity of moving vehicles or on construction sites, etc.).

7.7 Identification

Handlers should carry identification in accordance with BS 7499:2013, 5.3.6.

NOTE Contracted dog handling duties as covered by this British Standard are considered to be a form of manned guarding, for which an SIA licence is required. Attention is drawn to the Private Security Act 2001 [1].

7.8 Records

Records of all equipment issued should be logged and retained with the handler's personnel records. Items should be signed for by the issuer and the receiver.

8 Training

8.1 General

The organization should have a documented training policy and should ensure that all training, whether in-house or external, is recorded and clearly defined. All training records should be signed by both the instructor/trainer and handler and the records made available to the handler for their retention.

Organizations should employ training methods that are conducive to the dog's welfare.

8.2 Instructors/trainers

The organization should ensure that the instructor/trainer has:

- a) competence in security guarding and a relevant accredited, teaching qualification as defined by the industry regulator; and

NOTE 1 The SIA (Security Industry Authority) is the industry regulator.

- b) a current, proven background in general purpose dog training.

NOTE 2 General purpose dog training is to have been undertaken within the previous three years.

8.3 Induction training

The organization should provide induction training in matters related to conditions of employment and organizational procedures for all employees. This induction training should be additional to the basic job training described in 8.4. Induction training should be completed before the security dog handler is appointed to an assignment.

NOTE The content and duration of induction training are left to the discretion of the organization.

Records of induction training should be retained with the handler's personnel records.

8.4 Basic job training

Basic job training should be provided for all employees engaged in response duties, whether full-time or part-time, including seasonal and casual employees.

Basic job training should be provided prior to commencement of operational duties.

Training should be provided by sector-competent, qualified training persons, in a room that is adequately equipped and conducive to effective learning. Training should meet the requirements stipulated by the industry regulator and should cover the following core subjects:

- a) introduction to the security industry and the role and responsibilities of security officers;
- b) patrolling;
- c) control of access and egress;
- d) searching;
- e) security and emergency systems;
- f) fire safety;
- g) health and safety at work;
- h) the law;
- i) emergencies;
- j) customer care and social skills;
- k) communications and reporting;
- l) equality and diversity; and
- m) communication skills and conflict management.

The employer should carry out a gap analysis for security personnel holding a door supervision license (including those who have transitioned from a door supervision license to a security guarding license) or close protection license who wish to work in the security guarding area. Any training identified by the gap analysis should be provided.

Records of basic job training should be retained with the handler's personnel records.

8.5 Handler training

Training should be a minimum of 50 hours and may include recognition of prior learning, in addition to the basic job training (see 8.4) including the examination, and should cover the following core subjects:

- a) roles and responsibilities of a handler;
- b) current legislation relating to the use of a dog;
- c) control of security incidents with the use of a dog;
- d) customer care and effective communication when using a dog;
- e) control of a dog both on and off the leash;
- f) patrol of designated areas with a dog;
- g) control of access and egress of premises whilst handling a dog;
- h) arrest of suspects with the aid of a dog;
- i) dealing with incidents caused by dogs;
- j) searching for persons or property using a dog;
- k) control of a dog whilst it protects the handler from personal attack;
- l) the health and well-being of a dog; and
- m) health and safety requirements for dog handling.

During the first three months of employment, the competence of the handler should be assessed by a suitably qualified experienced supervisor or manager.

Records of handler training should be retained with the handler's personnel records.

8.6 Team assessment

All dogs and handlers should undertake monthly training, quarterly assessment and annual certification to ensure their efficiency, safety and control and identify any training needs.

Where an assessment identifies a serious training deficiency with implications for safety, the dog and/or handler in question should be withdrawn from operational duties until the problem is rectified, and formally assessed and recorded as such.

All training and assessments should be recorded and retained in accordance with 4.5.

8.7 Continuation training

Continuation training should be used to maintain and advance the handlers' and dogs' knowledge and skills. Continuation training should be assessed and recorded.

8.8 Contingency training

Contingency training should be used to relay any changes in methods, procedures or legislation that might reflect in the handler's ability to carry out their duties. The training should be assessed and recorded.

NOTE This training can be incorporated within continuation training.

8.9 Fatigue

Dogs and handlers should not be asked to undertake training without adequate rest periods or in environments that are not conducive to their health, safety and welfare.

9 Operational requirements

9.1 Operational duties

Dogs should only be worked operationally with a properly qualified and competent handler in control of the dog throughout the duration of the shift/assignment hours. All general purpose security dogs should be worked operationally using a safe lead, i.e. with the looped handle around the wrist, at all times. A dog should only be released from the lead in exceptional circumstances. Any such release should be legally justifiable.

NOTE The Guard Dogs Act 1975 [9] exempts private dwellings. Where an organization uses a security dog at a private dwelling, additional insurance might be required.

9.2 Assignment instructions

In addition to the recommendations of BS 7499:2013, where a security dog and handler are deployed, assignment instructions should contain the following:

- a) risk assessment relevant to the use of the dog;
- b) arrangements for dog health, safety and welfare; and
- c) list of emergency vets in the area.

9.3 Risk assessment

Prior to the deployment of any dog and handler, the provider should carry out a full risk assessment of the site to be guarded and its surrounds. Risk assessments should take into account any substances and hazards that might cause harm to both dog and handler. The assessment should also include the hazards and dangers that might present themselves to people inside or outside of the perimeters of the assignment. Additionally, consideration should be given to property contained within the assignment, the commerce conducted and any person who might come in contact with the dog. Copies of risk assessments should be appendices to site assignment instructions.

A continuous dynamic risk assessment should be carried out by the handler whilst on duty and in particular whilst on patrol. Any findings should be recorded, highlighted to subsequent patrols and reported to management.

9.4 Warning signs

All premises where dogs are being used for the purpose of guarding should display highly visible warning signs stating such. As a minimum, signs should be placed at every entry/exit point whether designated or not. Dog handlers on first patrol should report missing or defective signs. The pictograms used on signs should conform to European standards. If practical this sign can be incorporated within the design of a company's normal warning boards.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the statutory duty of care that requires these warning signs to be displayed.

9.5 Emergency contact

A designated 24 h telephone number should be displayed around the site for the purposes of emergency assistance. If practical this number can be incorporated within the design of the company's normal warning boards.

9.6 Welfare

The recommendations outlined in 6.2 should be adhered to at all times.

10 Transport and on-site vehicle kennelling

NOTE 1 This clause applies to a vehicle or trailer used either for transport or to provide a kennel/cage on-site. Where there is static on-site kennelling, refer to 5.2 and 5.3.

NOTE 2 Attention is drawn to the Transport of Animals Regulations 1/2005 [10] and the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 2006 [11].

10.1 Vehicles

Dogs should only be transported in vehicles which afford adequate protection against escape or injury to the dog, handler and/or other person. The dog should be in an area separated from the driver.

The general equipment listed in 7.1 and the relevant safety equipment listed in 7.2 and 7.3 should be either carried by the handler or contained within the vehicle.

Vehicles should be fitted with a means to provide adequate ventilation and airflow at all times regardless of whether the vehicle is moving or stationary, and should provide sufficient shade from direct sunlight and protection from extremes of temperature or humidity.

10.2 Cages

The size of the dog should be taken into account when being placed in vehicle cages or within similar confinement. The dog should be able to stand up, turn around and lie down in comfort.

Vehicles should be fitted with suitable cages or other similar confinement to prevent escape. Cages should have non-slip flooring, which may be fitted or removable, and should be constructed of a material so as not to cause harm, discomfort or injury to the dog.

Consideration should be given to the design and location of the cage to reduce noise levels experienced by the driver/handler.

NOTE Guidance on the construction of cages can be found in the IATA (International Air Transport Association) document, Live Animals Regulations (LAR) [12].

10.3 Means of escape

The dog compartment and cage(s) should have a second means of escape.

10.4 Warning signs

Warning signs should be displayed on all cage exits stating that a dog might be on board.

NOTE Suggested wording could be "Security dogs. In case of emergency, seek expert assistance/call [insert contact number]".

Vehicles should also display an external warning sign(s), except in exceptional operational circumstances.

10.5 Welfare

When left in the vehicle, dogs should be checked at least hourly by the handler to monitor their well-being.

A supply of fresh water should be carried within vehicles at all times. An emergency supply of food should also be carried.

The dog should receive appropriate rest periods for water and exercise.

During warm weather/extreme conditions, all necessary precautions should be taken to ensure that dogs do not become distressed (e.g. checks carried out more frequently).

10.6 Daily routine

Prior to any journey, the handler should inspect the vehicle, cage and fittings for serviceability.

The dog compartment and cages used during transport should be checked after use and cleaned as required with an appropriate disinfectant.

10.7 Transport of sick animals

Vehicles and cages used during the transport of sick animals should be cleaned after use, using DEFRA-approved disinfectant and procedures.

11 Sale or gift of dogs

COMMENTARY ON CLAUSE 11

This clause refers to the sale or gift of a trained or part-trained dog.

Where an organization supplies a dog to a third party, the following recommendations apply:

- a) no dog should be sold or gifted to any persons under the age of 18;
- b) the organization should satisfy themselves as to the identity of the recipient;
- c) the organization should have a disclaimer stating that the dog has been schooled in aggression/protection signed by the third party taking full responsibility for the dog and acknowledging its training;
- d) any known health and behavioural issues should be disclosed; and

NOTE 1 Veterinary evidence might be required as verification.

- e) the organization should provide written evidence to support claims of training and pedigree made about the dog.

NOTE 2 Attention is drawn to Sale of Goods Act 1979 [13].

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