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Radio frequency identification of animals — Standardization of injection sites for different animal species —

Part 1: Companion animals (cats and dogs)

Identification des animaux par radiofréquence — Normalisation des sites d'injection pour différentes espèces d'animaux —

Partie 1: Animaux de compagnie (chiens et chats)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Agricultural electronics*.

ISO 15639 consists of the following part, under the general title *Radio frequency identification of animals — Standardization of injection sites for different animal species*:

— *Part 1: Companion animals (cats and dogs)*

Future parts are planned.

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Introduction

Since 1989, animals around the world started to be identified with injectable tube implants. At that stage, there was no standardized technology and also no standardized method of using these implants.

Since 1996, ISO 11784 and ISO 11785 are in force and many countries around the world rely on these technical standards. The ISO 11784 and ISO 11785 technologies are used to identify animals with ear tag transponders, bolus transponders, leg tag transponders, and injectable tube transponders. There is no clear guideline to which international regulations can refer to where to inject the tube. This needs to be standardized for all animal species which are identified with these injectable tube transponders.

The standardized methods of identifying species allow a quick, reliable, and effective reading of animal identification codes and a reliable recovery of the injectable tube transponder when animals are slaughtered.

This part of ISO 15639 is relevant for veterinarians, animal owners, and authorities responsible for checking the identification of animals (e.g. customs offices, veterinary clinics, shelters, and slaughterhouses).

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Radio frequency identification of animals — Standardization of injection sites for different animal species —

Part 1: Companion animals (cats and dogs)

1 Scope

The standardization of the injection sites of animal species is related to different species and several fields of interest.

After decades of market experience, migration of the transponder is still a problem in most animal species being identified by injectable transponders. Migration is related to several factors. The major issues are the injection site and the application of the injectable transponder but the correct injection site can be dictated by the dimensions (length and diameter) of the injectable transponder. In dogs and cats, this is not a big issue as the transponders used are the smallest readily available. There are several publications which precisely describe the application of injectable transponders anatomically but there is a demand from the community to have a comprehensive overview of all aspects related to the application and use of injectable transponders for different animal species.

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.

ISO 11784:1996, *Radio frequency identification of animals — Code structure*

ISO 11785:1996, *Radio frequency identification of animals — Technical concept*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
transceiver (reader)
device, according to ISO 11785, used to communicate with the transponder

3.2
transponder
radio frequency identification (RFID) device that transmits its stored information when activated by a transceiver and that can be able to store new information

3.3
FDX-B/HDX transceiver (reader)
transceiver that reads at least both FDX-B and HDX transponders, as defined in ISO 11784 and ISO 11785

3.4
FDX/HDX transponder
RFID device that transmits its transponder code, according to ISO 11784 and ISO 11785, when activated by a transceiver

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