

Animal Usage and Compliance Forms DUE 1 FEBRUARY ANNUALLY

As the Chief Investigator of a UNSW Animal Care and Ethics Committee (ACEC) approved project, you are required to complete and submit a separate online monitoring form for each of your projects for the reporting period:

1 January to 31 December

Your monitoring forms are to be submitted no later than **1 February each year** for the activities of the previous year. Your submission of these forms is a mandatory legislative requirement, as each year the ACECs are required to monitor projects that use animals in research and teaching. Approval of your projects will be **suspended** should you fail to submit this compliance form.

You may delegate authority to the second Chief Investigator to complete the form on your behalf.

Please review the **Guidelines for completing Animal Ethics Reporting** (<https://research.unsw.edu.au/animal-research-ethics>) before commencing your forms.

To complete the online monitoring form:

1. Access the Animal Usage and Annual Compliance form by logging on to Animal Ethics Online:
https://www.ethicsonline.unsw.edu.au/animal_ethics/ethics_main.main
 - Internal staff - use your staff number (with a prefix "s" or "z") and UniPass.
 - External staff - use your previously assigned login.

- Under the Animal Ethics Application section, go to the "Animal Usage and Annual Compliance Form" subsection;

You are here: Animal Ethics Application > Animal Usage and Annual Compliance Form

Master list of projects

Reporting Period: 2016

Note: Projects migrated from File Maker Pro will **not** show the approval time.

Approval ID	Chief Investigator	Project Title	Approval Date	Comments from Secretariat	Action
14/69B		TEST Application	16/06/2014 02:18:15 PM		Create
15/58B		TEST Application	06/07/2015 04:15:30 PM		Create
15/63A		Application 1	27/11/2015 03:52:55 PM		Create
15/64A		Application 2	27/11/2015 03:53:01 PM		Create
15/65A		Application 3	27/11/2015 03:53:05 PM		Create

- Click on the required project;
- Select CREATE under Action column to bring up a new monitoring form for the required project.
- You can SAVE and EXIT to complete the form at a later time, or once the form is complete and you are ready to submit, click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the form.

Important notes:

- Mandatory questions are indicated with an asterisk.
- If no animals were used during the reporting period, completion of the form is still required.
- You are recommended to SAVE your form regularly to avoid loss of data.

The RECS unit will be checking all submitted monitoring forms. You may be required to resubmit your monitoring form if questions are not adequately addressed. In this case, you will be notified by email and the submitted form will be reverted to a draft format for you to edit.

If you have received a notice to resubmit a monitoring form, please log back into the form using the instructions above and amend the form before resubmitting.

Please direct any monitoring form enquiries to systems.gmo@unsw.edu.au.

Explanatory Notes

The Animal Welfare Unit of the Department of Primary Industries collects information on Animal Care & Ethics Committee (ACEC) activity and animal use in research and teaching which occurred in NSW during the calendar year (ie 1 January to 31 December). Under the Animal Research Act 1985 this information must be submitted by all accredited animal research establishments and holders of Animal Research Authorities by 31 March of the following year.

What happens to the statistics?

The statistics collected by the Animal Welfare Unit are collated and published by the Animal Research Review Panel in its Annual Report. These annual reports are available to the public, and can be accessed from: <http://www.animaethics.org.au/annual-reports>

General Animal Use Statistics

Introduction

The animal use statistics groups research or teaching into categories which will give some indication of the impact of the work on the animals. Animals should be counted in each project where they are used and should be included for each calendar year.

Categorisation of procedures

Much of the animal research and teaching which is carried out will be relatively easy to categorise. The procedure categories are intended to give some indication of the impact of procedures on the animals used. With this in mind, use the brief guide and the examples given to help categorise the procedure. The examples are only a guide and do not exclude otherwise unlisted procedures which are judged to have a similar level of impact.

Multiple species and/or procedures in a single project

Some projects will have more than one **species** group of animals. Some projects will have animals which are subject to different categories of **procedures**. Enter the highest appropriate numerical code (1-9) from those listed to describe the type of procedures carried out on the animals in the project. This may occur, for example, where control and test groups of animals are subjected to different procedures. Another example would be wildlife surveys where a variety of species are involved.

Stages of development

Some projects, eg. breeding or genetically modified animal production, may use animals which are at a very early stage of development. Others may use embryonated eggs. It is reasonable to count only those immature forms which have reached a certain stage of development. The following is a guide as to what to include and what not to include:

In general, include embryonic, foetal and larval forms once the development of that form has progressed beyond half the gestation or incubation period for the species, or it becomes capable of

independent feeding, whichever is sooner. Some differences are listed for Amphibians and Fish in the following summary:

Mammals	From half-gestation onwards
Birds	From half-incubation onwards
Reptiles	From half-incubation onwards
Amphibians	Fully metamorphosed juveniles and older
Fish	Fully metamorphosed juveniles and older

Where the procedure is carried out on an immature form which then goes on to develop to the above stage or beyond, (eg. manipulation of day old embryos which then develop and are born), these should be included.

Re-use of animals

Each year, an animal should be counted for **each project** in which it is used. For example, where animals are used repeatedly in one project (eg. teaching animal handling once a week) these animals are counted once for their inclusion in this project. If the project is renewed the following year, then they are counted once again in that subsequent year. If these same animals are used in two projects in one year (eg. weekly handling and a short behavioural study), they will be counted twice - once for each project.

It is important that they are counted in this way as this more closely reflects the overall use of animals for research and teaching. It may be noted that an animal has been re-used in the comments column, but this is not mandatory.

Production of genetically modified animals

The **production** of genetically modified animals can involve a wide range of procedures, making it difficult to assign them to a particular category of procedure. A category has been included for these animals to permit easier collection of data. It effectively includes ALL animals used in genetically modified animal production other than the final progeny which are used in a different category of procedure.

Guidance on specific questions

Question 9: PURPOSE

Enter the **most appropriate** numerical code (1-10) from those listed below to describe the **primary** purpose of the project (one purpose only for each project should be entered).

Purpose Number:	Description:
1	<p>Stock breeding Breeding projects to produce new teaching or research stock. Include the animals used to produce progeny and any breeders or progeny culled in the process, NOT the final progeny themselves (as these will be counted under the project in which they go on to be used).</p>
2	<p>Stock maintenance Holding projects for animals maintained for use in other projects. These animals may be maintained under an ethics authority because they require special management. If they are not held under an authority, (eg. normal stock animals kept mainly for commercial production, but occasionally used in research) then they are only counted in the project where they are used for teaching/research. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fistulated ruminants which are maintained under a holding project, for use in other short term feeding trial projects</i> • <i>Non-breeding colony of diabetic rats held for research in other projects</i>
3	<p>Education Projects carried out for the achievement of educational objectives. The purpose of the project is not to acquire new knowledge, rather to pass on established knowledge to others. This would include interactive or demonstration classes in methods of animal husbandry, management, examination and treatment. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Animals used by veterinary schools to teach examination procedures such as pregnancy diagnosis</i> • <i>Sheep used in shearing demonstration classes for students; Dogs used to teach animal care to TAFE students</i>
4	<p>Research: human or animal biology Research projects which aim to increase the basic understanding of the structure, function and behaviour of animals, including humans, and processes involved in physiology, biochemistry and pathology.</p>
5	<p>Research: human or animal health and welfare Research projects which aim to produce improvements in the health and welfare of animals, including humans.</p>
6	<p>Research: animal management or production Research projects which aim to produce improvements in domestic or captive animal management or production.</p>
7	<p>Research: environmental study Research projects which aim to increase the understanding of animals' environment or their role in it. These will include studies to determine population levels and diversity and may involve techniques such as observation, radio tracking or capture and release.</p>

	<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pre-logging or pre-development fauna surveys</i>
8	<p>Production of biological products Using animals to produce products other than milk, meat, eggs, leather, fur, etc.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use of a sheep flock to donate blood to produce microbiological media</i> • <i>Production of commercial anti-serum</i> • <i>Production of products, such as hormones or drugs, in milk or eggs from genetically modified animals</i> • <i>Quality Assurance testing of drugs but do not include animals which come under Purpose 10, below.</i>
9	<p>Diagnostic procedures Using animals directly as part of a diagnostic process.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inoculation of day old chicks with ND Virus to determine virulence</i> • <i>Blue-green algae toxicity testing</i> • <i>Water supply testing using fish</i>
10	<p>Regulatory product testing Projects for the testing of products required by regulatory authorities, such as the APVMA. If the product testing is not a regulatory requirement, eg. it is part of a quality assurance system only, those animals should be included in the appropriate category selected from above. (This would be normally be category 8 in the case of QA testing.)</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pre-registration efficacy or toxicity testing of drugs and vaccines</i>

Question 10: PROCEDURE

Enter the **highest appropriate** numerical code (1-9) from those listed below to describe the type of procedures carried out on the animals in the project. The descriptions given are a guide only.

Where 'Death as an endpoint' or 'Production of genetically modified animals ' applies, animals must be placed in these categories (8 or 9) rather than any others which might also appear appropriate.

Procedure Number:	Description:
1	<p>Observation Involving Minor Interference Animals are not interacted with or, where there is interaction, it would not be expected to compromise the animal's welfare any more than normal handling, feeding, etc. There is no pain or suffering involved. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Observational study only</i> • <i>Breeding animals for supply, where only normal husbandry procedures are used</i> • <i>Breeding or reproductive study with no detriment to the animal</i> • <i>Feeding trial, such as Digestible Energy determination of feed in a balanced diet</i> • <i>Behavioural study with minor environmental manipulation</i> • <i>Teaching of normal, non-invasive husbandry such as handling and grooming</i>
2	<p>Animal Unconscious Without Recovery Animal is rendered unconscious under controlled circumstances with little or no pain or distress. Capture methods are not required. Any pain is minor and brief and does not require analgesia. Procedures are carried out on the unconscious animal which is then killed without regaining consciousness. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Laboratory animals killed painlessly for dissection, biochemical analysis, etc</i> • <i>Teaching surgical techniques on live, anaesthetised patients which are not allowed to recover following the procedure</i>
3	<p>Minor Conscious Intervention Animal is subjected to minor procedures which would normally not require anaesthesia or analgesia. Any pain is minor and analgesia usually unnecessary, although some distress may occur as a result of trapping or handling. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Injections, blood sampling in conscious animal</i> • <i>Minor dietary or environmental deprivation or manipulation, such as feeding nutrient-deficient diets for short periods</i> • <i>Trapping and release as used in species impact studies</i> • <i>Trapping and humane euthanasia for collection of specimens</i> • <i>Stomach tubing, shearing</i>
4	<p>Minor Surgery With Recovery Animal is rendered unconscious with as little pain or distress as possible. A minor procedure such as cannulation or skin biopsy is carried out and the animal allowed to recover. Depending on the procedure, pain may be minor or moderate and post-operative analgesia may be appropriate. Field capture using chemical restraint methods is also included here. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Biopsies</i> • <i>Cannulations</i> • <i>Sedation/anaesthesia for relocation, examination or injections/blood sampling</i>
5	<p>Major Surgery With Recovery Animal is rendered unconscious with as little pain or distress as possible. A major procedure such as abdominal or orthopaedic surgery is carried out and the animal allowed to recover. Post operative pain is usually considerable and at a level requiring analgesia. <i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Orthopaedic surgery</i> • <i>Abdominal or thoracic surgery</i> • <i>Transplant surgery</i>

6	<p>Minor Physiological Challenge</p> <p>Animal remains conscious for some or all of the procedure. There is interference with the animal's physiological or psychological processes. The challenge may cause only a small degree of pain/distress or any pain/distress is quickly and effectively alleviated.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Minor infection</i> • <i>Minor or moderate phenotypic modification</i> • <i>Early oncogenesis</i> • <i>Arthritis studies with pain alleviation</i> • <i>Induction of metabolic disease</i> • <i>Prolonged deficient diets</i> • <i>Polyclonal antibody production</i> • <i>Antiserum production</i>
7	<p>Major Physiological Challenge</p> <p>Animal remains conscious for some or all of the procedure. There is interference with the animal's physiological or psychological processes. The challenge causes a moderate or large degree of pain/distress which is not quickly or effectively alleviated.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Major infection</i> • <i>Major phenotypic modification</i> • <i>Oncogenesis without pain alleviation</i> • <i>Arthritis studies with no pain alleviation</i> • <i>Uncontrolled metabolic disease</i> • <i>Isolation or environmental deprivation for extended periods</i> • <i>Monoclonal antibody raising in mice</i>
8	<p>Death As An Endpoint</p> <p>This category only applies in those rare cases where the death of the animal is a planned part of the procedures and animals die but are not euthanased. Where predictive signs of death have been determined <i>and</i> euthanasia is carried out before significant suffering occurs, they may be placed in category 6 or 7.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lethality testing (including LD50, LC50)</i> <p>It does not include: death by natural causes; animals which are euthanased as part of the project; animals which are euthanased if something goes wrong; animals euthanased for dissection or for use as museum specimens; or accidental deaths.</p>
9	<p>Production of genetically modified animals</p> <p>This category is intended to allow for the variety of procedures which occur during the production of genetically modified animals. As animals in this category may be subjected to both minor <i>and</i> major physiological challenges <i>and</i> surgical procedures, this category reflects the varied nature of the procedures carried out. It effectively includes ALL animals used in GM production other than the final progeny which are used in a different category of procedure.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Initial breeding animals for GM production</i> • <i>Animals culled as part of the GM production process</i>

Question 8: SPECIES

Select the species or species group used in the project.

Laboratory mammals	01	Mice
	02	Rats
	03	Guinea Pigs
	04	Rabbits
	05	Hamsters
	06	Ferrets
	07	Other laboratory mammals (not primates)
Domestic mammals	08	Sheep
	09	Cattle
	10	Pigs
	11	Horses
	12	Goats
	14	Deer
	31	Cats
	32	Dogs
	33	Other domestic mammals
Birds	13	Poultry
	16	Exotic Captive
	17	Exotic Wild
	18	Native Captive
	20	Native Wild
	21	Other birds
Aquatic animals	23	Fish
	23A	Cephalopods (reporting not mandatory)
	23B	Crustaceans (reporting not mandatory)
Amphibians	24	Amphibians
Reptiles	27	Lizards
	28	Snakes
	29	Turtles and Tortoises
	30	Other reptiles

Primates	34	Marmosets
	35	Macaques
	36	Baboons
	37	Other primates
Native mammals	38	Macropods
	39	Possums and gliders
	40	Native rats and mice
	41	Dasyurids
	42	Wombats
	43	Koalas
	44A	Monotremes
	44B	Bandicoots
	44C	Bats
	44D	Other native mammals
	44E	Seals
	44F	Whales and dolphins
Exotic feral mammals	45	Camels
	46	Cats
	47	Cattle
	48	Goats
	49	Hares
	50	Horses
	51	Mice
	52	Pigs
	53	Rabbits
	54	Rats
	55A	Dingo/Wild Dogs
	55B	Foxes
	55C	Other exotic feral mammals
Exotic zoo animals	56	Exotic zoo animals

NUMBER USED

Enter the number of animals **that were actually used** (ie. not just the number supplied or authorised) in the project in the year for which statistics are being collected.

Question 13: COMMENTS

Use this column to communicate any other information, eg. if you are unsure as to whether the project used animals old enough to be counted (see pages 1 & 2). You may also wish to note re-use of animals here, although this information is not mandatory.

Appendix: Summary of codes used

PURPOSE		PROCEDURE	
1	Stock breeding	1	Observation involving minor interference
2	Stock maintenance	2	Animal unconscious without recovery
3	Education	3	Minor conscious intervention
4	Research: Human or animal biology	4	Minor surgery with recovery
5	Research: Human or animal health & welfare	5	Major surgery with recovery
6	Research: Animal management or production	6	Minor physiological challenge
7	Research: Environmental study	7	Major physiological challenge
8	Production of biological products	8	Death as an end point
9	Diagnostic procedures	9	Production of genetically modified animals
10	Regulatory product testing		

Species Codes

Laboratory mammals	01	Mice
	02	Rats
	03	Guinea Pigs
	04	Rabbits
	05	Hamsters
	06	Ferrets
	07	Other laboratory mammals (not primates)
Domestic mammals	08	Sheep
	09	Cattle
	10	Pigs
	11	Horses
	12	Goats
	14	Deer
	31	Cats
	32	Dogs
	33	Other domestic mammals
	Birds	13
16		Exotic Captive
17		Exotic Wild
18		Native Captive
20		Native Wild
21		Other birds
Aquatic animals	23	Fish
	23A	Cephalopods (reporting not mandatory)
	23B	Crustaceans (reporting not mandatory)
Amphibians	24	Amphibians
Reptiles	27	Lizards
	28	Snakes
	29	Turtles and Tortoises
	30	Other reptiles

Primates	34	Marmosets
	35	Macaques
	36	Baboons
	37	Other primates
Native mammals	38	Macropods
	39	Possums and gliders
	40	Native rats and mice
	41	Dasyurids
	42	Wombats
	43	Koalas
	44A	Monotremes
	44B	Bandicoots
Exotic feral mammals	44C	Bats
	44D	Other native mammals
	44E	Seals
	44F	Whales and dolphins
	45	Camels
	46	Cats
	47	Cattle
	48	Goats
	49	Hares
	50	Horses
51	Mice	
Exotic zoo animals	52	Pigs
	53	Rabbits
	54	Rats
	55A	Dingo/Wild Dogs
	55B	Foxes
	55C	Other exotic feral mammals
	56	Exotic zoo animals