



BEAR WITNESS. SPEAK. DEMAND. ACT.

A shocking report into what goes on behind the razor wire at Huntingdon Life Sciences > by 2 people who worked there in 2005

Report compiled by: Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty
6 Boat Lane, Evesham, Worcs, WR11 4BP
ph: 0845 458 0630; email: info@shac.net
web: <http://www.shac.net>

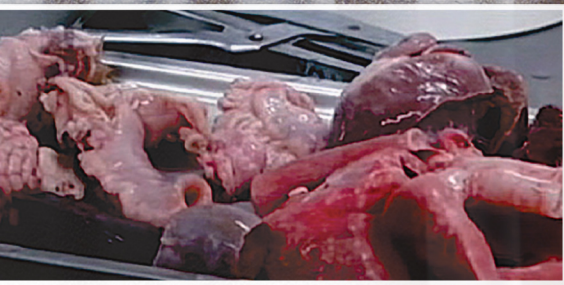
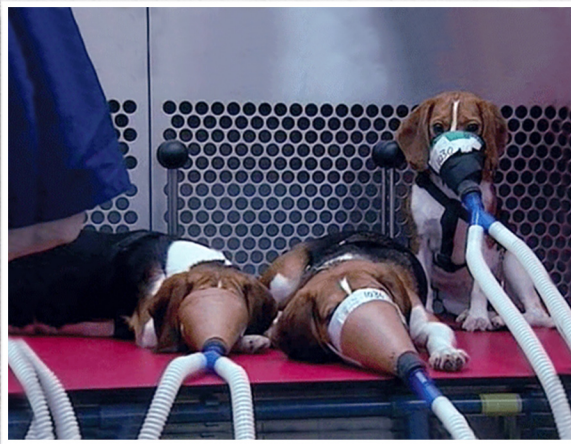
HUNTINGDON LIFE SCIENCES, NO STRANGER TO CONTROVERSY

1989: They were first exposed by Sarah Kite working for the BUAV. She worked there for 6 months. This first undercover job saw international press coverage of Huntingdon Life Sciences for the first time.

1997: Zoe Broughton worked undercover inside HLS in the UK for 9 weeks. She filmed, with a hidden camera, workers punching, shaking and terrifying 4-month old beagle pups. The footage, screened on national TV, saw the suspension of Huntingdon's licence. Separately in 1997, Michelle Rokke worked inside Huntingdon's US lab in New Jersey. She filmed monkeys cut open whilst still conscious, something reported here in 2005.

2001: We received documents from inside Huntingdon's in Occod, Suffolk. These showed that a worker was frequently on drugs and was dealing drugs on site. Another worker turned up drunk but was only disciplined for turning up late. Also in 2001 we received a massive leak of documents relating to 5 years of experiments. These were xenotransplantation experiments on wild-caught baboons for the Swiss pharmaceutical giant Novartis. Huntingdon was frequently criticised by Novartis for sloppy procedures and they broke GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) 520 times during the course of these experiments.

The dog was laid on its back and bone marrow taken from the chest bone. This wasn't pleasant to sit through. Two team leaders I had done this procedure with hadn't given the dog enough anaesthetic and the dog whimpered and moved. This was so upsetting for me. They didn't give more anaesthetic but carried on.





Huntingdon Life Sciences' managing Director Brian Cass has gone on record many times stating that beating and rough handling of dogs filmed in 1997 was an isolated incident. He always forgets to mention that in 1989 Sarah Kite noted in her book *Secret Suffering* that a particular worker was noted for his brutal handling of dogs. This very same person was filmed in 1997, some 8 years later, punching beagle pups in the face, so hardly an isolated incident. In the last few years we've heard rumours that what was shown on TV was in fact routine inside Huntingdon and that brutality was endemic. Our problem: We knew it but couldn't prove it. Until now. Now we have cast iron proof that dogs are roughly treated at HLS, slapped and sworn at. Workers don't carry out the most basic of procedures and, as in 1997, animals are cut open whilst still conscious. Enough is enough. The only right thing for any company to do is to distance themselves from Huntingdon and HLS must now close.

INSIDE HUNTINGDON LIFE SCIENCES

The following account is written by two people who both worked in the Beagle Unit inside HLS for over 12 months, leaving in late 2005.

The pictures displayed are stills taken from the TV programme *Animals*. At the end of the film it stated that the scenes of inhalation toxicology on dogs were not shot inside HLS. They were. We know because these two workers were there when it was filmed. HLS would not let the TV crew film unless they put this at the end of the program. In the scene that shows the beagle killed they had to get workers from elsewhere inside HLS to kill those dogs as workers there did not want to be filmed on national TV killing dogs.

Animal Technician, must be animal lover, the job ad read. That's me, I thought. I've had animals in my home since I was born. I could never imagine living without them. I had doubts, believe me. I'd listened to talks for and against animal testing. However I'd never really decided how I felt about the subject. That was years ago. Maybe things have changed now or even improved, I thought. So asked for an application form. When it arrived I filled it in. All the usual details we're asked and a small amount of medical history.

A week or so passed and I received a letter inviting me to an interview. Amazingly the letter said the interview could be up to two hours long. I couldn't imagine what they'd possibly tell me that would take that long. The interview consisted of seeing four different people, and actually going into an animal unit. I saw animals, and the rooms they were dosed in. I left feeling confused. I still didn't know how I felt about working at a place that was so often slated and hated by so many people.

I saw co-workers grab the dogs by the scruff, shout and swear at them, swing them by the scruff and slap them.





First day

More than anything one specific thing bothered me, that they hadn't told me exactly what my day to day job would entail. They don't explain anything about what you will be doing. When we started we had no idea we'd clean cages or hold dogs while they're put to sleep. Until you get there the first day, you haven't got a clue what you'll be doing. If I'd known before I went in, I'd never have done it.

I was given blue uniforms, wellies and toe-tector shoes. There were a number of inductions the company gives but not one is about working with animals. Even the health-safety induction was about office work, not anything to do with animals. Most inductions were long and

drawn out. I think people who actually work with animals should be on a different course than office workers. There was no mention that you could get bitten by an animal. In the dog building I was met by the NACWO (named animal care and welfare officer). I was told at this point th.at I'd work every other weekend as overtime. I was astonished to learn that I would be working twelve days on and two off continuously!

Then I met my team leader. She was in the middle of doing a bleed with another staff member. I was shocked at what I saw and thought it was quite barbaric. The holder sat on a stool with the dog to her right hand side also sitting on the chair. She used her right hand to hold the dog's front legs down and keep the dog tight to her body. Her left hand held the dog's muzzle upwards so the neck was clearly visible to

the technician taking blood. The dogs struggled and whimpered as the needle was stabbed and plunged in and out of their necks. It was very difficult to watch.

The trainee technician tried to reassure the dog but it didn't work at all. She took me round where my team worked and I was shown the units where dogs were, building J24. There were nine units my side, each unit holding a maximum of 32 dogs. Some units were empty. There were five full-time staff and one part-timer. I was shown the day books.

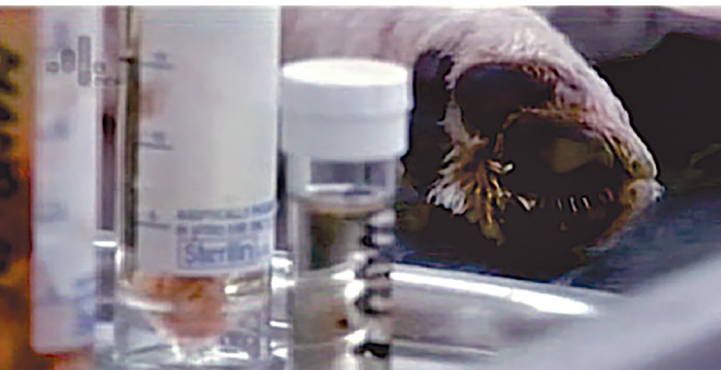
Everything that happens in a unit each day is recorded in the day book, from the first time anyone goes in the unit, right through each procedure to the last thing done that day. When the dogs first arrive at HLS they have a number tattooed in their ear. Then within a few days, the HLS number is tattooed into their other ear. Most dogs hate this and have to be held tight to do it. Some even mess themselves because they are so scared.

Every time I have to get the dogs out for something, I just don't want to



do this. They think every time I come out of this cage I'm going to have something done to me, and they are. We had a meeting with some top dog staff one afternoon who showed us undercover video footage and then asked us questions about it. There were around 20 staff in the room, some trainees, some licence holders. Not one person answered questions. Everyone just sat there, silent. Most staff had a very uncaring attitude towards animals and they seemed to be able to just "switch off" to what was happening.

If you didn't "fit in" with the team you were given horrible things to do, more dogs to clean out, more procedures to hold for. You didn't get all your breaks, you were given procedures to "hold for" at lunchtime so you'd have a late lunch. The same people time and time again got away without cleaning out and



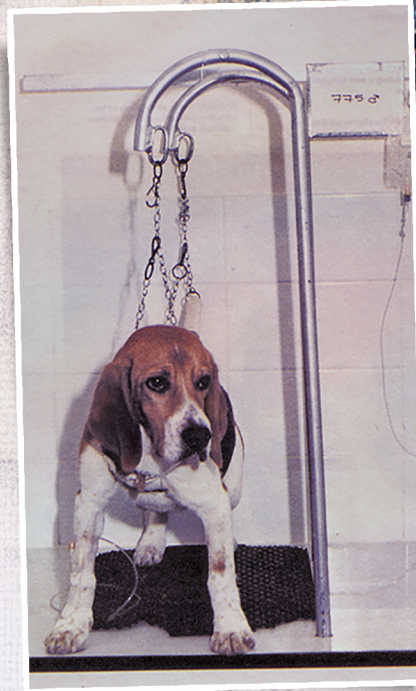
never had to miss a break or usual lunchtime. They were invited on lunches out and were gone for an hour and a half and sometimes came back smelling of alcohol. Sometimes you'd get a group of people, like 4 or 5 people, holding a dog still for a procedure and it'd always be whimpering. It's bad enough for me to watch and I understand what's going on, they haven't got a clue what's happening...it's really horrible.

I was told that whenever you start something in a unit, before going into the unit, you write your start time in the day book. When you finish you enter the finish time and initial it. Sometimes you were so busy you forgot to put a finish time or anything at all. At the end of the day the books were all checked by a licence holder and signed. ***If you'd forgotten to write a time you were told to make one up. This is falsifying data and it shouldn't be done.***

Each morning and afternoon the first and last job done was "writing up" the dogs. You have a sheet with each dog's number on it (before they go on a study or after the study has finished) and you go round the unit checking for abnormal feces, vomit, under or over active dogs, and if they are still alive.

You write the time in and initial it. When dogs are on a study they are on a computer system, either VMS or Xyblon. This is the first job at 8:30am and the final check is 4:30pm. Dogs are left from 4:30pm till 8:30am without a check. At 6pm lights go out in the unit (by timer switch); at 6am lights come back on.

CLEANING OUT > After the first write-up of the day came the cleaning out. When you enter in the morning, dogs are either in twos or threes. You let the dogs out into the middle of the unit whilst you scrape out, with a spade, old sawdust and feces, check the



water valve in each unit, put a shovelful of sawdust in and put each dog back into its right pen. This took ages as you can imagine! The first time I cleaned out 32 dogs it took me an hour and a half. You do get quicker but on busy days you'd get half an hour to clean out 32 dogs. Of course corners were cut and pen edges would gradually build up with urine, feces and sawdust. When you did get enough time it took much longer, or you had to do a unit neglected for a while. It was horrible.

Sometimes the dirtiness hit you as soon as you went in, and dogs lived in it all the time. The units are supposed to be power-hosed every four weeks which meant dogs moved to another nearby unit as their unit was power-hosed. This didn't happen every four weeks, because we were too busy, short-staffed or it was just overlooked. When the unit was eventually power-hosed the pen bars would be thick with feces; it took hours to clean.


When I went in the next day, one of the dogs was dead in his pen.



FEEDING > All animals are fed on Harlan Teklad. Whether they are 5-6kg or 12-13kg dogs they're all given 400g daily. If dogs aren't on a study they get fed as soon as they are cleaned out. If they are on a study they usually get fed an hour after dosing. This can be as late as lunchtime when fed. On very rare occasions dogs that have stayed the same weight or lost weight for three or more weeks get 500g of Teklad but that was extremely rare on my team. On some studies, higher dosed dogs go off their food. They were left as long as three days without eating, then they'd sometimes get the food moistened. Very rarely, were they offered tinned food. The food is left in for two hours then taken away. Any residues are weighed and recorded for each dog.

UNIT SET-UP FOR A STUDY > Before dogs arrive we are given a list of dogs (supplier numbers) and they are sorted into who's going to be in certain groups. We work to a "protocol" which tells us how many dogs will be on that study, and what class the study will be. Class 4 is a hazard group and once the study starts everyone that enters that unit has to wear a boiler suit, mask, gloves and over-shoes. If I was caught entering that room without all of these I would be in trouble but I have seen my team leader, vets, study directors and the NACWO all enter the room without any of these on. Then they go into another unit. What are they passing on?





One of the little female dogs had these warts all up her nose and legs... I was told: "Oh she's being put down in a few weeks - it doesn't matter."


It depends how many dogs are on that study. One study for example is 32 dogs, 16 male and 16 female.

Males one side of the unit, females the other. Starting from the door the first four males and females are called "control" dogs. They're not on any drugs but must be dosed same as the others. If the dose is a capsule, they're given an empty capsule, if it's an injection (sub-cut) into the scruff of the neck, it's usually purified water or similar. These dogs have a white card on their pen. Then there was group 2 dogs (yellow pen card). The dose was quite low and apart from the odd one who vomits there aren't usually many signs. The dose depends on the study. It could be 0.5ml to each kg; it could be more. Again it was the next four males and females after the "control" dogs. Then it was group 3 dogs (blue pen cards): same amount of dogs as other groups, this

could be 1.5ml per kg or more. It depends on the study as to side effects. The last four males and females were in group 4 (pink pen cards). Usually this group's dose was double group 3's. These had the most side effects and could be quite nasty. One study was an anti-cancer drug, class 4 hazard, that had a group 5 dog section. Two days after dosing, group 5 dogs and a few group 4 dogs were very ill. In the morning there was blood everywhere in these groups. I was shocked, but told to write each dog up as having red-stained feces. Cleaning this out was not pleasant and I was glad I wore a face mask.

The team leader called the vets as the dogs were underactive. The vet came in the afternoon and suggested the dogs be given tablets in their water to help them as they were dehydrating. They weren't eating either. The vet suggested something else to help them. I don't know what. We were never told anything like that. The study director came over and the NACWO came in to see the dogs.

They decided dogs wouldn't get any medication and they'd see how it went for the next couple days. I said I was unhappy about the decision but I was just a trainee, what did I know! The dogs, about 5 of them, were lifeless, with more blood all day. They didn't eat, drink or exercise so they weren't paired up that night. **When I went in the next day, one of the dogs was dead in his pen. I went beserk and was told to get coffee whilst the team leader, NACWO, vets and**



Group 4 dogs would start salivating very heavily, shaking their heads, and by the time they were dosed their pens would be soaked with saliva.

study directors sorted everything.

It was decided that another two dogs were to be put to sleep that day. The study was on hold for a few days, then decided that group 5 was "too high" a dose and the highest they wanted was group 4. Two more dogs were put to sleep over the next week or so. I was talking to another Team Leader about the study and she said they knew group 5 was too high a dose and there'd be problems, but they went ahead anyway.

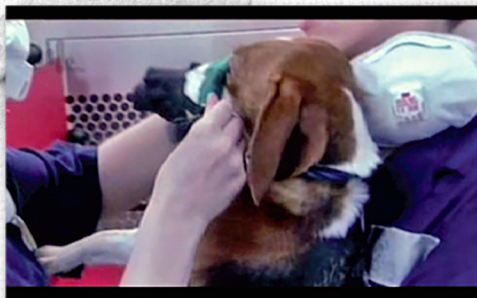
ANIMALS DOSED FIRST DAY >

Study starts. It's always such a busy day when a study starts. Usually two people go in early to clean them out. There is a pre-dose bleed. On a bleed there is a licence holder and a trainee doing a bleed. The blood tubes are all labeled up a couple of days before. Each dog has its own tube and it has on there what time point it is. There were always two minute intervals between dogs so the holder would have to go into the unit, get the required dog,



which was done as were all controls, all group 2's, 3's and 4's. You had exactly two minutes, so once a dog had the needle put in its neck (jugular vein) you had exactly two minutes for that blood to be taken and then to take that dog back. Some dogs were not happy to be bled and they'd struggle and not sit still. The licence holder would pull them around by the scruff, shout at them, and sometimes even used to pick the dog up off the chair by its scruff and have it dangling whilst they shout-ed at it. It could be a very disturbing time.

I was told I was *too close* to my dogs because



when I carried them to and from procedures I'd hold them tight to me and cuddle and kiss them. There was a pre-dose bleed, then at around 9am dogs were dosed at five minute intervals. Study directors came over and they were supposed to check everything was done correctly but they'd stand in the way and chat between themselves and not take any notice of the study starting.

The next bleeds would be at 15 minutes, 2 hours, 8 hours, 12 hours, and 24 hours after dose. For 15 min, 30 min and 1 hour bleeds, there were at least two teams, a licence holder and a carrier. The dogs were in and out of their pens constantly and they'd get uncooperative and agitated. ***Their necks would be very bruised and swollen and they'd still go in and take the blood. One licence holder I worked with would go in and out about five times with the same needle, not hitting the vein. The amount the same needle could be used was two. I reported this to my team leader but nothing was done.***

If we had a naughty dog who wouldn't sit still it took longer than two minute intervals and we'd constantly run backwards and forwards with dogs, some of whom weigh 12-13kg plus, to make up the time. The time was never changed if it took longer, so again people were falsifying data. We were expected to do over-time for 8 and 12 hour bleeds and it wasn't liked if we said no. On busy days like the start of a new study, animals didn't get any exercise time. They always looked so sad on these days.

I would pass the pens of dogs already dosed and see vomit, body tremors, or a lifeless dog curled up in the corner of its pen.

URINE CAGES > Depending on the study, at different times throughout dogs would be put into urine cages. These were very small cages, with hardly enough room for them to turn around. They were on a tray with holes in it so the urine went down the tiny holes, into a hole in the middle of the cage and down into a pot. The dogs were put into the cages at 4pm in the afternoon and taken out of the cages at about 8:40am the next morning.

As the cages were so small, when dogs had feces they tread and laid down in it. They had no choice and couldn't get away from it. Quite a few times dogs got their claws stuck in holes on the bottom and by the morning their claw could have been pulled out. They had raw toes and couldn't walk on that foot for days. In the morning pots were all checked for urine. If they'd urinated they were carried back to their pen. If they hadn't they were catheterised, which was upsetting for the dog. They'd been caged all night. All dogs around them had gone back. They'd bark and pace. When dogs were taken out of cages they'd be very smelly and covered in their own feces, not pleasant. When they were in the cages from 4pm to 8:40am they had no water.

Necks would be very bruised and swollen. One licence holder would go in and out about 5 times with the same needle, not hitting the vein.

HOLD FOR DOSING > As a Trainee Animal Technician I held for all types of procedures, some very invasive and some a little less so. I always felt barbaric after holding dogs against their will. I'd hold from 20 to 64 dogs. It was exhausting for both me and the dogs. Sometimes while carrying dogs back after dosing I'd pass the pens of dogs who'd already been dosed and see vomit, body tremors, or a lifeless dog curled up in the corner of a pen. This always broke my heart because normally they'd jump up and bark with excitement when I entered the room.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF DOSING > The different ways a dose is put into an

animal are capsule, sub-cut, oral gavage, infusion, dermal, eye-drops. A capsule was quite big. It was given to a dog in a single pen, by a licence holder, put to the side of the mouth in back and pushed down with the thumb. I've found the capsule in the dog's food bowl. I told a licence holder, who threw it in the bin. I told the team leader, after I got the capsule out of the bin, that it wasn't damaged by saliva and could be given to the dog again. There should have at least been a comment in the day book that the dog hadn't been dosed that day. But nothing. The team leader was going to speak to the licence holder, but it wasn't done and no comment was ever made in





If you'd forgotten to write a time you were told to make one up. This is falsifying data.

book that the dog hadn't been dosed that day. Nothing. The team leader was going to speak to the licence holder, but it wasn't done and no comment was ever made in the day book because I checked.

Another capsule study gave group 4 dogs red raw eyes. All fur around the eyes went and they were so sore. The vets were called and they were given eye drops called visco-tears because the eyes weren't making any fluid and they were dry. These drops had to be put in the eyes twice daily. They didn't make the soreness any better. The eyes had thick yellow slime which would crust up and it wasn't until quite a few team members told the team leader how crusty the eyes were that they started to be bathed in the morning before the drops were put in. The third eyelids were nearly always visible.

SUB-CUT > Means subcutaneous. An injection was done under the skin on the scruff. The scruff had to be shaved weekly and marked into a rectangle divided into two with a permanent marker pen. The injection was done in one side one day, the other side the next day. After the fluid had been injected there'd be a lump on their neck. The particular study I had was a painkiller from puffa-fish. As soon as you took the first dog out to be dosed, group 4 dogs would start salivating very heavily, shaking their heads. By the time they were dosed pens were soaked with saliva. Very often they'd vomit pre-dose because they knew what was coming.

After dose, most groups 3 & 4 would vomit and be underactive for up to an hour. The group 2 dose was actually injected into a colleague by a licence holder, not the whole dose but part of it. This was just washed by a first aider. I had some of the dose squirted into my eye by a licence holder because the dog moved.

ORAL GAVAGE > This is done by a plastic tube inserted down the throat and into the stomach. The dose was funneled down the tube and then flushed through with water to ensure all the dose got into the dog. Dogs hated this procedure and often regurgitated the tube. When the tube was taken out dogs regularly brought up the dose because they'd be sick.

INFUSION > A cannula was inserted into a vein in the leg. Each day a different foot was used so it would be 4 days before the leg was used again. The fluid was pushed through at a slow rate via a machine. The cannula would have to be taped to the leg and it took a couple of people to hold the dog's leg whilst it went in and one person had to stand with 2 dogs whilst they were being dosed to stop the dogs pulling them out.

DERMAL > This was a powder or liquid put onto a shaved part of a dog, usually the back so they couldn't bite or scratch it. It made the skin raw or red.

EYE DROPS MEDICINE > Entering the eye by drops. Given to each dog in its pen. The dogs' eyes in group 4 became almost shut, red, raw, hair loss, third



eyelids visible. The dogs would rub their faces continuously on the floor or pen bars as they were itching, which made their side effects much worse. The eyes became so swollen.

JUNK SCIENCE

Some things that were very, very wrongly performed:

- I saw blood taken from a dog and put in the wrong blood tube. It was then poured into the right tube without being washed. A new tube should have been used.
- Untrue readings, licence holder incompetence. Nothing ever noted and no-one else told.
- Some dogs were put to sleep, and [a worker] had missed taking blood from one of them. The team leader ran down and took blood from the dog once it was dead. The blood sample would NOT have been a true blood sample.
- It was a licence holder's job to check the dog's tattoo in the ear before doing any procedure. Very often the procedure was done and then the dog's ear would be checked.

RESTRAINING OF ANIMALS >

- Often a dog did not want to sit beside you on a chair for

a procedure. They'd struggle and not sit down. As soon as anything went near the dog they would cry and want to get down. As many as three people would have to hold one dog, which made the dog more upset. A licence holder would grab the dog by its scruff, sometimes lifting the dog up off the chair, have the dog hanging and really shout at it to behave. Sometimes they'd hold the scruff, whilst the dog was sitting on the chair, and push its head and neck down whilst shouting at it.

- During a sub-cut study, the dose came over from the pharmacy daily, in brown jars with a label on it for the control, group 2, etc. The amount of liquid was weighed out at pharmacy for how much was needed, plus a little extra. Dose bottles were weighed again when they reached us and the weight recorded. When dosing was over, each bottle was weighed again. On a number of occasions the final weight was way under what it should be, meaning that some dogs had been

Next research

given too much dose. This was recorded in the weight sheet and it must have been covered up because it was never recorded in the day book and the NACWO was never informed. This certainly would've effected end result study data. Once I overheard that the weights weren't right and kept a look out in the day books. I asked the licence holder what would happen. They didn't know.

- Needles were repeatedly put into dogs' necks, often more than 5 times before a new needle was used. Dogs get terrible bruising and lumps on their necks but still continued to have blood taken from the same areas. There is often a short supply of products like needles, gloves, masks, disinfectants and detergent. When you go to a store room and there is none, you have to search the whole dog building to see if another team can spare some. Disinfectant to clean floors was in very short supply and we often had to water it down to make it last longer. Sometimes there wasn't a team in the whole building that had any. Supplies came in once a week and were ordered by a former team leader

who always told us how much each item cost and that we should use things much more sparingly.

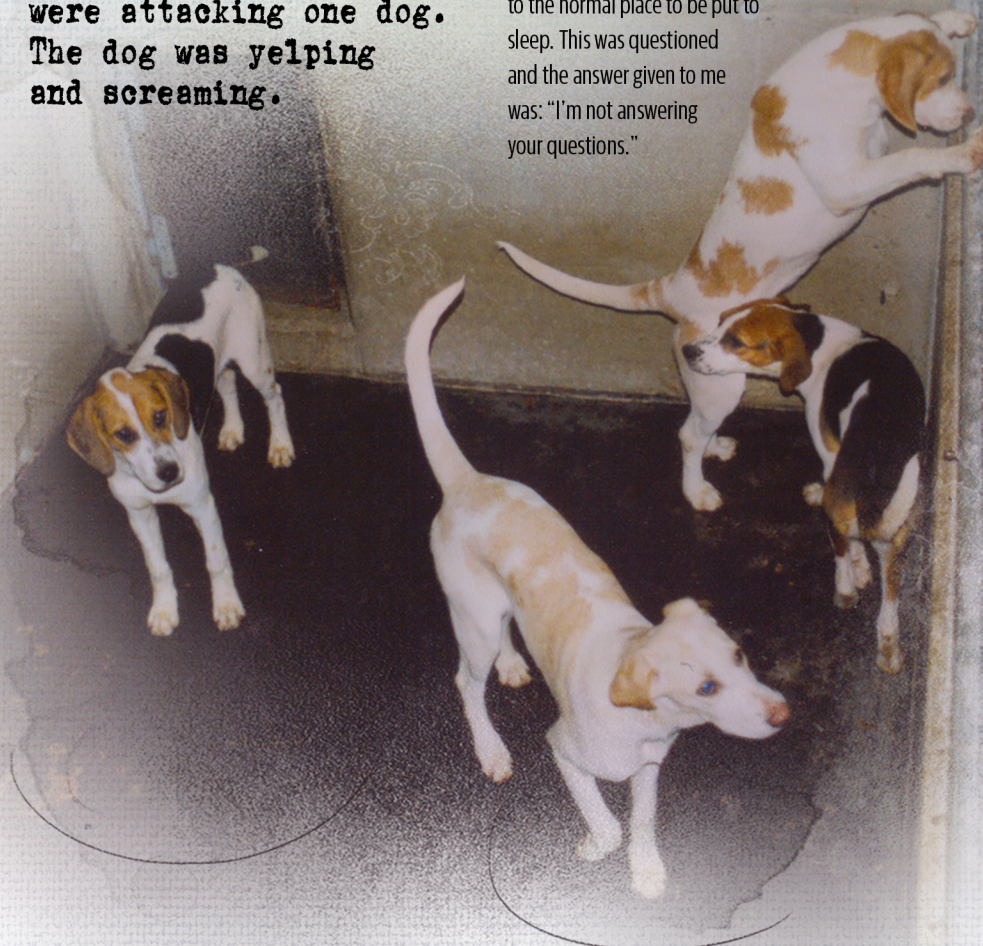
- Some dogs there for nearly a year had been on three studies. On one study they all had their thyroid glands taken out by surgery. They constantly had to have thyroid tablets. In the end, after being there for so long, they got so bored they started fighting regularly. One weekend, a worker wasn't in the unit exercising them, she was outside the unit keeping an eye on them and they started having a really nasty fight. Instead of shouting for help, she just stood there and watched the dogs fight. She then said "they're having a fight." We rushed in and tried to separate them. **About 6 or 7 dogs were attacking one dog. They had hold of its ear, legs, tail and hind leg. The dog was yelping and screaming. The weekend worker just stood and watched while it took us a long time to get the dogs off. The injured dog was bleeding badly, its ear was almost in two. The dog was taken into the annexe. The vet**

She just stood there and watched the dogs fight. About 6 or 7 dogs were attacking one dog. The dog was yelping and screaming.

and NACWO were called. They decided because the dogs were to be killed next week anyway, they'd just euthanize him there and then. A similar fight took place the next day. Again the dog was terminated.

I worked in one team where the dosers raced each other to see who got all dosing done the quickest, as this was usually done before morning break. I'm sure that this resulted in dogs always given the wrong dosage amount.

- There was a study that made dogs grow warts. These were put into two units. That end of the annexe was cordoned off, a false wall put up that divided the rest of the unit from end 3, so there was a spare unit for power-hosing. Everything put in this end was cleaned with Virkon. Every pen, bin, bowls, toys... was Virkoned. These dogs had procedures done by a gun-like instrument, shot onto six sites on the stomach. Dogs had to be sedated because it was a painful experience. They had four lots of treatment over approx. 6-7 weeks, then warts started to grow in the dogs' mouths. Some of the warts were enormous. They were measured each week on health check. One of the little female dogs had these warts all up her nose and legs. I was told: "Oh she's being put down in a few weeks; it doesn't matter." When the study came to the end, the dogs were put down in the annexe, not taken to the normal place to be put to sleep. This was questioned and the answer given to me was: "I'm not answering your questions."



I also asked how many dogs were put in each yellow bin bag, and given the same answer. The dogs were put in yellow bags and wheeled down to necropsy in a yellow skip-type bin we used to take rubbish out in or small amounts of saw dust and food. I know for a fact this wasn't washed first. The units were cleaned and then all three were power-hosed. The dividing wall was taken down. Then the units were used to put dogs in overnight whilst their unit was power-hosed. Two dog units put into these units developed warts. Not all the dogs got warts but a good 60% did.

One female dog in particular had warts in her mouth and on her face, legs, paws. They were big warts. The dog was given a nasty nickname because of her warts, and a male worker used to call her "dirty bitch, slag," etc. It was discovered that warts had come from the wart study because: a) the units hadn't been power-hosed properly; and b) they should've been Virkoned again to kill any remaining germs. The unit wasn't Virkoned and then another study was put in there for 13 weeks.

KILLING DAYS >

- When a study came to the end everyone seemed happy that there wouldn't be as much work to do.
- Dogs were written up and cleaned out as usual. The first dog usually went around 9:00-9:30am. Dogs were weighed so they knew how much anaesthetic to use. If you'd been looking after the

Profound cruelty

dogs, they wanted you to take them down. You could say no but it was better for a dog to know the person taking them down as they'd be more likely to behave. There was a kill sheet so you knew which order to take dogs. Usually there were two groups of post-mortem people, so you'd take one dog, then the next. Then there'd be a gap until the next two.

Every study that I took dogs down on had to have bone marrow taken. When the dog was put to sleep, you'd sit on a long work top. The dog would have its front feet on me and back legs and bottom on the side. The front leg was shaved. We were shown how to bring the vein up for the needle to be put in.

When bone marrow was taken, the dog wasn't to be dead but nearly there. The dog was laid on its back and bone marrow taken from the chest bone. Two team leaders I'd done this procedure with hadn't given the dog enough anaesthetic. It whimpered and moved. This was so upsetting. They didn't give more anaesthetic but carried on. We had to hold the needle in place so they could inject the rest when the bone marrow was done. This didn't happen with many dogs but it shouldn't have happened at all.

One team leader whom I carried for didn't clean up the blood between dogs. When the next one was taken in they could smell the blood and anaesthetic and it panicked them. I was always told not to cry, they were doing their job, the dogs bred for a purpose. Now they'd done their part and they had to go.

On a night out someone from necropsy was boasting about cutting the head open and sawing through bone to get to the brain and how the smell of blood made them hungry. They admitted that no only one dog was put in a bin bag, odd parts here and there ended up with another dog. Vans came to collect the dogs at night and took them to be burned. It always made me really sad knowing these dogs were to be incinerated not even as a whole animal...





This is now the sixth time Huntingdon Life Sciences is exposed for fraudulent science + ruthless animal cruelty. How many more animals must die inside HLS?

How many more times do we have to prove they're breaking the law before the British government acts and customers distance themselves from Huntingdon?

HLS, their customers and the British government have repeatedly said that the beagle beating scenes secretly shot inside Huntingdon by Channel 4 in 1997 were isolated incidents. We always knew that they weren't but didn't have the proof. We can now prove that these statements are a lie and that law breaking, falsifying data and extreme animal cruelty are endemic inside Huntingdon.

From 1989 to 2006 alone, we can show that animal cruelty, sloppy procedures (that harm humans with misleading results), and law breaking go hand in hand at HLS. The only conclusion is that HLS closes for good... Lastly, we would like to say a big thank you to the two ex-workers who had the courage to speak out and expose just what is happening inside Huntingdon Life Sciences.

There is somebody who works there now, as a senior technician, and has been reported. He goes down to the pub every lunch time, drinks 3 or 4 pints of Stella and then drives back to work. He also has drink in his locker. He goes to drink while he's at work. That's gross misconduct. In the smoking area he sits there in front of us blatantly smoking weed.

CONCLUSION >

- Blood in wrong dog's tube.
- Dogs sworn at for no reason.
- Bleeds missed.
- Dogs shaken and slapped, punched.
- Urines missed.
- Dogs poked and prodded with brooms, etc for fighting.
- Needles not changed after three blood draw attempts.
- Dogs not adequately anaesthetised before bone marrow removal.
- Needles not put in sharps bins.
- Dogs not health-checked thoroughly.
- Not given correct veterinary treatment.
- Restraining of animals using scruff.
- Wrongful administration of [test] drugs.
- Some dogs' treatments missed all day.
- Dogs left to suffer with dry/wet abrasions and impetigo which was passed on to staff's children (fact).
- Senior Technician goes to pub every lunch time and has three pints of Stella, then drives himself and three other workers back.
- Same Senior Tech always on drugs, and always late for work. Many people caught this person asleep whilst exercising dogs.
- Dogs pulled along by choker leads.
- Inhalation masks done up so tightly that dogs' skin on head was wrinkled.
- Number of veterinarians cut from six down to three.

HUNTINGDON LIFE SCIENCES CAUGHT

ON CAMERA, TESTIMONIALS, RECORDS



Extraordinary animal abuse witnessed in multiple investigations that span more than a decade.

Huntingdon Life Sciences is a global giant in the animal research industry, with laboratories in England and New Jersey, USA. About 180,000 animals are annually poisoned, killed and dissected to test GMOs, pesticides, fertilizers, household goods, drugs, tan lotions, diet pills, additives, sweeteners... Dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, pigs, mice and more animals are overdosed via nasal-gastric tube, inhalation and injection. Relentlessly needle-jabbed and surgically mutilated, some 500 animals die every day inside HLS.

HLS VIOLENCE

Huntingdon Life Sciences is noted for: U.S. Animal Welfare Act violations, the arrest of personnel on cruelty charges, more than 600 infringements of Good Laboratory Practice Laws, and payoffs to the U.S. Agriculture Department for fraudulent records and animal welfare violations. Since 1997, leaked internal documents — plus research papers, staff testimonials and undercover film — have consistently shown profound cruelty and bad science.

In recent years, biotechnology has rapidly expanded with breakthroughs in human-based methods relevant to human health. HLS ignores proof that data from animals (artificially induced with human disease/injury) is non-predictive and misleading. Instead, the lab systematically inflicts pain and suffering for tests "only reliable 5-25% of the time," as one HLS record contends.

1997: Zoe Broughton works covertly in the HLS Beagle Unit for Countryside Undercover, a UK Channel Four TV series. She sees listless dogs in cement cages and Home Office Inspectors who fail to check animals while on site. Dogs injected with a liver-scan chemical (already approved for human use) grow sick, with swollen legs. If they squirm during painful blood draws, workers lose it: *"A worker swung a puppy by the scruff of her neck, swore, shouted and continually punched her as she screamed."*

Michelle Rokke captures appalling images while undercover for PETA (People For The Ethical Treatment Of Animals) at Huntingdon's East Millstone, NJ lab. Animals vomit, hyper-salivate, stagger, seize and collapse. Techs kill dogs by flooding their lungs with toxins meant for their stomachs. During a supposedly post-mortem dissection, a tech cuts open the chest of a convulsing monkey. *"A vivisector put a knife into a (presumed dead) beagle and he threw his head back... His last howls were when the leg muscles were severed."* Techs holler over a strapped down monkey, as one laughs, *"I'm sure the sponsor will love that."* Another says *"Bring up their heartbeats a little bit more,"* as a third blurts, *"You can wipe your ass on that data."*

2000: Records from HLS's Eye Research Centre in Suffolk, UK expose staff who consume alcohol and drugs at work. A worker jokingly recounts an escaped baboon's dash across a busy thoroughfare. A male marmoset is killed after his leg is irreversibly fractured while restrained in the "gangcage."



Jan





2000 - 2003: Verified papers disclose gross incompetence in hideous xenotransplantation tests. Genetically engineered organs are harvested in pigs who are killed to extract and stitch their hearts to hundreds of monkeys' necks. Primates with diarrhea and oozing wounds seize and vomit. They're seen *"screaming, reluctant to move, salivating, huddled with severe tremors on torso and head, collapsing, labored breathing."* After excruciating death from mass organ rejection and hemorrhage, sponsor Novartis cancels the invalid tests and files an injunction to ban public knowledge (overturned in 2003). The Daily Express exposes the leak.

2004: SHAC-UK acquires covert test data about HCFC 22 Cardiac Sensitization on beagles and HCFC 32 Inhalation Toxicology on mice, for HLS Japan clients. The ghastly tests pump CFCs (globally banned or in phase-out mode) via airtight funnels affixed to masks over an animal's face. *"Dog 1179, severe head tremors, whole body shaking... 1187 drooping head supported by sling, slow breathing, staggering, semi-consciousness... 1183 shaking head, unconsciousness... 1173 hind limbs splayed, unresponsiveness..."*

2005: Two HLS Beagle Unit workers leave jobs distressed over suffering seen for 12 months. In recorded testimonial they detail: Overdosed animals kept secret by staff; dogs scarcely anesthetized for painful bone marrow extraction from the chest bone; needle jab contests; blood transfer into wrong tubes; nothing noted, no one told.

A coworker *"would go in and out about 5 times with the same needle, not hitting a vein. I saw others grab dogs by the scruff, shout and swear, swing them and slap them... If you forgot to write a time you were told to make one up. This is falsifying data... Team leaders hadn't given the dog enough anesthetic (on kill day). It whimpered and moved. They didn't give more... I was always told not to cry, the dogs were bred for a purpose. Now they had to go."*

2007-2009: Animal Defenders International tracks the primate research trade across South America and Asia to HLS in Cambridgeshire. Investigative logs go public: Monkeys thrashing while cinched in chairs for inhalation of toxins; some suffer rectal prolapse; cramped, filthy cages; animals self-mutilate to cope; one monkey gnaws off an entire finger; another shreds her face and must eat via tube; 3 monkeys die in agony from collapsed or obstructed lungs. Nearly 217 monkeys are killed for just 5 studies.

→ ? no effect ??

2010: The chain of violence begins with breeders that manufacture animals for research. Photos and papers from HLS supplier Primate Products Inc. (Miami, FL) go public when the Animal Liberation Investigation Unit informs Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC-UK) of near-dead monkeys, their heads topped in bloody, exposed tissue. Also received: PPI purchase orders from HLS for hundreds of monkeys in China.

2012 - PRESENT: Italian animal liberationists seize 40 dogs in a daylight raid of Green Hill, a research breeder in Northern Italy that supplies animals to HLS. Owned by Marshall Farms (North Rose, NY), Green Hill customizes dogs with severed vocal chords (to erase lab screams)...



Mid-summer the same year, 2500 more Green Hill beagles win freedom when an Italian court shuts the facility amid allegations of abuse. The dogs go to rescue under a mandate that animal rights groups care for them. Still, Green Hill is not legally closed. Marshall Farms has filed appeals to overturn the order and reopen.



01-29-2010



IT'S NOT SCIENCE. IT'S VIOLENCE.



KINSHIP CIRCLE

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hands of greed and cruelty.*

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Welcome to Huntingdon Life Sciences, where an average 500 animals are killed daily to test GMOs, pesticides, fertilizers, household goods, drugs, diet pills, additives, sweeteners... The lab has incurred: U.S. Animal Welfare Act violations, arrest of personnel on cruelty charges, more than 600 infringements of Good Laboratory Practice Laws in England, and payoffs to the U.S. Agriculture Department for fraudulent records and animal welfare offenses. Investigations establish egregious animal abuse as the the “daily normal” at HLS. Huntingdon confines dogs, cats, monkeys, birds, rabbits, mice, pigs... Routine violence includes the scene of a lab tech punching a beagle puppy, filmed by UK Channel 4 TV. Inept techs kill dogs by flooding their lungs with toxins meant for their stomachs. A convulsing monkey's chest is cut open in a supposedly post-mortem dissection. Dogs are insufficiently anesthetized before painful surgeries. Monkeys, strapped in restraint chairs, are so terrified some suffer rectal prolapse. During forced inhalation tests, monkeys die in agony from collapsed or obstructed lungs...



Where Is Huntingdon Life Sciences Today?

Deeply embedded within a power nexus so thick, one is hard-pressed to find it. A HLS Map Quest lands upon the old site at 100 Mettlers Rd; Somerset, NJ 08873; 732-873-0063. A website URL of www.envigo.com detours to Inotiv. For now the story ends with Inotiv – a consortium of animal research “products,” breeders, and experimentation labs.

2015 › Harlan Laboratories and Huntingdon Life Sciences merge to create Envigo. In an earlier merger, HLS renamed itself Life Sciences Research Inc. On 9/21/15 Envigo Opens Its Doors For Business, under the newly consolidated Huntingdon Life Sciences and Harlan Labs, with subsidiaries GFA, NDA Analytics and LSR associates. Brian Cass, then HLS CEO and one-time target of SHAC-UK/US before government suppression lands animal rights protesters in jail, says: “We are delighted to officially re-brand as Envigo.” In 2015, Envigo has 3,800 animal-research employees with sales at nearly \$500M. Huntingdon's submergence behind a fortress of well-endowed animal experimenters doesn't end with Envigo...

2021 › Inotiv acquires Envigo, and along with it, Huntingdon Life Sciences. We're fairly certain of two projections: Inotiv still seeks dominance in animal experimentation industries. Huntingdon Life Sciences still torments animals for non-predictive and misleading research that can be replaced with human-focused tools relevant to people.

2024 › Envigo is barred from breeding or selling dogs; Inotiv on watch. 6/3/24: The U.S. Federal Court for the Western District of Virginia announces that Envigo RMS LLC pleads guilty to willfully conspiring to violate the Animal Welfare Act, with evidentiary and persistent failure to provide sufficient veterinary care and staffing. The Cumberland County dog compound – now closed, with 4000 surviving beagles seized in May 2022 – accepts a plea deal to pay \$35 million in penalties for Animal Welfare Act and Clean Water Act infractions. Once the nation's top dog breeder for research labs, Envigo was born when Harlan Laboratories and Huntingdon Life Sciences merged in 2015. Envigo's formal sentencing is set for 10/7/24. Inotiv, current owner of both Envigo and Huntingdon Life Sciences, must invest \$7 million over three years to align its syndicate of subpar animal breeders, labs, and housing facilities with Animal Welfare Act regulations. With HLS absorbed into a power nexus of animal experimenters under the banner Inotiv, there is scant trace of the contract lab online. But animal advocates will find them again. They always do.