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EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Definitions of living animals for slaughter — Ovines

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in East Africa. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers which are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to meet the above objectives, the EAC Partner States have enacted an East African Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Test Act, 2006 (EAC SQMT Act, 2006) to make provisions for ensuring standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced or originating in a third country and traded in the Community in order to facilitate industrial development and trade as well as helping to protect the health and safety of society and the environment in the Community.

East African Standards are formulated in accordance with the procedures established by the East African Standards Committee. The East African Standards Committee is established under the provisions of Article 4 of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006. The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

Article 15(1) of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006 provides that "Within six months of the declaration of an East African Standard, the Partner States shall adopt, without deviation from the approved text of the standard, the East African Standard as a national standard and withdraw any existing national standard with similar scope and purpose".

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

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Introduction

In the preparation of this East African Standard, the following sources were consulted extensively:

ISO 3974:1977, *Definitions of living animals for slaughter — Ovines*

Codex Alimentarius website: http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest_q-e.jsp

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service website: <http://www.mrldatabase.com>

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/Standards>

USDA Plant Inspectorate Service website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants

European Union: http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public

Assistance derived from these sources is hereby acknowledged.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3974 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in November 1975.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Ghana	Peru
Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland
Canada	India	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Iran	Spain
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Israel	Turkey
France	Mexico	United Kingdom
Germany	Netherlands	Yugoslavia

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

New Zealand

AVANT-PROPOS

L'ISO (Organisation internationale de normalisation) est une fédération mondiale d'organismes nationaux de normalisation (comités membres de l'ISO). L'élaboration des Normes internationales est confiée aux comités techniques de l'ISO. Chaque comité membre intéressé par une étude a le droit de faire partie du comité technique correspondant. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'ISO, participent également aux travaux.

Les projets de Normes internationales adoptés par les comités techniques sont soumis aux comités membres pour approbation, avant leur acceptation comme Normes internationales par le Conseil de l'ISO.

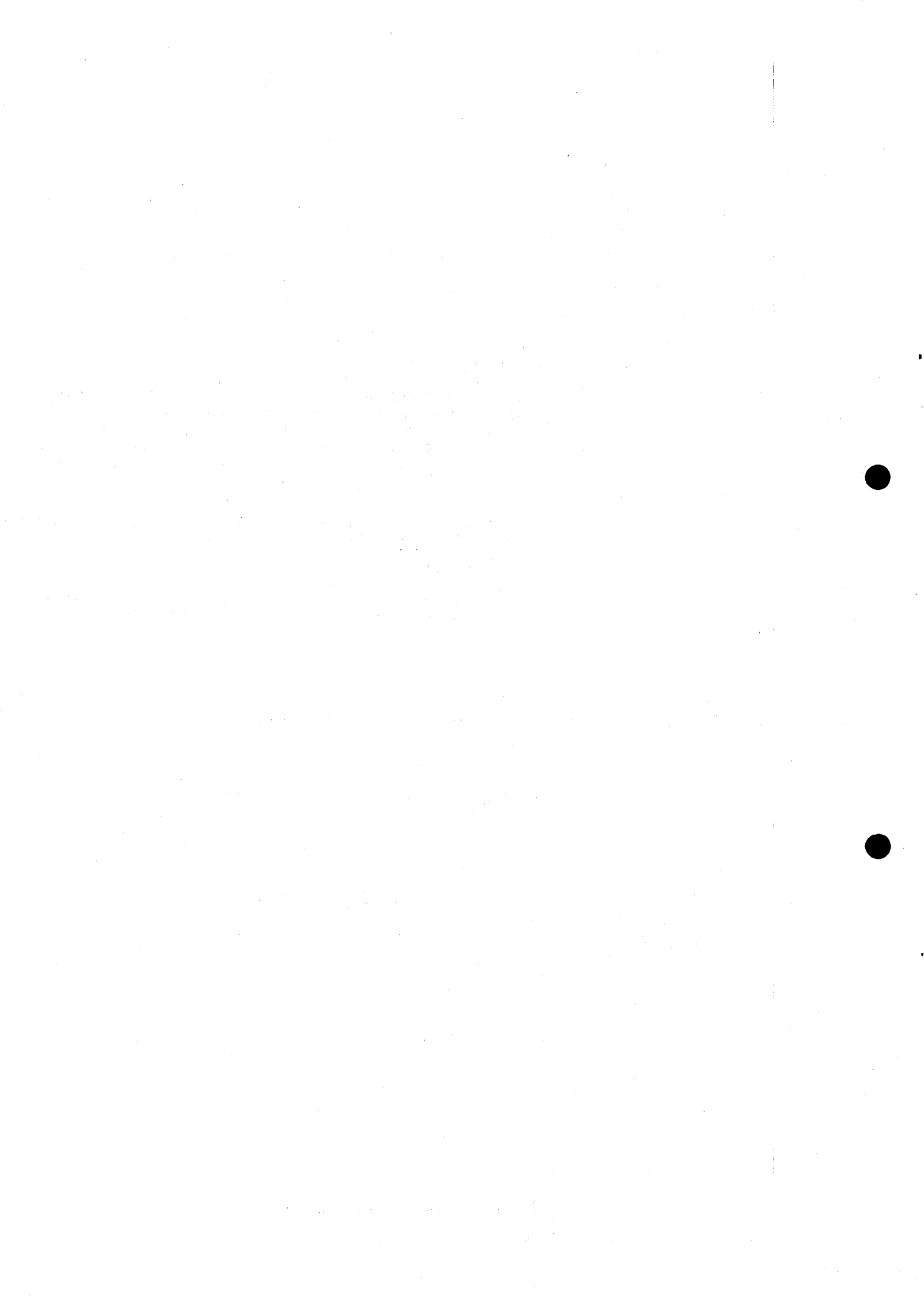
La Norme internationale ISO 3974 a été élaborée par le comité technique ISO/TC 34, *Produits agricoles alimentaires*, et a été soumise aux comités membres en novembre 1975.

Les comités membres des pays suivants l'ont approuvée :

Allemagne	Ghana	Pérou
Autriche	Hongrie	Pologne
Bulgarie	Inde	Roumanie
Canada	Iran	Royaume-Uni
Égypte, Rép. arabe d'	Israël	Tchécoslovaquie
Espagne	Mexique	Turquie
France	Pays-Bas	Yougoslavie

Le comité membre du pays suivant l'a désapprouvée pour des raisons techniques :

Nouvelle-Zélande



Definitions of living animals for slaughter — Ovines

SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard gives definitions of terms used to describe living ovine animals intended for slaughter.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

1 lamb : An ovine animal, presented for slaughter, of which none of the permanent incisor teeth has erupted (See figure 1.)

1.1 sucking lamb : A lamb which has not been weaned, and weighing not more than 15 kg.

1.2 slaughter lamb : A lamb weighing more than 15 kg.

NOTE — Traditionally, despite the lack of precise criteria applicable to the living animal, slaughter lambs are subdivided into milk-fed lambs or unweaned lambs, and grass-fed lambs ("grazers") or lambs fattened after weaning. The term "grass-fed lamb" should be qualified by the term "castrated" or "entire", if appropriate.

2 young ovine : A castrated or entire male ovine animal, or a female ovine animal which has not yet lambed, presented for slaughter and having at most two pairs of permanent incisor teeth. (See figure 2.)

NOTE — In this category the following are distinguished : young ewe, young ram, and castrated male young ovine (young wether).

3 adult ovine : A castrated or entire male ovine animal, or a female ovine animal, presented for slaughter, of which at least one of the teeth of the third pair of permanent incisors has erupted, or a female ovine which has lambed.

3.1 ram : An entire male adult ovine or a male adult ovine castrated after puberty.

3.2 ewe : A female adult ovine which has lambed.

3.3 maiden ewe : A female adult ovine which has not lambed and is not showing any visible signs of pregnancy.

3.4 wether : A male adult ovine castrated before puberty.

Définitions des animaux vivants d'abattoir — Ovins

OBJET ET DOMAINE D'APPLICATION

La présente Norme internationale donne les définitions des termes utilisés pour décrire les ovins vivants destinés à l'abattoir.

TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS

1 agneau : Ovin, livré à l'abattoir, n'ayant pas d'incisives de seconde dentition. (Voir figure 1.)

1.1 agnelet : Agneau non sevré, pesant au maximum 15 kg.

1.2 agneau de boucherie proprement dit : Agneau pesant plus de 15 kg.

NOTE — Traditionnellement, malgré le manque de critères précis applicables à l'animal vivant, on subdivise l'agneau de boucherie proprement dit en agneau blanc (laiton) ou agneau non sevré, et en agneau gris (broutard) ou agneau engraisé après sevrage. L'appellation «agneau gris» doit être suivie du qualificatif «castré» ou «non castré», selon le cas.

2 jeune ovin : Ovin mâle, castré ou non, ou ovin femelle, n'ayant pas mis bas, livré à l'abattoir, et ayant au maximum deux paires d'incisives de seconde dentition. (Voir figure 2.)

NOTE — Dans cette catégorie, on distingue le jeune ovin femelle, le jeune bélier et le jeune ovin mâle castré.

3 ovin adulte : Ovin mâle, castré ou non, ou ovin femelle, livré à l'abattoir, et dont l'âge minimal est caractérisé par l'éruption d'au moins une dent de la troisième paire d'incisives (premières mitoyennes) de seconde dentition, ou ovin femelle ayant mis bas.

3.1 bélier : Ovin adulte mâle entier ou ovin adulte mâle castré après la puberté.

3.2 brebis : Ovin adulte femelle ayant mis bas.

3.3 brebis vierge : Ovin adulte femelle n'ayant pas mis bas, et ne présentant pas de signe de gestation décelable.

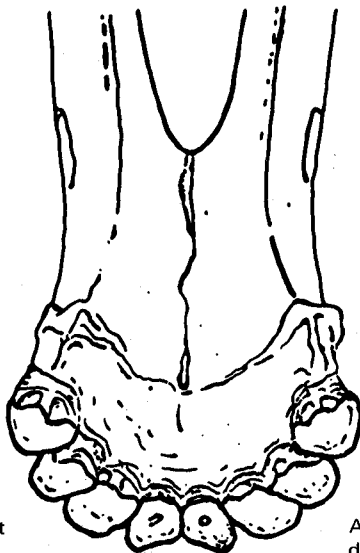
3.4 mouton : Ovin adulte mâle castré avant la puberté.

ANNEX

SKETCHES OF DENTITION OF OVINES

ANNEXE

CROQUIS DE DENTITION DES OVINS

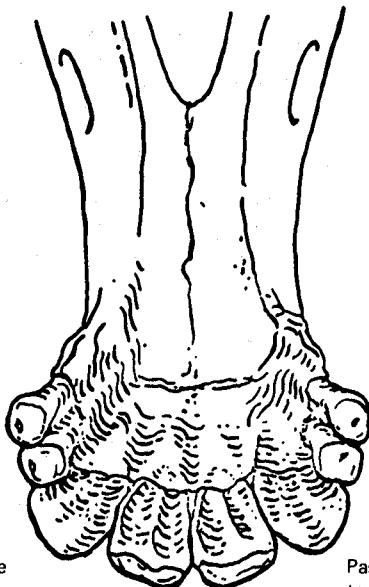


No eruption of any of the permanent incisor teeth

Aucune éruption d'incisives de seconde dentition

FIGURE 1 – Dentition of lamb

FIGURE 1 – Dentition de l'agneau



No eruption of either of the teeth of the third pair of permanent incisors

Pas d'éruption de l'une des dents de la troisième paire d'incisives de seconde dentition

FIGURE 2 – Dentition of young ovine

FIGURE 2 – Dentition du jeune ovine

